INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

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A LIFE-LESSON.

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your doll, I know;
And your tea-set blue,
And your play-house, too,
Are things of the long ago;
But childish troubles will soon pass by.—
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your slate, I know;
And the glad, wild ways
Of your schoolgirl days
Are things of the long ago;
But life and love will soon come by.—
There! little girl; don't cry!

There! little girl; don't cry!
They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of the long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh.—
There! little girl; don't cry!

'RASTUS.

'RASTUS was born during the wonderful days when Sherman marched to the sea, and his birthplace was in the contraband camp amidst the smoke of burning plantations and the rumbling sound of marching feet. Small wonder, then, that from his earliest walking days 'Rastus was filled with the martial spirit.

While other pickaninnies were playing with mud pies, 'Rastus was parading with a crooked stick for a gun and filling the air with his fierce commands to an imaginary squad of faithful black soldiers.

"'Pears lak de debble wus in dat 'Rastus," said his fond mammy, as she watched his military evolutions in front of the cabin. "He dun gotter noshun in dat brack skull dat he's gwine t' be a sojer."

And 'Rastus had exactly that notion concealed in the active little brain beneath the kinks of his thick hair.

"Dat 'Rastus boy he don't appeah t' be wuth shucks," said 'Rastus' mother

"A STALWART MAN WITH KINKY HAIR LEAPS UPON THE BREASTWORKS."

very often, as she watched the years go by and noted that her boy had no taste for work, but continued to ape the military officers who were stationed in the vicinity during the reconstruction days. And even when the officers went home and left the South to civil law, 'Rastus continued to avoid work as his forbears were wont to avoid the patrol, and play "sojer."

And so the years went by. 'Rastus grew to manhood, big, black and stalwart, with the reputation of being "de lazlest, no 'count niggah" in all that section.

It was only when the militia paraded on the Glorious Fourth or marched with solemn tread on Memorial day that 'Rastus' dull eyes lighted up. Then he straightened up and actually moved quickly, keeping step with the drum and imitating the uniformed men marching along with rhythmic step.

And the day that the Tenth—the brave colored regiment—went through 'Rastus' home town was the greatest day in the black man's history. 'Rastus was at the depot and eyed the black troopers as they sauntered to and fro on the depot platform, and his dusky face seemed almost inspired.

After the train had gone 'Rastus was nowhere to be seen.

A few days later 'Rastus' mother received a letter—the first one she had ever received—and it told her that her boy was at last a real "sojer," a recruit in the Tenth.

The smoke lay thick above the lines of the American army, stretched out around the base of San Juan Hill.

Stretched out in a long, thin line at the front lay the famed "Rough Riders," awaiting the signal to sweep up the hill in the face of a fire whose like had turned back seasoned veterans of many wars agone.

Back of the "Rough Riders" lay the thin, blue line of volunteers, whose black powder made them easy marks for the Spanish sharpshooters, and in the rear, eyes and teeth gleaming, and breath coming in labored gasps between thick lips, lay the black line of the Tenth.

History was about to be made, and the great writer thereof waited but for the word to dip his master pen in the blood of the nation's best and begin the task of writing it.

Who gave the command? God only knows. But some one gave it, and with a whoop learned on the great ranches of the West the "Rough Riders" started up the flame-swept hill. A dash of a few yards, a halt to fire, and then another dash. See them fall!

See the line waver! Where are the volunteers? There they come struggling and straggling, each man for himself, for the officers have disappeared. Brave men are they, but what can men do in a time like this without leaders?

Can the "rough riders" live through that awful fire? Will help never come?

Ah, thank God! There is the wild, weird shout of the "buffalo soldiers." Hear them singing as they rush to their death or to a glorious victory. Forgotten are the years when the flag that led them was a flaunting lie. Forgotten are the days when oppression under that flag was their lot! Remembered only is the fact that under that flag they are to-day freemen! And on come the gallant black boys, sweeping through the ranks of the brave but disorganized volunteers, up against the wavering line of plainsmen and city men enlisted in the "Rough Riders," who will be wiped off the earth before they fall back.

A braver charge was never made than that of the Tenth on that awful day when Spain's hold in the Western hemisphere was loosed forever, and her days of cruel oppression ended within sound of the shores where freedom reigns supreme.

And 'Rastus! The sound of the first shot awakened within him the martial spirit born with him in the contraband camp within sight of the campfires of "Uncle Billy." The command to "forward, charge!" filled his soul with glee, and up he went, forgetful of alignment — of everything but his bounden duty to ballast with Uncle Sam's lead as many "Spanyahds" as possible. On he goes, kneeling, firing, running, kneeling and firing again, until the barrel of his Krag-Jorgensen blisters the palms of his black hands.

See, the man with the colors is falling! But the loved emblem does not touch the ground. With a wild shout 'Rastus seizes it. He drops his rifle and with his disengaged hand whips out his revolver and goes ahead. His comrades—white and black—see the colors advancing, and they spring forward with renewed zeal. There is no color line on that bloody day. Dirt and dust and powder smoke make white and black look alike.

See, the Spaniards are deserting the last intrenchment. They are fleeing in dismay before the strange enemy that fires and comes on instead of firing and falling back. A stalwart man with kinky hair and gleaming eyes and glistening teeth—a man who bears in one hand the colors of the Tenth and in the other a clubbed revolver—leaps upon the breastworks. A Spaniard thrusts at him with shining bayonet, but is beaten down with the butt of the revolver. The staff of the Tenth colors is thrust into the bank and the kinky-haired man is over in the trenches, grappling with the Spaniards who have remained to prove that the spirit of old Castile has not wholly died out.

And when the conglomerate mass of black soldiers and "Rough Riders" come up to the colors and seize the trenches they see in the midst of a circle of dead Spaniards the prostrate form of a black, kinky-haired soldier, and they knew he was of the gallant Tenth.

"Ah reckon, I gotter few o' dem Spanyahds faded," gasped the dying trooper as he gazed at the waving folds of the flag his hands had planted on the Spanish earthworks.

And white and black alike stooped over 'Rastus and with gleaming eyes watched the life of the brave black man go out beneath the flag he had honored.

Yes, the "colored troops fought nobly" that day—as they have always fought when called upon to fight under the flag that was once the emblem of their oppression, but to-day the emblem of their freedom.

And in an humble cabin there sits an old black mammy whose chiefest treasure is a short letter written on a scrap of brown paper and signed by an officer of the Tenth. It told her that 'Rastus was dead—"died on the field of battle."
—Omaha World-Herald.

He Merely Didn't Think.

Used to let his poor old mother go and
carry in the wood;
She was just a packhorse fer him, but he
never understood;
Never thought of bringin' water from the
spring down by the lane;
Or of helpin' her to gather in the clos' before the rain;
Let her keep a-waitin' on him, though
her back was achin' so—
'Twasn't 'cause he didn't love her—he
just didn't think, you know.

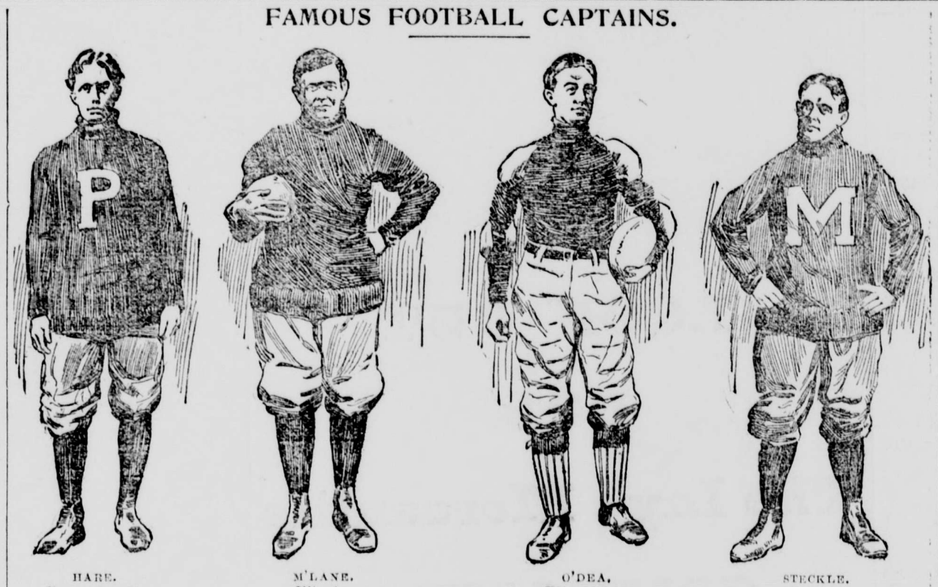
Then he went away and married—left
her livin' there alone—
'Course his wife she didn't want her—
she had people of her own—
And he carried in the kindlin' and he
built the fires, too;
And, to tell the truth, I dunno what
there was he didn't do—
Had to hustle, now, I tell you! Got to
thinkin' too, at last,
That he might have been a little mite
more thoughtful in the past.

After while the weary mother put her
burdens all away.
And we went and heard the preacher
praise the poor old soul one day,
And I stood and looked down at her
when they pushed the lid aside—
Poor old hands I didn't wonder that her
boy sat there and cried
Just as if he couldn't bear it—just as if
his heart'd break—
He had kind of got to seein' what she'd
suffered fer his sake.

There's a lot of kinds of sinnin' that the
good book tells about—
Sins concernin' which a body needn't ever
be in doubt.
But there's one sin that I reckon many a
man who doesn't think
Will be held to strict account fer when
he goes acrost the brink—
For the wrong that's done a person by
another's want of thought
Hurts as much as though the injured was
the victim of a plot!
—Chicago Times-Herald.

But few people want the things that are to be had for the asking.

FAMOUS FOOTBALL CAPTAINS.



HARE. Pennsylvania. M'LANE. Illinois. O'DEA. Wisconsin. STECKLE. Michigan.

GEN. MERRITT'S RISE.

MADE A MAJOR GENERAL AT THE AGE OF 27 YEARS.

He Won Seven Brevets and Promotions in Two Years and Came Out of the Civil War a Dashing Officer—"Little Phil" Praises Him.

Seven brevets and promotions, all for "gallant and meritorious service" in the field, all won in the space of two years, is the unique record established by Major General Wesley Merritt. Six times he was rewarded thus for bravery in particular engagements, and once for his service during the entire campaign. In 1860, at the age of 22, he graduated from West Point. He emerged from the war a major general at 27.

"It was in the battle of Beverly Ford that Merritt made his mark," says Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, who served with him through most of the rebellion. "He set it high up, too, for in that one day he jumped from the rank of captain, acting as colonel, to the position of brigadier general, and the command of the regular brigade, familiarly known as the Old Guard.

"In the spring of 1863 the Union cavalry, which had been split up into small divisions during the earlier part of the war, was reorganized, and Gen. Pleasonton was made chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. Merritt was assigned to the Second Cavalry, with the rank of captain.

"At the beginning of June it was reported that Lee was getting ready to move north, and a force of 10,000 cavalry was sent out to see if they could locate any large bodies of Confederate troops, with a view to determining the truth of this report. In the course of our expedition we ran into some 12,000 Confederate cavalry under 'Jeb' Stuart, not far from Culpeper. Fording the Rappahannock in the early morning we attacked the Confederates' camp.

"The ensuing engagement, known as the battle of Beverly Ford, is recognized by military writers as the most conspicuous cavalry engagement of the war. The numbers on each side were nearly equal, the ground was favorable for mounted operations, and the fighting lasted all day, from 5 in the morning until nearly 7 at night.

"There were two young officers on the Union side who won great glory that day. They were Merritt and Custer, both of whom were immediately afterwards made brigadier generals. Better than all else, Merritt won the warm commendation of his old commander, the gallant Buford, of whom he afterward wrote:

"'His slightest praise was more valued by his officers than a brevet from the War Department.'

"At the battle of Gettysburg, his next big fight, Merritt performed service which was not fully appreciated until later. His command got into the fight on the third day, the day after Pickett's charge, and engaged the extreme Confederate left near Round Top. He was facing a superior force, but he kept it so busy that when Lee sent word to Longstreet to move forward and back up Pickett Longstreet replied that the Yankee cavalry was giving him all that he could attend to, and that he was unable to help Pickett. Considering the mighty results that hung on small chances that day, it is difficult to say how great Merritt's service to the country really was. It did not go unrewarded, for Merritt was brevetted major from July 1, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct."

On the 11th day of May, 1864, Sheridan was only six miles from Richmond, when he was opposed by Stuart's cavalry. The latter believed that the safety of their capital was at stake and fought like demons. Sheridan usually knew how his battles were coming out, but he was anxious on that day, and for a time the issue hung in the balance. Then a great cheer rose on the left of the Union line, and Merritt's and Wilson's divisions dashed forward in a saber charge that swept the Confederates off the field and carried the day for Little Phil. That action made Merritt a brevet lieutenant colonel.

Merritt's fourth distinguished reward was won in the battle of Howes' Shop, seventeen days later. Gregg's division and the brigades of Torbert and Merritt were opposed by the enemy from a strongly entrenched position. Mounted troops could not dislodge them, but the cavalrymen held their own in the face of a galling fire until Custer's men, who had been hastily dismounted, came up with band playing and colors flying.

"The music and the yell which always identified Custer's men was like an electric shock to us," says one of Merritt's officers, "and we went forward over the Confederate works as though carried on a wave. The General was in front among the Johnnies, yelling with the best of us. We were all delighted when he was brevetted colonel for his work on this day."

It was only a year from the time when Merritt was assigned to duty as a line officer with the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and already his "gallant and meritorious conduct" had been rewarded four times from Washington. During the following year he added three more to his list of brevets.

When the battle of Winchester was begun Merritt was six miles away facing Breckinridge's column. He followed Breckinridge into the fight, although he knew nothing of the state of the battle or whether he might not have to face the whole Confederate force. He fell upon the line with a rush, breaking it, driving the cavalry back through the infantry lines, and, in the words of Sheridan's report, "sent the enemy whirling through Winchester." For his service in this battle and at Fisher's Hill, one month later, Merritt became a brevet major general of volunteers from Oct. 19, 1864.

In the following spring occurred the battle of Five Forks, in which Merritt and Fitzhugh Lee fought on opposite sides. Some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war occurred here, and Gen. Merritt was in the thick of it. His cavalry command distinguished itself by its gallant work on ground as un-

GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.

suitable for the operations of mounted troops as any that could well be selected. It charged through woods and earthworks, captured a battery of artillery and carried everything before it. Merritt's bravery was again rewarded, this time by a brigadier generalship in the United States army, dating from March 13, 1865.

In the days succeeding this conflict, Merritt's command was in almost daily collision with the forces of the enemy down to April 19, when Lee surrendered the remnant of his defeated army. Gen. Merritt was one of those present at that memorable conference in McLean's house which marked the practical end of the attempt to disrupt the Union. He received the exceptional honor of a brevet major generalship, U. S. A., "for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign ending with the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia." This was one of the rare instances in which a division commander was rewarded for services during an entire campaign. At the same time he was appointed to a major generalship of volunteers with rank from April 1, 1865.

At the end of the war Merritt was regarded by those who had served with him as a most excellent officer. Gallant Phil Sheridan paid him this compliment during the Shenandoah campaign:

"I have one division commander who is always equal to any task that I can impose upon him. That is Merritt. Others are just as brave and just as well fitted for certain kinds of work, but Merritt seems to be able to cope with any emergency. He has the genius of calculation and can get himself out of a tight place as well as he can put the enemy into one."

QUEER TALE OF ARCTIC SEAS.

Ship Icebound for Fifty Years Drifts Into the Harbor of Corvo.

One of the most curious finds ever made from the sea was that which came to the Azores in 1858. The island of Corvo was then in possession of two beach-combers, runaway English sailors. There came drifting into a little harbor one morning a craft which had evidently been frozen in the ice for a life-time, and had lately been released. It had come down from Davis strait, and was an ancient and battered hulk without masts, bulwarks, or name. The craft had been a brig, and she was a Russian. Her hatches were on and her cabin doors fast, and the hulk was buoyant. She had come out of the belly of an iceberg. She had little cargo, and that consisted of skins and furs in prime condition. No papers were found in her cabin, but it was figured that she was a sealer or trader, carrying a crew of ten or twelve, and that she had been provisioned for a year. The flour found aboard tasted like chalk, but the beef was perhaps better than the day it was put on board. She had been abandoned when frozen in, and the dark color of the woodwork and the growth of moss proved that she had dirfted for years. Then she got fast in the ice, and became part of a berg.

The date of a letter found in her forecastle showed that she had been abandoned nearly half a century before. The hulk drifted on to a sandy beach, and the combers went to work on her. They got out the furs, which brought them $4,000, hoisted out a couple of barrels of beef, and then set fire to the wreck, and little remained of her when the story leaked out. That the hulk had come down from the far north was proved only a few weeks later by the log of an English merchantman. She reported passing a great iceberg to the northwest of the Azores, and of seeing a curious object embedded in it fifty feet above the surface of the water. This object was believed to be a whale, but it was probably the hull of the brig. Getting down into the warm seas, the berg fell to pieces, and that queer old relic found herself afloat again.

THE OREGON'S GREAT VOYAGE.

Her Crew's Reception of the News of Dewey's Victory.

In his account of the great voyage of the Oregon in the Century, Lieutenant Eberle thus describes the receipt at Rio de Janeiro of the news of Dewey's victory:

"On the afternoon of the second day of May came the news of Commodore Dewey's superb victory in Manila bay. The scene that followed the publication of this news might be likened to an Indian war dance. Our black, coal-begrimed men fairly went wild. They cheered; they danced in the coal barges and on the decks, and made the harbor ring; and then the coal came on board more rapidly than ever, while the band played patriotic airs. All afternoon and well into the night there was a combination of music, cheers, and shoveling coal. There were cheers for Commodore Dewey, for the Asiatic squadron, and for our captain and officers. Our minister and the American colony came on board and joined in the love feast.

"On May 5, when upon the high seas, all hands were called aft on the quarterdeck, and the captain read to the men a portion of the message which told that the Spanish fleet was supposed to be in search of the Oregon. This was followed by a scene of great enthusiasm, 500 men joining in an outburst of cheers for the Oregon, her captain, and her officers. Every preparation was made to meet the enemy's fleet. The ship was 'cleared for action.' All woodwork was torn out. Even the expensive mahogany pilot-house was reduced to a skeleton in order to prevent its being set on fire by Spanish shell. The ship was painted the dull gray war color, and the graceful white vessel that had steamed out of Rio harbor, was transformed into an ugly lead-colored fighter. To lessen the danger of conflagration, preparations were made to throw overboard all our boats upon sighting the enemy's fleet. Everybody was eager for active duty at any odds.

"Before leaving Rio our men had purchased a large supply of red ribbon, of which they made cap bands, bearing, in letters cut out of brass, the inspiring words, 'Remember the Maine,' and this legend the cap of every Oregon man bore throughout the war."

Mother Worship in Turkey.

The strongest sentiment of the Turk is his reverence for his mother. He always stands in her presence until invited to sit down, a compliment he pays to no one else.

A boy's first lesson at school is that his slate and lead pencil are not good to eat.

LOSS OF BIG THINGS.

SOME IMMENSE OBJECTS THAT ARE MISLAID.

Railroad that Had to Advertise to Ascertain the Whereabouts of a Twenty-eight-Ton Bridge—Unaccountable Disappearance of a Heavy Boiler.

Human nature will insist on losing and mislaying things, but when the articles get to be as big as a boiler or a bridge, human ingenuity fails to understand how it happened.

A short time ago a Western railroad had to issue a pathetic advertisement in the local papers. They had fixed a twenty-eight-ton steel bridge on three flat cars chained together and dispatched it to Dayton, Ohio, with their blessing.

At an intermediate station the bridge was observed to be bearing the journey extremely well, and was seemingly in the best of spirits; nevertheless, when the train arrived at its destination not a sign of the bridge could be discovered, and owing to the inability of the company to discover any trace of their lost property, the advertisement was issued begging the public, should it meet with a wandering bridge, to return it to its owners with all dispatch, when a substantial reward would be given in exchange.

On the Belgian railway line between Antwerp and Termonde a catastrophe was thought to have occurred early in the spring of 1897. The passengers at the intermediate stations between these places, after waiting for some time for the train due to leave the former place at eight minutes past 7 in the evening, were not a little alarmed when no train was forthcoming. Many people thought an accident had happened, others shook their heads and thought of all the kidnaping stories they had ever read, while the light-hearted suggested that the errant train had lost its way. As a matter of fact, there was no accident and no trainnaping, nor did the engine lose its way; indeed, the only individuals who lost anything were the officials, who lost their heads, and, by an unaccountable oversight, forgot to dispatch the train.

Railway wagon No. 60,474 is the property of the London and Northwestern Railway, and fifteen months ago it was missing, with its contents, consisting of one ton of copper. Toward the end of August the wagon turned up on a siding at Leicester, but how it got there passed the understanding of all railway men.

A year ago an advertisement appeared in an English country paper stating that a reward of £50 was offered by a great engineering firm to any one who produced a full-grown torpedo that had been lost about a mile and a half east of the Trow rocks. It was comforting to learn that there were no explosives in the torpedo. Strangely enough a month later, a similar "fish" put in an appearance at Aldeburgh, in Suffolk. This torpedo was marked with a crown and numbered 2414 X, and though originally charged with a working pressure of 1,050 pounds, when it was recovered it was exhausted.

Early in 1897 a peculiar case was tried at Woolwich regarding an extraordinary piece of lost property. It appeared that a man bought for $75 a boiler, whose size can be estimated from the fact that it took six horses and twenty men to move it. While this operation was being carried out the boiler, by some remarkable freak, managed to lose itself, and where it went to no man knew, nor could they find out, though the police were put on its track, and it was requested to return to its sorrowing friends.

Some years elapsed, and then, when a surveyor in the office of works was estimating the value of a fine crop of scrap iron that a piece of ground known as "No Man's Land" had yielded, he spied the boiler; but, being ignorant of its history, ordered it to be sold at auction, at which sale it realized $12.50. Then the original owner recognized his long-lost property, and sued the surveyor for the $75 it cost him. Eventually the judge awarded him $50, while the surveyor received $1 for the trespass. It was learned that the three-years-lost boiler had hid itself on a piece of land quite near its owner's residence.—New York Press.

Brutes Have Good Eyesight.

"It is a singular fact," said a man in the show business, "that illusions, as we call 'em, don't fool animals. I've seen that proved over and over again. A few years ago I had what is known as the 'Mystic Maze' at the Nashville exposition. It was simply a room filled with mirrors so arranged that you seemed to be in a narrow corridor full of turns. It was very puzzling, and I used to get lost in the place myself, but it never bothered my dog a moment. He would run through it from end to end at full speed and never bump against a mirror.

"I saw something in the same line in Frisco not long ago. A friend of mine had an illusion called 'the haunted swing.' You get in what seems to be an ordinary swing, hung in the center of a good-sized room, and the thing began to move. It goes back and forth and finally clear over the top—that is to say, it seems to. What really turns round is the room itself—the swing standing perfectly still. It is a good illusion, and when the room is revolving rapidly there never was a man who could keep his head in the swing.

"It seems as if he must certainly pitch out, and if the motion is kept up he gets deathly sick. But a pet cat belonging to my friend used to lie on the edge of the seat and never turn a hair, no matter how fast the thing was worked.

"The elder Herrmann told me that animals were never deceived by false table legs, built up with looking glasses and used in stage tricks. They always passed around on the other side. I guess they must see better, somehow, than men."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mistaken Identity.

The little daughter of a distinguished French scientist had never seen a monkey; so when an organ grinder, accompanied by Jocko in cap and jacket, appeared before the house her father took her out to view the creature's antics, expecting that she would be much amused; but after a single glance the little maid hid her eyes against her father's coat skirts and refused to look again, seeming much frightened and distressed.

He soothed and coaxed her, wishing to overcome her fears, but for some time in vain. She would not for a moment think of feeding the monkey with a biscuit, as she was urged to do; indeed, she would not even lift her face.

"But you are really very silly," the father said at last, turning to take her indoors. "He is such a harmless little animal."

"Animal!" cried the little girl, stopping short. "Oh, let me feed it, papa, that will be fun! I don't mind animals, but I thought it was such a dreadful little boy."—Pearson's Magazine.

Topics of the Times

The people of Pittsburg have voted in favor of the expenditure of $7,000,000 for the improvement of parks, waterworks, fire department and sewers.

Lexington, Mass., is already making preparations for an elaborate celebration it is intended to have April 19, 1900, of the hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle there.

It is predicted that in less than five years the sturgeon will become practically extinct in the great lakes and on the Atlantic coast unless their existence be maintained by artificial propagation.

Something entirely new in China is that the red cross floats over a fully equipped hospital, where from fifty to 100 or more patients are treated daily. The hospital is in charge of four native physicians.

At San Jose, Cal., the school board has come to the rescue of the salmon canneries. The opening of the schools was postponed for two weeks in order to allow the employment during the rush of the city's school children.

There is a lemon grove of 1,000 acres in San Diego County, California, and it is said to be the largest in the world. It was begun in 1890, when 170 acres were planted, and it has been annually added to, until it has reached its present size.

According to a recent official return, England during the last ten years has paid off $355,000,000 of her national debt, and as a matter of rank in the debtor nations has sunk to third place, France and Russia occupying respectively the first two.

The last Federal census showed that during the ten years 1867-1876 there were 121,121 divorces in the United States, and during the next ten years, 1877-1886, there were 206,593 divorces. The ratio of increase greatly exceeded that of the population.

The American Jewish Yearbook gives the Jewish population of the country as 1,043,800. It is stated that of these there are 400,000 in New York, 95,000 in Illinois, 95,000 in Pennsylvania, 50,000 in Ohio, 35,000 in California, 35,000 in Maryland and 35,000 in Missouri.

An ice man in St. Louis, who lost his right eye by an accident, was married a few days since, and his fellow-workmen, desirous of giving him something that should combine beauty with utility, made up a fund, and with it purchased a glass eye as a wedding present to him.

The Mississippi State Board of Health is pronounced in favor of the policy of isolation and disinfection of first cases of yellow fever, rejecting the old plan of local shotgun quarantine against infected towns as barbarous, inefficient and destructive to the best interests of the State.

Lyman Barnes, of Ottawa, Kan., tried to enlist in the army, but found himself four pounds short in weight. He went away, and for twenty-four hours stuffed himself with food, with the result of gaining the four pounds, and admission into the service. The local paper says that he ate ten meals in one night and a day.

Hobson City, the new town in Alabama founded by and for the use of the colored race, has its charter, its mayor, council and city officers, but it lacks the wherewithal to make it go. It has no money, and as no taxes can be assessed until next year the mayor has asked for voluntary contributions to meet absolute expenses.

Herman McIntyre is suing the city of Binghamton, N. Y., for damages. Some time ago, under city authority, the number 13 was tacked on the door of his residence. Since then on Jan. 13 his wife died, and on May 13 his house burned down. He is sure that the unlucky number which the city tacked on his door has hoodooed him.

A firm in Albany, N. Y., recently sent an advertisement to La Presse, a newspaper printed in Montreal, and by return mail received the following: "Replying to your favor of the 8th inst., we are sorry to say that we do not publish any advertisement having for its object the immigration of our people to the United States. Yours truly, La Presse."

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5 1900

Some members of the National Association of Manufacturers, together with the proprietors of several large department stores, and other philanthropic citizens, who seem to think that Uncle Sam should conduct his affairs to serve their personal interests, are trying to get Congress to pass a law admitting large parcels of merchandise into the mails at a low rate of postage. Among the arguments they present is the fact that in Great Britain the postage on parcels is 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, thus making an 11-pound package, which is the limit, cost only 26 cents; and then they go into hysterics over the great benefit and convenience it would be to the plain people to have such a rate of postage for the transmission of their Christmas presents. The wonder is that they do not ask Uncle Sam to carry their packages for nothing.

Let us see how this would work. To begin with, our postal service now has a deficit of some $9,000,000 per annum for operating expenses alone, and if to this be added the appropriations for new post offices and new equipments, with a reasonable amount for depression in values and wear and tear, the deficit would probably amount to $20,000,000 or more per annum.

Who pays this shortage?

Every schoolboy knows that if Uncle Sam does not sell postage stamps enough to pay his postal expenses, he must make it up from his customs duties, or from other internal revenues, so that the people pay the Government's deficit which forms the profit going into the pockets of a few large business houses who are in a position to work Uncle Sam's machinery to their personal advantage.

If a woman in Oklahoma, or Oshkosh, or any other out-of-the-way place, can get a new dress, or ten pounds of tea, or a boy's suit, or a pair of shoes, or anything else that her family or household uses in New York, Chicago or St. Louis, or any other big trade center, at an expense of 26 cents or less for postage, will she patronize her local storekeeper?

A cheap parcels post means sure death to the country merchants, a blow to the prosperity of every little country village, and an enormous reduction in the business of regular jobbing merchants—and all for the benefit of a few mercantile aggregations that are not satisfied to corral all business within 100 miles of their establishments, but now want Uncle Sam to pay delivery charges on their packages so that they can capture the retail trade of the entire country.

If we are not very much mistaken, the million or so of country merchants will have something to say before Congress passes any new postal laws which would inevitably drive these merchants out of business.—*New York Commercial.*

The Supreme Court of Montana, has rendered a decision defining what constitutes a mineral discovery in meaning of section 2320 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no location of a mining claim shall be made until a vein or lode is discovered within the limits of the claim located. The court holds that the finding of mineral in the rock constitutes the discovery. It is not necessary that the lode or vein should contain mineral of such a nature that a practical miner, if he encountered it, would feel justified in following it up with reasonable expectation of finding paying mineral. Nor is it required under the statute, adds the court, "that the paying mineral necessary to justify the location of the claim should be found at the time and place of discovery, but it is sufficient if the development of the vein showed that paying mineral exists within the limits of the locator. It never was intended that the location of a mining claim should determine all the facts before he would be entitled to a valid location."

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,

Mutton,

Pork,

Sausage.

j19-tf

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and

MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL

IRON

WORK.

HORSE

SHOEING

A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞First-class work at lowest living price

LOOK OUT

FOR

The Inyo Mercantile

COMPANY'S

Circular, which will

appear next week.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

LEGAL. OFFICIAL.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, dated the 9th day of November, 1899, in a certain action wherein P. B. Mathiason, Henry Anderson and Cyrus Wheeler, as plaintiffs, recovered judgment against Albert Wibbelt, defendant, on the 3rd day of August, 1897, for the sum of twenty five hundred and eighty-eight and forty one hundredths ($2 588.40) dollars and costs of suit, I have levied upon the following described property, to wit:

That certain mining claim situate in the Argus Range of Mountains, in the County of Inyo State of California, known as the "McKinley" Gold Quartz Mining Claim, together with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 3rd day of January, 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Court House at Independence, in the County of Inyo I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said Albert Wibbelt, the defendant, in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said execution and all costs.

Dated at Independence, California, the 22nd day of November, 1899.

A. M. GIVEN, Sheriff.

CONTEST NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
GENETAL LAND OFFICE
Independence California.

A protest having been filed in this office by Rafael Rossi, against Lien Selection No. 390, by C. W. Clarke, for the NW¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 33, T 8 S., R. 33 East, M. D. M., and by this office transmitted to the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which said protest it is alleged that the land in question is mineral in character; that it is more valuable for mineral than it is for agricultural or other purposes; that said Rafael Rossi has a mineral location thereon, and has had since 1896, and has ever since and now works said mining location.

The Hon. Commissioner having ordered a hearing upon said matter said C. W. Clarke and R. Louis Rossi are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer testimony touching said allegations at 10 o'clock a. m. on December 21 1899, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Independence, Inyo County, California.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.
F. E. DENSMORE,
Receiver.

Dated October 30, 1899.

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

List of Delinquent Purchasers of School Land in Inyo County. Showing the Amount Due January 1, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall commence suit to foreclose the interest of the following-named purchasers in the lands herein described, unless the amounts due thereon are paid in fifty days after the date hereof.

Dated June 29th, 1899.

WM. D. DEHY, District Attorney of Inyo County.

NAME OF PURCHASER	NO.	DATE OF APPROVAL	NO. AND DATE OF CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE	MER. DIAN	SHIP.	RANGE SEC.	ACRES	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL PAID	AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL UNPAID	AMOUNT OF INTEREST PAID	AMT OF INTEREST UNPAID AND DUE JANUARY 1st 1899.
Thomas W. Perry	1907	March 14, 1895	13557	M. D.	13 S.	35 E.	160	NW¼	$40 00	$160 00	$31 36	$22 40
Walter J. Harris	2017	Nov. 16, 1898	12983	"	18 S.	37 E.	148	Fractional SE¼	37 00	148 00	22 02	41 44
Walter J. Harris	2017	Nov. 16, 1898	12983	"	18 S.	37 E.	40	Fractional NE¼	10 00	40 00	10 45	5 90
A. W. De La Cour Carroll	2241	April 9, 1894	11129	"	18 S.	36 E.	157	Fractional NE¼				

OFFICIAL. OFFICIAL. OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADMINSITRATOR'S REPORT.

Report of I. J. Woodin, ex-Public Administrator, for six months ending June 30, 1899.

DATE.	NAMES OF DECEDENTS.	Approximate Value of Estate as far as ascertained.	Money which has come into hands of Administrator	Funeral Expenses, Expenses of last illness, Debts and Family allowances paid by Administrator	Fees and Expenses paid by Administrator	Balance Cash in hands of Administrator.	Money in Savings Banks and not withdrawn by Administrator.	Money in City and County Treasury	Moneys on deposit with Cal. Safe Deposit & Trust Co. to credit of Estates of decedents.	Balance cash in hands of Administrator.	Approximate property exclusive of money in hands of Administrator
1899	Victor Eugene Trepier.	3000 00	None.		5 75						3000
June 30	William T. Treglown.	719 63	20 00		5 75						699
	Peter Gallagher.	None.	43 32		46 32						None
	Joseph Wibbelt.	500 00	None.		13 15						500
	A. A. Diaz	225 00	None	150 00	75 00						None
	Henry Warner	295 85	295 85	221 25	74 50						"
	John Welch	None	None		5 00						"
	R. M. Todd	None	None		5 00						"
	M. J. Canadas	1057 70	52 40		285 37	282 35				282 35	500 00

Respectfully submitted,
I. J. WOODIN,
Ex Public Administrator.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss
COUNTY OF INYO. }

I. J. Woodin, being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is the ex-Public Administrator of Inyo County, State of California. That while acting as Public Administrator letters of administration were issued to him in the matter of said estates; and that said letters have not been revoked. That he has read the fore going return and account, and that the matters therein contained are true in substance and in fact.

I. J. WOODIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, 1899.

(SEAL.) D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise,

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, irom 1 pound to a ton

☞Inquire at this office

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.....1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 4, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.118	1
Lowest "	29.831	3
Highest temperature	57.3	30
Lowest "	31.0	1
Mean "	45.0	
Average dew point	32.1	
Average humidity	64.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	30 S	2
No. clear days	1	
No. part cloudy days	4	
No. cloudy days	2	
No. rainy days	5	
Precipitation for week	0.41	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 1.89
" 1895-6 incomplete, 1.58
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0.39
" 1899-1900 2.12

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Methodist Church.

Preaching services will be held at the several appointments of the Independence charge of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church until further notice as follows:

Independence—Each Sunday evening at 7.00 o'clock.

Lone Pine—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Keeler—The Saturday preceding the 2d Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m.

Fort Independence—4th Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Lone Pine, 10 a. m.; Georges Creek, 1:30 p.m.; Independence 2 p. m.; each Sunday.

Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All are cordially invited these services as they are convenient for them.

JOHN JAY PARDEE, Pastor.

Supervisors are in session.

Mr. H. H. Douglass of Los Angeles is with us.

Tom Webb made a New Year's visit fo his home.

Assessor Yandell came down from Bishop Tuesday.

Mr. B. A. Hoskins of the Reward mine was in town on Wednesday.

Messrs. Quinn and Pineen started for Ballarat last Tuesday morning.

Emma Nevada, the famous singer, is expected to be in Reno to-night.

Look out for the Inyo Mercantile Co's. circular adxertisement next week.

P. H. Mack, Esq., is expected to return from Los Angeles Tuesday morning.

Mr. Abe Church, engineer on the C. & C., is visiting with his wife and relatives here.

Chris. Crohn, of Cerro Gordo, has been a visitor in Independence during the past week.

Mr. Swisler, of Brown Bros., clothers of San Francisco, was in our midst Thursday.

Carl Schuman will give his Projectoscopic Exhibition in Lone Pine, Saturday evening, January 13, 1900.

Mrs. Helen Carpenter, Grand President of the Rebekah Lodge of California, is expected to arrive here next Monday evening.

Several of the young men employed at the Barnes & Anderson mine were in town to spend New Year's and attend the dance.

Lord Talbot, representing Trest & Co., wholesale hatters of San Francisco, was interviewing our local merchants Wednesday.

Mrs. A. Church and children, who have been visiting relatives here during the holidays, will return to their home at Hawthorne to-morrow.

Mr. John J. McLean, Observer of the Weather Bureau, informs us that more rain has fallen so far this season than for any like period since the record has been kept.

A. W. Eibeshutz has thoroughly renovated his private dwelling. Mechanics have been at work some three or four weeks raising, papering and painting the entire dwelling.

Messrs. Fletcher & Holland came down from the Maxim to attend the New Year's dance. They report having their cyanide apparatus in place and will commence operations in a few days.

A Piute Indian woman, known as Susie, who lived near Lone Pine, was stabbed to death Christmas night by an Indian. Both parties were under the influence of liquor at the time the crime was committed.

The Barnes & Anderson mine continues to improve as depth is attained. In a drift started about 120 feet from the surface 5 feet of solid, high grade ore has been encountered. The whole ledge is of a uniform richness from wall to wall.

A telegram was received Thursday addressed to the Odd Fellows Lodge of Independence, stating that W. A. Grose had met his death while at work in a mine at Knoxville, Lake County. The deceased was formerly foreman for L. F. J. Wrinkle of Georges Creek, and only left some two months ago. He was quite well known here and made many friends. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of this place. He was 32 years of age.

MAN FOR BREAKFAST.

Sunday morning Mr. Janvier, who had been stopping at Mr. Baxter's during Teachers examination, hearing groans which seemed to come from some one in great distress, seeking the cause he found an Indian, known as Old Hen, lying in front of the Baxter place here in town. The Indian was covered with of blood, and was a sickening spectacle to look upon. He was stabbed and cut in eleven different places about the face, neck and breast. Dr. Woodin, who made the examination, informs us that either of the the three wounds in the breast would have proven fatal. The unfortunate Indian lived about half an hour after being discovered. Parties stopping at Mr. Baxter's report that about 10 p. m. Saturday night they heard voices in the road, and it is supposed that Hen was wounded at about this time. An Indian known as Poco Bill was seen with old Hen in town Saturday evening, both being under the influence of liquor. Old Hen came to town with a spring wagon and two horses. Next morning our officers found his wagon and only one horse, it being tied to Mr. Baxter's fence, about a quarter of a mile north of his residence. The other horse was found at the Fort Sunday morning, the supposition being that Poco Bill, after committing the crime, unhitched one of the horses and rode to the Fort, which is three miles from town, and then turned him loose. Getting his effects together he struck out on foot for the hills next morning after daylight.

Sheriff Given and Mr. Bunney got to the Fort at about 9 a. m., and at that time none of the Indians at the Fort knew of the murder. Poco Bill had taken a shot gun and was supposed to have gone rabbit hunting, and was at that time about one and one-half miles southwest of the Indian camp. The Sheriff sent two Indians out to tell him to come in, but the Indians reported they were unable to find him. Sheriff Given and Mr. Bunney started on his trail and tracked him until night overtook them when they returned to town. It is thought Poco Bill is headed for the south fork of Kern river, where many renegade Monache and Piute Indians are collected.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury:

We, the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before A. V. Davidson, the acting Coroner of Third Township, County of Inyo, State of California, on the 31st day of December, 1899, to inquire into the cause of the death of Hen, an Indian, a person found lying dead in front of and near the residence of John Baxter, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, having been sworn according to law and having made such inquisition after inspecting the body and hearing the testimony adduced, upon our oaths, each and all do say, that we find the deceased was named Hen or Hin, a Piute Indian, was a native of California, aged about 50 years, that he came to his death on the 31st day of December, 1899, in this county by knife wounds inflicted dy some person or persons unknowo to us.

H. LEVY,
JAMES WALL,
W. H. RAMSEY,
W. F. MATLACK.
D. STUBBLEFIELD,
J. H. SHANNON,
Foreman.

Past the Century Mark

Guadalupe Angulo, a native of Mexico, who died at the County Hospital on Monday last had undoubtedly passed the century mark by several years. He clearly remembered the time when Don Jose Iturrigaray, the viceroy, was taken from his palace by the Mexicans and sent to Spain as a prisoner in 1808, and often spoke of the revolt which broke out in the province of Guanajuato in 1810, headed by Don Miguel Hidalgo, a priest, who had at one time over 100,000 men under arms. While his exact age is not known, yet, his vivid remembrance of the Guanajuato revolt and the part he took in it, leads us to believe that at that time he must have been at least 15 years of age and at the time of his death fully 105 years.

Piute Surgery

The Piute doctors have left the camp across the river from this place and the two patients who were suffering with pneumonia are well. Jack is able to be out and Johnny soon will be. In the case of the latter quite a delicate piece of surgery was performed. Johnny was very ill, and treatment that cured Jack failed to relieve him. As a last resort the Piute doctors punched a hole in Johnny's lungs, sucked tee phlegm therefrom, and inserting bamboo tubes kept the man's chest free from this matter until he got better. Johnny will be around as soon as the holes in his lungs heal up, if they ever do. —*Times, Dayton.*

Last Friday night about 10 p. m. a hay stack belonging to Charles Walter, of Fort Independence, and containing about 70 tons of hay was discovered on fire. Mr. Walter informs us that no hay had been taken from this stack and that no one had been around or working near it. This is quite a loss to Mr. Walter as he has considerable stock to feed. Fresh tracks were discovered next morning leading to and from the stack from a wire fence some short distance east from the hay. The supposition is that it was the work of an incendiary.

There were some thirty couple who attended the New Year's Ball, Monday night, and all seemed to be strictly in the play. Supper was served at the Independence Hotel and ye host did himself proud. The spread was sblendid and nicely served. After supper the dancers returned to the hall, and continued the giddy whirl until the small hours of the morning, and the last thing your scribe heard, as he dozed off between 3:30 and 4 a. m., was the regular tramp of feet and the faint sounds ofd Old Zip Coon.

Board of Supervisors.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2nd 1900.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time in regular session.

Present, Supervisors N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the various funds, as follows:

On General Expense Fund.

Geo F Willis, Board of Education	$ 38 00
J H Shannon, " " "	48 50
Leora B Rhine, " " "	35 00
A E Janvier, " " "	38 00
Clay Hampton, " " "	48 50
W F Matlack, repairing seal	3 00
A W Eibeshutz, Court House sup	24 19
L Wood, merchandise	35 85
Bert Rhine, interpreting	3 00
W A Chalfant, supplies	76 95
T H Woolworth, Justice fees	12 00

Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, same members present as before.

T C Harness, boarding prisoners	6 60
Leece & Watterson, lock Court House, Bishop	1 50
A Carlisle & Co., stationery	24 60
D J Hession, postage, etc	21 62
H C Hampton, traveling expenses Supt. of Schools	63 00
A M Given, postage, etc	18 93
W W Yandell, postage	3 00
I H Mulholland, printing	113 40
D Stubblefield, cutting wood	24 00
J D Mairs, wood	112 00
Edward Schober, Constable fees	52 20
A V Davidson, Coroner's fees	14 00
F Rhine, supplies	28 15
O I Mairs, boarding prisoners	104 50
John Keegan, Constable fees	26 00
J E Laird, transcribing testimony	14 50
Ind. Water Co., water supply	13 00
J W Trotter, Constable fees for the sum of $79.30, allowed in sum of	40 50
Wm D Delhy, postage, stamps	29 20
I P Yaney, Coroner's fees	11 00

Board adjourned to meet January 3rd, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3rd, 1900,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of Inyo County State of California met at the above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley, James Jones and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on Hospital Fund, as follows:

A C Freeman, conveying indgt	$ 2 00
Mrs M Lewis, Hospital contract	162 50
J D Blair, Physician services	10 00
L Wood, Hospital supplies	14 15
A W Eibeshutz, Hospital sup	21 75
O I Mairs, transportation of Grand Jurors and indigent to County hospital	26 00
N Dodge, conveying indigent	5 00
F Rome, hospital supplies	25 35
I J Woodin, hospital physician	93 75
C E Dorrance, medical attend	46 50
Mrs Rosa Kinney, boarding and nursing indigent	100 00
A C Schively, R R fare for indgt	2 60
F K Andrews, supplies for indgt	7 50
N J Cooley, attending indigent	12 00

Ordered, that the sum of ($41.05) forty-one and 6-100 dollars be refunded to Charles Summers for taxes erroneously collected for the year 1899, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Unapportioned Fund accordingly.

Ordered, that the sum of $13.77 be refunded to C. B. Rawson for school tax erroneously collected in the year 1899, and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Fish Spring Bond Fund accordingly.

Adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, members present as before, Chairman A. C. Freeman in the chair.

Whereupon the Board proceeded to the examination and discussion of a proposed change in the Liquor Ordinance, and at 4:30 adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, January 4th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.
Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Balance of Supervisors' Proceedings will appear next week.

The Bee Keepers' Meeting.

At the meeting, held in Bishop on Dec. 27th, the Secretary was instructed to forward the names of all members, who have paid their dues for the current year, together with one dollar for each as membership fees to the United States Bee Keepers' Association, for the purpose of assisting this society in prosecuting adulterators of honey.

The old officers were re-elected.

As the Carson box factory has been closed down and the machinery sold, F. K. Andrews was appointed to correspond with other manufacturers about shipping cases for the coming season.

A meeting will be held in Bishop on March 3rd.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Sec'y.

The Projectoscope

Carl Schuman with his Projectoscope is in the valley again, and will give an exhibition here on Thursday evening, January 11th, in the Pavilion. On this occasion he will present many new scenes—Dewey's Flagship in Action, Destruction of Spanish Fleet off Santiago, Charge of the Rough Riders, Battle of San Juan Hill, New Spanish Bull fight, and the many scenes shown last year. The scenes are life size and clear in action. Admission only 25 cents. *

The chef at the Norman House while dressing turkeys for last Sunday's menue discovered a silver twenty-five cent piece in the crop of one of the fowls, dated 1898, proving that since this administration had downed silver ye American bird would do likewise. The cost of the turkeys were seventy-five cents apiece and this with draw out of twenty-five cents makes turkey meat much cheaper than beef.

The New Year's reception held at Mrs. F. Rhine's private residence was quite a society event. Mrs. Rhine was assisted dy Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Webb. Callers began to drop in at 2:30 p. m., and the ladies were kept busy until 7:30, serving refreshments and welcoming their numerous friends.

Attorney J. White Smith and wife came down from Bishop on Tuesday and were with us a couple of days.

A locator who forfeits his locotion by reason of failure to perform assessment work can recover nothing for work performed or improvements made from his successor who legally relocates the claim.

Mr. M. R. Ritchie, of Los Angeles accompanied by an ex-Governor of Minn., were in town on Tuesday. The gentlemen are interested in mining properties in Mountain Spring Canyon and came here to place their locations on record.

The Inyo County Board of Education met Tuesday, Dec. 26th, and the following applicants were before them: Miss Mamie Loundsbury and Miss Marie Richards presented State Normal Diplomas from Nevada and were granted Grammar grade certificates. Mrs. W. P. Yaney nee Eva L. McGee, certificate granted Feb. 24, 1894, renewed. H. H. Howell, certificate granted Feb. 24, 1894, renewed.

Miss Evelyn Gunter was granted a 1st Grade certificate and Miss Mabel Burner and Miss Irene Reynolds second grades.

The Board finished their work New Year's morning and adjourned. We would have liked to have published the questions this issue but space forbids, but next week we will try to publish the full list of questions.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Josiah G. Dodge, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Josiah G. Dodge, deceased to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within Four Months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at his place of residence at Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

NORMAN M. DODGE,
Administrator of the estate of Josiah G. Dodge, deceased.
Dated at Lone Pine, November 23rd, 1899.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

NO WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
339 Commercial St., San Francisco.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$5.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

O. I. MAIRS.
jy27-tf

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Nixon	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	141	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	162	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	168	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:20 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	299	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:00 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Raf

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valeys. West o Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great cañons of the south fork of Kings river, offers t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L PS'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:15 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:03 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m

STATIONS.	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:00 p m	11:15 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE ITEREST.

Passengers on west bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spen examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,16 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending September 30th, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,
W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1899			
July 1	To cash on hand	$ 9 689 69	
3	cash from A M Given, tax col.	487 17	
	W W Yandell, Co. Assessor	2 392 86	
	Same	190 40	
8	Same	10 20	
	cash from A M Given, tax collees	20 00	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	19 95	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	40 55	
12	Fred Albers Int. State land	53 00	
	B L Morris Int. State land	26 56	
	F. E. Smith on redemption	40 80	
22	Henry Crosbie Int. State land	164 67	
	A W Cronin Int. State land	26 08	
	L. C. Elwert Int. State land	49 16	
27	T. J. Kirk, School	2 967 03	
		16 178 12	
Aug. 1	John F. Gates Int. State land	53 00	
5	Sam Meredith on redemption	34 93	
7	A M Given, Tax col fees	11 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees	28 50	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	47 90	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	35 65	
	A. M. Given, Tax Col. licenses	229 50	
	W W Yandell, Assessor	57 92	
15	A. W. Carroll State Land	39 20	
17	T H Woodworth Justice fines	1 75	
		16 717 47	
Sept 5	A M Given, tax col licenses	268 20	
20	A M Given, Tax col fees	21 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees	1 25	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	58 30	
	D J Hession, clerk W W Yandell, Co. assessor	33 90 52 98	
23	I. J. Woodin on redemption	5 70	
	Geo. F. Willis reb.	12 50	
		17 171 30	

DISBURSEMENTS

July	Salary	1 443 81
	General Expense	841 46
	Hospital	2 164 75
	BigPine Sch'l Bond	240 00
	Lonepine "	1 080 00
	Road Dist No 1	202 55
	" " " 2	826 00
	" " " 3	372 95
	" " " 4	156 00
	" " " 5	61 50
	Bridge	112 08
	Property tax	1 26
	County school	16 00
	Various school dist. funds: Warm Spring	16 55
	Milton	1 60
	Round Valley	10 00
	Big Pine	10 00
	Poleta	62 50
	Independence Libry	8 00
		7 126 41
Aug.	Salary	1 024 98
	Hospital	50 00
	Road Dist. No. 1	10 00
	Road Dist No. 2	2 00
	" 5	37 50
	General Expense	120 05
	Lone Pine Library	12 51
	Various school funds: Round Valley	5 25
	Union	10 90
	Bishop	34 5
	Independence	5 5
	Station	350 00
	Taboose	55 00
		8 853 60
Sept	Hospital Fund	40 00
	Salary	1 086 48
	Road Dist. No. 1 Fd	5 00
	County Bond	1 500 00
	Various School funds: Bishop	73 37
	Fish Spring	23 05
	Irving	8 00
	Independence	466 45
	Milton	3 00
	Round Valley	14 00
	Union	19 00
	Balance	5 079 35
		17 171 30 17 171 30

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund		4 240 81
General expense		137 04
State general	2 891 05	
Hospital		125 52
County bond		710 02
General road	251 77	
Road District No 1	237 84	
" " " 2	59 57	
" " " 3	144 89	
" " " 4	72 02	
" " " 5	399 86	
Unapportioned county	228 90	
Road Poll tax	6 55	
Fridge	46 87	
Institute	26 00	
Teacher's library	21 33	
County Sch'l Fund		16 60
State School	1 567 03	
Property tax	1 667 75	
Swamp and ovfld land	501 95	
Various school funds: Bishop	127 22	
Big Pine	13 99	
Fish Spring	88 00	
Irving	344 11	
Independence	192 91	
Keeler	3 34	
Lone Pine	258 06	
Milton	85 90	
Round Valley	20 29	
Riverside		2 40
Station		3 46
Taboose	64 20	
Union	37 18	
Valley	213 38	
Warm Spring	22 12	
Various school library fund: Bishop	28 62	
Big Pine	25 14	
Fish Springs	22 87	
Irving	8 53	
Independence	10 29	
Keeler	1 10	
Lone Pine		1 23
Milton	7 74	
Poleta	37 53	
Round Valley	24	
Riverside	6 12	
Station		32
Taboose	3 49	
Union	2 44	
Valley	13 87	
Warm Spring	17 44	
Liberty library fund	92 73	
Liberty school fund	33 84	
Station bond fund	59 19	
Big Pine " "	64 01	
Fish Springs " "	48 21	
Taboose " "	144 67	
Estates	5 13	
Bishop school special	71 02	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	96	
Riverside special	1 99	
Round Valley special	25	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	20 14	
Station building fund		

OFFICIAL.

Independence school building fund 3 00
Cash on hand 5 079 35
10 324 03 10 324 03

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1899.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Filed October 2, 1899.
D. J. HESSION, Auditor

Approved October 5, 1899.
A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since June 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn		9 271 95
Gen. Expense fund	961 51	
School "	1 213 58	
Hospital "	2 254 75	
Salary "	3 555 27	
Unapportioned "	1 26	
Road District No 1 Fund	218 55	
" " " 2 "	328 60	
" " " 3 "	371 95	
" " " 4 "	156 60	
" " " 5 "	99 60	
Bridge "	112 08	
	9 271 95	9 271 95

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 9 0 55	
Cash in treasury		5 079 35
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed October 5, 1899.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved October 5th, 1899.
A. C. FREEMAN Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, the undersigned, hereby caution all persons against buying any interest in the following-named mines:

"Lookout Mine," "Copper Mine," "Contact Mine," "Chief Mine," "Little Mamie Mine," "Esmeralda Mine," and "Excelsior Mine," supposed to be owned by J. H. Lohmeyer and situated in the Mameva Mining Dist., Inyo County, California, and from J. H Lohmeyer, owing to failure to fulfill contract.

JOHN BAXTER.

Dated at Manse, Nye Co., Nevada, September 30, 1899.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, owners of those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the Union Mining District, County of Inyo, State of California, commonly known and designated as the "Alhambra" and and "Black Eagle" mines, have made and entered into an agreement to sell said mines to Peter Kimberly; that said agreement is now of record in Book "A" of Bonds, page 294, records of said Inyo County; that under the terms and conditions of said agreement the said Kimberly has the right to work said mines at his sole cost and expense; that from the date hereof the said mines, nor the ores produced therefrom, nor the undersigned will be liable or responsible for any labor or improvements done or made upon the said mines, or for any material furnished therefor by any person without a written order from said undersigned.

Dated November 25, 1899.

PARKE BARNES,
E. T. ANDERSON.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A BRANCH JAIL AT BALLARAT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, made October 6, 1899, sealed proposals will be received for the construction of a branch Jail in the town of Ballarat, County of Inyo, State of California, to comply with the following specifications:

The Building to be 14x15 feet, walls 10 feet hihg, with two cells, 7x10 feet; one ventilator 12x12 inches on top of each cell; all walls to be double, of 1x12 surfaced lumber, inside diagonal; 4-inch battens on joints outside; wall of cells partition to be diagonal double; building to stand on rocks 4 feet apart; sills, 4x4, floor joists, 2x6; ceiling joists, rafters and plates, 2x4; double floor and ceiling 1x 12 surfaced; sheeting, 1x6; roof, redwood shingles, 4½ in. to weather; three double doors, 2x4x6 ft. hung with iron hook hinges 5½ in., with bolts 3½ in.; hasp and staple bolted on; floor to be built of 1x12, 3 in thick; 3 jail locks.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for Building a Branch Jail at Ballarat," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of JANUARY 1900, and will be opened by the Board at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. The Board hereby reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Electricity for Brain.

A scientist has discovered an apparatus which will stimulate the brain. It consists of an electric band. While scientists have been inventing unnatural ways of making the brain work, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for fifty years been doing it naturally. It cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles and builds up the system.

"Ox tail soup." The ox looked sadly at a sign, saying: "In the soup I can see my finish."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

No, Maudie, dear, a girl is not always extravagant when she wears point lace shoes.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

5 DROPS

The Pleasantest, Most Powerful and Effective Never failing Remedy for

La Grippe, Catarrh, Rheumatism.

TRADE MARK. Will cure any ache or pain known the human body. Send for a trial bottle, 25c. This offer lasts 30 days only. Large bottle (300 doses of 5 DROPS each) $1.00 or 3 for $2.50.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
167 and 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. — Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Supposing the Ax Had Fallen!

Some years ago an inquisitive medical student, while examining the guillotine in a big waxworks exhibition in London, took it into his head that the sort of yoke which fits down on the shoulders of the criminal to hold him in his place would not be sufficient to confine a person who struggled.

His curiosity on that point led him to watch till the place was empty, when he actually put himself in, letting down the yoke. He soon found, however, that he was quite unable to lift it, and it at once flashed into his mind that the sharp ax suspended over his neck might not be firmly fixed, or it would fall, as it should, with a touch.

He was afraid to struggle lest the shaking should bring it down and at once deposit his head in the basket of sawdust below him, into which his eyes were of necessity steadily looking.

Having staid some time in this plight, he was overjoyed to hear the approach of a visitor, whom he implored to release him. It was in vain.

"I'm thinking," said the gentleman, a Scottish visitor to the metropolis, to his wife, "that he must be hired to show how the thing acts, and I think we'd better not interfere."

So the luckless student was left till one of the attendants came in and made fast the ax before releasing him from his predicament. The ax was afterward removed and laid by the side of the structure to prevent future accidents.

His Plea For Water.

"If there is anything I dislike," remarked Colonel Stilwell, wiping his mustache with impressive deliberation, "it is a bigoted person. Some of the people at my home in Kentucky came very near taking permanent offense at me, but I held out and finally convinced them."

"What was the discussion about?"

"It was the old controversy. Somebody mentioned water, and Judge Morgan stated his opinion that it was something that ought to be abolished. The major argued for its use in moderation, but the judge wouldn't have it. I was sorry to disagree with the judge, but I stated my arguments and clinched them so that he had to give in. I called his attention to the great achievements which all the world is now engaged in applauding. I recalled to his mind the glories of our naval heroes, the men who are so proud of their country, the men of whom their country is so proud. Then I pointed my finger at the judge and asked him how those naval heroes could have done these glorious deeds if there hadn't been plenty of water for them to sail their ships on."—Washington Star.

Trains, Worry, Disease and Death.

Late trains are a source of annoyance to everybody. The British Medical Journal dwells upon the very serious result produced by them upon the health of travelers. The rush to the station to catch the train which may perchance be punctual; the weary wait on drafty platforms or in stuffy waiting rooms; the dilatory journey—all these, we are told, add seriously to the labor of the day even in the best of times, but when the weather is cold and damp they are still more injurious and in that they are largely responsible for those "colds," as they are called, those conditions of depressed vitality which are the starting points of most of the acute diseases from which men suffer and from which the elderly and the feeble die.

Genuine Courtesy.

Surface manners are like cut flowers stuck in a shallow glass with just enough water to keep them fresh an hour or so; but the courtesy that has its growth in the heart is like the rose-bush in the garden that no inclement season can kill and no dark day force to forego the unfolding of a bud.

"Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A PATENT ELOPEMENT.

"A VISITOR, Jabez."

Old Farmer Smith rose from the dinner-table and picked up his hat from the side of the chair.

"Who is it, wife?" he asked.

"A young man," she replied.

The farmer's lip set tight as he witnessed a glance which passed between his wife and his daughter.

"I understand," he said, severely, with a determined look at the anxious face of the girl. "That London chap, Leslie Austin."

"Yes, father," she replied.

"I'll settle his business for him," and Farmer Smith strode into the parlor, his heavy boots sounding a death-knell to the faint hopes in the sinking heart of pretty, winsome Alice Smith. "So you're here again, eh?"

The brusque interrogatory did not seem to crush the courteous, handsome young man, who arose and faced the farmer.

"Yes, Mr. Smith," was his reply.

"And on the same old errand, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir; I came to ask your consent——"

"You can't have it!" interrupted Farmer Smith, savagely. "Alice ain't going to marry you or anybody else, just yet."

"But time——"

"You've heard me, Mr. Leslie Austin. You can't have my daughter."

"I love her, Mr. Smith."

"Nonsense! She's too young to know her own mind. I have said my say, and the harvest hands are waiting. Good-day, sir!"

Under such determined resistance, Leslie Austin retreated. He bit his lips angrily, as he walked rapidly down the road to the village hotel.

"It's a shame," decided his friend Bob Townsend, as he heard the disappointed lover's story.

"We think so much of each other," murmured Leslie, mournfully.

"You ain't going to give up this way, are you?" asked Bob.

Leslie looked up inquiringly.

"What else can I do?" he asked.

"Marry her," said Bob.

"Her father won't consent."

"Suppose he don't."

Leslie started, but shook his head slowly.

"I know what you're hitting at, Bob—an elopement."

"You're right."

"But it could not be."

"Why not?"

"Because Alice is bound to obey her father, and I am, too, for that matter."

Bob scowled impatiently.

"Nonsense!" he aspirated, angrily. "See here, Leslie. If you were the irresponsible chap old Smith thinks you, I'd hesitate; but you ain't—you're an honest, well-to-do lawyer, respectably connected, and only laboring under a prejudice on the farmer's part, that because neighbor Jones' girl married a worthless man from the metropolis all such matches must end similarly."

"Granted."

"Therefore, being in the right, and the old farmer being in one of his mad moods, I'd outwit him."

"How?"

The query was encouraging.

"Run away with Alice," said Bob.

"I can't."

"Why not?"

"Her father watches her too closely."

"That's the only reason, is it?"

"I believe so."

"She's willing?"

"Presumably."

"And you?"

"O, Bob, you're talking nonsense! I might as well go back to London and wait until Mr. Smith changes his mind."

"And let some other fellow have Alice. You're a brave lover!"

Leslie was despondent.

"I have a plan, if you're plucky enough to follow it out," suggested Bob.

Leslie's face grew expectant at the hint.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Listen!"

What Bob told the discouraged lover need not be repeated. The subsequent acts of the conspirators afford a sufficient explanation.

It was the next day that faithful Bob reconnoitered the ground, and found that Farmer Smith had indeed taken due precaution to prevent his daughter meeting or running away with Leslie.

But Bob managed to get a letter to the fair prisoner—a letter after reading which secretly she manifested her acquiescence to its contents by an intelligent nod to the messenger.

It was the afternoon of the day following, just as Farmer Smith had sent his boys to the town with a load of potatoes, and was seated, resting for an hour or two, on the front porch, with Alice industriously sewing by his side, that a vehicle driven by a single occupant came down the road.

Old Jabez looked in profound amazement as the vehicle came to a stop. It was a kind of skeleton wagon, with a double seat, and behind it was attached a small rubber hose, with several wheels distributed here and there, near the axle.

"In the name of wonder, what have we here?" he said, as he walked to the gate.

The driver sprang down.

"Jabez Smith?" he asked.

The farmer nodded a dignified assent, little dreaming that the bearded stranger was Bob Townsend in disguise.

"I learn from inquiries in the village that you are quite a scientist, Mr. Smith."

Science, of which old Jabez knew nothing, but affected much, was his salient point. Flattered by the stranger's words, he replied pompously:

"I reckon I know something about it."

"I have come, Mr. Smith," said the stranger, "to show you a new motive power for hay rakes."

The farmer's face fell.

"A patent right!" he muttered. "I don't want to buy one," he said, aloud, turning to re-enter the house.

"Buy one!" replied the stranger. "This is not for sale, sir," declared Bob, with quiet dignity. "I desire your opinion as a scientist in regard to the principles involved in its construction and operations."

The farmer's face grew pleased again.

"Happy to give it, sir. If I can be of any use to the world at large by my knowledge of science——"

"Or make your fellow beings happy, you're ready to sacrifice your valuable time—eh, Mr. Smith?" insinuated Bob.

"Certainly, sir."

"You can—you can, believe me, sir," asseverated the wicked conspirator, earnestly and truthfully. "Have you a rake?"

"Yes."

"I'll help you bring it out here, and we'll make a trial trip of this wonderful machine."

A few minutes later the farmer's hay-rake was brought out. Bob made much ado of fastening it by a rope to the rear of the vehicle, and the farmer watched him curiously, as he turned the wheels and adjusted the hose to what he called position.

"This hose is an air brake, sir. The idea is, if we can make it do so, to have the rake operate as usual. The air brake might offer a resistance to the ground, push forward the front vehicle, and ventilate the hay. Man and brute creation demand air—why not vehicles?"

"Quite true," replied Jabez, somewhat dubious and perplexed over the apparent uselessness of the machine.

"Utility and nonrefragibility, Mr. Smith," rattled on Bob, recklessly. "The hypothenuse of the curve of the diameter of the axle, you perceive, has a circumferential effect upon the spheroid concavity of the brake. You will understand these terms, Mr. Smith, as a mathematician and scientist. All ready?"

Farmer Smith, overcome by the lofty words, obeyed mutely, as Bob requested him to get into the rake seat.

"I'll drive the preliminary vehicle," explained Bob, with a serene chuckle at the fun of his oratory, "and you will watch the effect of the air brake—if the friction of the wheels generates air—over yonder stretch of meadow. By the way, is one of your hands around?"

"They've gone to town," replied Jabez, blumly.

He had a vague consciousness that the stranger was a charlatan, for he could not for the life of him see what possible use the clumsy combination of wheels and hose could be.

"Ah, there's a young lady! Your daughter, Mr. Smith, I presume?" said Bob, raising his hat politely. "There must be more weight on the seat of the front vehicle. If you'll let her take her seat beside me, in the interests of science, Mr. Smith?"

He almost lost his dignified gravity as he saw the suspicious look on the old farmer's face.

The last words, "in the interests of science," however, decided Mr. Smith.

"Jump in, Alice," he said, desperately.

The stranger whipped up the horse. Old Jabez, in the rake-seat behind, clung on wildly as the horse was driven briskly. He almost fell forward as there was a break caused by the rope parting. Bob had deftly cut it with a knife.

"Hold on—hold on!" cried old Jabez, as the new motor-power vehicle dashed forward.

He stared blankly as it traversed the field, made a sharp turn to the road, and, gracefully rounded a curve in the highway, disappeared from view.

What did it mean? The boys had taken the horses to town, and he could not start in pursuit; but he grew white as he discerned a fact:

He had been tricked!

He had cooled down considerably when, at nightfall, a carriage drew up before the gate.

He looked grimly up from beneath his shaggy eyebrows as Leslie Austin and pretty, blushing Alice came forward.

Bob, following them, was the first to speak.

"The new motor power took up a new passenger down the road, Farmer Smith," he said, shly. "You wanted to make mankind happy, neighbor—you've done it."

Jabez made a feint to declare hostilities, then and there, against the conspirators, but he sank back disarmed in his chair as the gentle voice of his wife said, pleadingly:

"Forgive them, father—they are so happy!"

And Farmer Smith had not the heart to say nay.

Jowett's Extinguisher.

The late master of Balliol was so well known as a resourceful antagonist that it is a matter for wonder that any woman, however youthful and sure of herself, should have had the temerity to take liberties with him.

The Hon. Lionel Tollemache tells in the Spectator of a young woman who had the effrontery to say to him:

"I want to know, master, what you think of God."

"I am more concerned to know what God thinks of me," was Jowett's felicitous reply.

Soldiers' Handkerchiefs.

Russian soldiers are supplied with handkerchiefs at the expense of the Government.

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You are costive, and nature is under a constant strain to relieve the condition. This causes a rush of blood to the rectum, and before long congested lumps appear, itching, painful, bleeding. Then you have piles. There are many kinds and many cures, but piles are not curable unless you assist nature in removing the cause. CASCARETS make effort easy, regulate and soften the stools, relieving the tension, and giving nature a chance to use her healing power. Piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, and other rectal troubles yield to the treatment, and Cascarets quickly and surely remove them forever. **Don't be persuaded to experiment with anything else!**

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HIS REPUTATION SAVED.

How a Crack Shot Became Indebted to an Irish Sergeant.

"They tell a funny story in the army about Captain Patillo, the crack shot," said one of a party of late diners. "According to the yarn, General Miles and a high Washington official once visited a western post where the captain was stationed and sent word that they would like to see a little exhibition of his skill. Patillo happened to be quite sick at the time, but he couldn't very well refuse and presently appeared on the long distance range. He blazed away, and an Irish sergeant, who had been sent out to act as marker, waved a small flag. 'What does that mean?' asked the distinguished visitor. 'It means I missed the whole target,' replied Patillo gloomily. He tried again, with the same result. 'I don't know what's the matter with me!' he exclaimed in deep mortification. 'I never did such work in my life.'

"At the third shot the distant figure varied the wigwagging, and the assembled officers applauded. The signal meant a bullseye. Thereupon he fired 20 consecutive rounds, and each time the flag waved back the news that he had pierced the inner circle. It was a marvelous record, an unparalleled score. The distinguished visitor was very gracious in his congratulations.

"Later on Patillo, still beaming, met the marker crossing the parade grounds. 'Hello, sergeant!' he said, 'I wonder what the deuce made me miss the target those first two shots?' 'Whist, captain!' replied the Irishman, drawing close. ''Tis divil the toime ye hit it at all, at all!' 'Didn't hit it at all!' cried Patillo in amazement. 'Then why did you signal all those bulls-eyes?' 'Faith, sor,' said the sergeant reproachfully, 'I knew yer ripytation was at stake.'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FATE OF HIS DRESS SUIT.

Loaned It to His Friend, and Now It Is Buried In the Grave.

"No, I am not going out in the evenings just now to anything but strictly informal affairs," remarked a friend of the saunterer the other day. "Why? Well, because just now I am not the possessor of a dress suit and lack the wherewithal to purchase another. It happened this way: I had a friend, a good fellow, who came to me one night and asked me if I wouldn't lend him my swallowtail. I consented, but I told him I wanted the clothes back the next week, as I had a function to attend myself.

"Well, to make a long story short, the week went by and not a word from my friend or not a sign of my evening duds. I had to cross my date and was pretty mad, but I didn't say anything. Another week went by and still no word. Then I decided to go out and hunt up my friend and find out if he intended to keep my clothes forever.

"I called at his boarding house and rang the bell. His landlady came to the door. When I asked if my friend was in, she gave a gasp of astonishment and exclaimed, 'Why, didn't you know he was dead and buried?'

"It was my turn to be knocked out. After I recovered my breath, I explained that I had not heard the news and had merely called to take back my dress suit. It would doubtless be found among my friend's effects, I explained.

"The landlady turned pink, white and then pink again. 'Why,' she gasped, 'that must have been the suit we buried him in. It was the only good one we found among his wardrobe.'

"So you see the reason why I say no to R. S. V. P. notes just now."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Servant Without Salary.

A writer in The Dumb Animals tells us that one of Uncle Sam's most faithful servants in the state of Maine, but one that draws no salary, lives at Portland Head lighthouse. It is a large gray parrot, brought from Africa some time ago and presented to the keeper of the light.

The bird soon noticed that when the fog began to blow in from the ocean somebody would cry out: "Fog coming. Blow the horn!"

One day the fog suddenly began to come in thick, and the men did not notice it. But Poll did and croaked out: "Fog coming. Blow the horn!" Ever since then, whenever fog is perceptible, Poll never fails to give warning.

A Convincing Answer.

There are many people who do not care for libraries who pride themselves on having "only the books they read" about them, but the answer made by a distinguished scholar to one of those persons very well illustrates how valuable is this idea as to what a library should be. The scholar was connected with an institution of learning which had been greatly helped by a liberal man of the neighborhood, but the liberal man was not much of a sympathizer with the idea of increasing the library. When appealed to in the matter, he replied:

"More books? Dear me, it seems to me you've got more than you can read now. Have you read all you have already?"

"No," returned the scholar, "and I never expect to read them all."

"Then why do you want more?"

"Let me ask you," said the scholar, "did you ever read the dictionary through?"

"Certainly not," was the reply.

"Well, sir," said the scholar, "a library is my dictionary."

The answer was convincing, and the merchant provided the professor with the funds he wished for.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

It Can't Be Done Now.

"An increase of salary!" exclaimed the pompous manager of a small omnibus company to a clerk who had just made that request. "I am afraid, sir, that you are too extravagant!"

He toyed with his heavy watch chain and looked severely at the young man, who returned his stare boldly. It was the set phrase on such occasions, and the applicant had heard it all before. He meant to have that rise or—go somewhere else.

"Excuse me, sir," he replied respectfully, "I haven't any chance to be extravagant on what I earn."

"Young man," continued the pompous gentleman, "I have risen from the monkey board. How? By being careful. When I was young I made money by saving 'bus fares."

"Ah, that was in the old days," said the young man, with a knowing wink. "But with the bell punches and the present system of inspection, you would find you couldn't save sixpence without being collared, however careful you were."

The manager nearly fainted, and the young man had to seek other employment.—London Standard.

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Getting Rope Sense.

A peculiarity about roping horses or steers with a lasso is that after getting a hard fall a few times they quickly get "rope sense." I have often seen them, in a corral, stand stock still when the rope falls across their backs—even when, as a matter of fact, they are not caught. If any reader has ever encountered a clothesline while running at full speed in the dark, the line stretched at about the level of the throat, he will notice that he doesn't run across that lawn any more after nightfall. He's got "rope sense," in fact.—Wide World Magazine.

Why She Enjoyed It.

On Sunday, as a certain Scottish minister was returning homewards, he was accosted by an old woman, who said:

"Oh, sir, well do I like the day when you preach."

The minister was aware that he was not very popular and answered:

"My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like it when I preach?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "when you preach I always get a good seat!"—Scottish Nights.

Queer Lot.

Stranger—I have heard that you have a good many queer people in this town.

Citizen—As odd a lot as you'd find in a year's travel. They are a queer set, the whole of 'em, outside my family. And my wife is almost as bad as the others. But then, you know, she wasn't originally of my family.—Boston Transcript.

A peculiar clock of the time of Charles I was the lantern, or birdcage style, which hung from the walls high up, with its works exposed.

Submarine volcanoes are constantly being discovered, and are at times, owing to their sudden appearance, a great danger to navigation.

Alcohol was first distilled by the Arabians, and when we talk about coffee and alcohol we are using Arabic words

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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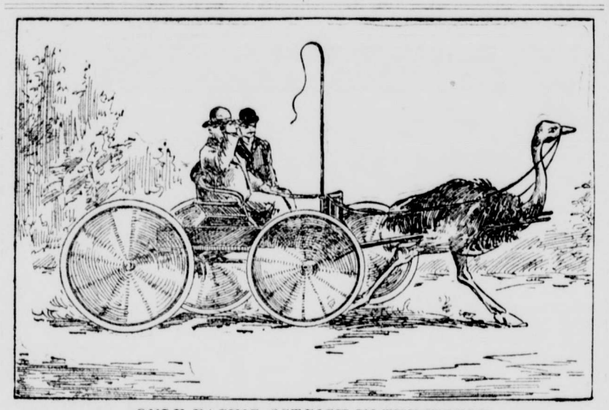
Hitched to a light carriage, driven by his keeper and manager, the big pacing ostrich may be seen daily in the road near Jacksonville and it is doubtful if ever a more peculiar and interesting sight was seen. His speed is simply remarkable and nothing on the road can pass or even hold him. He has gone a mile in 2:02 several times and once it is said went below the two-minute mark. He has already won several big match races and also came out first in the most unique trial of speed ever performed in this part of the country, a



ONLY PACING OSTRICH IN THE WORLD.

race with a bicycle and a well-known trotter. Oliver W. beat both man and horse in a one-mile sprint in the remarkably fast time of 2:11.

MRS. DEWEY.

Charming Personality of the Woman Who Is Now the Admiral's Wife.

Admiral Dewey has known the woman who recently became his wife since she was a chubby, rosy-cheeked girl, with two long brown braids of hair hanging down her back. Mildred McLean was beautiful and joyous. Life to her was roseate. She had never known a care. She was simply a merry, light-hearted girl, with infinite possibilities. About this time she met William Babcock Hazen, afterward brigadier general, who was known as a soldier and an author. He fell at once in love with the charming girl. She loved him in return. They were married soon after and went to his post to live.

Life in an army post is somewhat narrow. The years passed quietly for Mildred Hazen. Her marriage was very happy. A daughter was born to her and died. Then there was a son, and Mrs. Hazen lived in those early years for her husband and child. Her life flowed smoothly on until twelve years ago, when her husband died. She was left a widow, still young, beautiful and rich. She went to live with her mother, Mrs. Washington McLean.

Again Mrs. Hazen met Dewey. She was older and sorrow-chastened now, but to him she was a thousand times lovelier than the light-hearted girl he had formerly known.

Mrs. Hazen made a distinct place for herself in the gay life at the capital. She soon became known as the most brilliant in Washington society. Her extraordinary conversational powers, her aptness at repartee and her ready wit caused her to be sought by the most prominent men in political life.

Through it all she retained the gentle, unassuming manner that has made her so especially lovable. Admiral Dewey was a frequent visitor—but so were

MRS. GEORGE DEWEY.

many other distinguished people, so no one thought very much about the frequency of his calls or speculated as to their meaning. He was not the hero then. He was a plain, quiet, unassuming commodore. He was ordered to the Philippines, and it is said that when he went away he carried with him Mrs. Hazen's half-way promise that when his ship came sailing home again he might claim her for his bride.

There were many weary but eventful months before that time came. Letters crossed the sea and told of his busy life, his hopes, of his longing to get back to his native land. But the secret was well kept. No one guessed that Dewey had left his heart behind. No one knew that a woman's prayers and love were cheering him in his heroic achievements. Not until the time came for Admiral Dewey to go to Washington to receive the jeweled sword presented to him by Congress did the gossips begin to whisper.

Mrs. Dewey confesses to 45 years, but they dwell lightly upon her. She is a woman of perfect manner. She has exquisite grace and a really aristocratic bearing. The years of experience she has had in Washington society have brought her unequaled tact and culture, together with rare conversational ability. There is in her talk the very slightest suggestion of the foreigner. She is as enthusiastic and talks as rapidly as a French woman. There are moments when her gesticulations are even more eloquent than her words. She is never at a loss to convey her meaning.

Old Glory.

One may pay anything from a cent to one hundred and fifty dollars, for a flag of the United States. The cheapest flags are stamped on muslin with the colors red and blue, and are then tacked or pasted upon sticks; they are not guaranteed to wash. Of this kind is the little penny flag which the small boy wears on the lapel of his coat. Such flags are put through a printing press like calico skirts, and come out all colored at the rate of one hundred a minute. Anybody is at liberty to make United States flags. Thus it comes about that all sorts of patterns of the national ensign are on the market, and in use. But if any one desires to have the colors as they ought to be, reference must be made to the standard adopted by the army and navy. This standard, altered from time to time by the addition of fresh stars, is preserved, and will continue to be kept by the secretaries of war and navy. The proper design for the blue field of Old Glory is fixed and absolute; other arrangements of the stars, which commonly are distributed more or less higgledy-piggledy, are wrong.

Pigeons as a Naval Force.

A number of pigeons are now officially recognized by the British Admiralty and form part of the naval force, states a writer in the New Penny Magazine. Whale Island at Portsmouth is the headquarters of the homing pigeons belonging to the navy—the birthplace of the birds supplied by other lofts at Devonport, Malta and Hong Kong. This particular feature of the Royal Naval Barracks was introduced in 1893 at the instigation of Capt. Login, who was then the commanding officer, and has been developed and brought to its present state of efficiency by that gentleman's successor, Capt. Bayly. The cost of keeping the birds—about £2 per month—was defrayed by the officers and men. The pigeons are used, of course, for the conveyance of messages, of which several thousand have been received since the establishment of the loft. There is electric communication between the huge cote and the buildings, so that when a bird enters its domicile it causes a bell to ring, and so announces its arrival. Many of the missives brought by the pigeons have been of great importance, and have been telegraphed to the Admiralty. Some of the birds, too, have done excellent performances. The flight from Jersey has often been made in two hours; but the "record," at least for distance, is from a ship off the Eddystone, 182 miles away—a big "fly" that was accomplished in three and a half hours.

Chair and Desk.

The height of the chair you sit in while writing and that of the desk you write at are matters of some importance. Every person who writes habitually ought to have a chair specially made to suit his or her height, and the seat of the chair should be exactly one-quarter of your height from the floor. Thus, if you are six feet high, the chair seat should be eighteen inches. The width of the seat should exactly equal its height, and it should slope backward three-quarters of an inch to the foot. The back should be a trifle higher than the seat and sloped slightly, not too much. Finally, your desk should be two-thirds as high again as the seat of your chair. Thus, if your chair seat is twenty-four inches, the desk should be forty inches in height. When you have attended to all these little details you can sit and write all day without feeling that backache that comes from chairs and desks that don't fit you.

The Pope's Rooms.

Of the vatican's 11,000 rooms Pope Leo has reserved for his personal use only three—a small parlor, a little dining-room and a bedroom.

A bridegroom can get a good deal of credit for helping his wife with the housework, by going out once or twice a week, and upsetting a few things in the kitchen.

It is a sign of weakness to venomously hate people.

Women have the most to wear, but men have the most to eat.

THE CULTURE OF TEA.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE IN THE SOUTH.

Gardens in South Carolina Produce a Superior Article at Twenty-five Per Cent. Profit—A New and Growing Industry for the Southland.

Some years ago a few far-seeing men of the Southern States looked far enough ahead to see that cotton would not always be king, and opened to discussion the problem of raising tea. At that time cotton was king, and there was no denying it, so the effort to create an interest in tea raising proved abortive. In less than fifteen years came a great war in which the South was swept clean as by a hurricane. One result of the war, minor perhaps, besides some of the other results, was that cotton was dethroned. Into the new South was introduced other forms of agriculture, and not only that, but manufactures which the South heretofore had despised with pride in its "splendid isolation."

And now, a generation after the war has closed, after King Cotton has been deposed, Southerners themselves have taken up the culture of tea in earnest, bound to make it contribute to the general prosperity of that section of the country. A leader among these leaders is Prof. Charles U. Shepard, of Pinehurst, Summerville, S. C., and in a publication of the agricultural department in Washington he tells of the success of his experiment.

Since he has made a profit of 25 per cent, on his venture the undertaking is entitled to be taken out of the class of experiments and put in with the solid accomplishments that will endure. It is seven years since he first reported on the operations on the Pinehurst estate. He says that it seems probable from the facts so far gathered that the cultivation of tea can be made profitable in the warmer portions of the United States in two ways. One is by establishing a plantation on the scale of the experiment at Summerville with capital sufficient to carry the work to a point where the product can be offered on equal terms with teas holding an established place in the markets of the United States. The other is to grow tea for home use in the farm garden. In either case tea growing can be undertaken safely only where the temperature rarely goes lower than 25 degrees Fahrenheit, and never below zero, and where a liberal supply of water can be depended upon. There is probably no place in the United States where the rainfall is sufficient for the best results with the tea plant, and irrigation should where possible be provided for in growing tea.

The experiment at Summerville, on the growth and manufacture of tea, began about ten years ago. At the beginning it was wisely on a small scale, but has gradually been increased until now over fifty acres have been planted in tea. When the plants arrive at full bearing the yield should be at least 10,000 pounds of high-grade tea; and this should suffice for the object in view, viz., to determine whether commercial tea may be profitably grown under the local conditions of soil, climate and labor.

One of the most productive of the Summerville gardens is that called the Rose garden. The output of green leaf from it has been: Crop of 1892, 56 pounds; crop of 1893, 81 pounds; crop of 1894, 151 pounds; crop of 1895, 333 pounds; crop of 1896, 660 pounds; crop of 1897, 648 pounds; crop of 1898, nearly 1,200 pounds. One thousand two hundred and sixty pounds of green leaf will afford 300 pounds of standard Pinehurst black tea. But the "Rose Garden" is not to be regarded as an exceptional result, nor of difficult imitation. Two larger gardens, also formerly pineywoods ponds, planted with Darjeeling seedlings, promise successful rivalry within a few years, and yet others appear to be awakening to a more vigorous productiveness.

Without undue endeavor, Prof. Shepard sold his crop of 1898, about 3,000 pounds, as also about 500 pounds of the crop of the previous year (which had been bought to maintain prices), at a profit of about 25 per cent. The Pinehurst black tea has a distinctly characteristic flavor, and, like some of the choicer Oriental teas, its liquor has more strength than its color indicates. These qualities render its introduction slow. But it has always proved a difficult matter to change the taste of tea consumers; notably so in the introduction of Ceylon tea into Great Britain, the mother country of its producers. Nevertheless there has been a steadily increasing demand for Pinehurst tea, and a great many people will drink no other.

Green tea also is made at Pinehurst, and has attracted keen interest in the trade. There is probably a greater demand in the United States for green than black tea. At present, a large amount of sophisticated green tea is consumed in this country. As it is chiefly made of inferior leaf, highly colored with Prussian blue, and faced with powdered soapstone, etc., so as to hide all natural defects, it cannot be regarded as either nutritious or healthful. But the nature of the demand indicates a decided preference for the taste and qualities of green, i. e., not oxidized, teas, and should stimulate us

TEA NURSERY IN JULY.

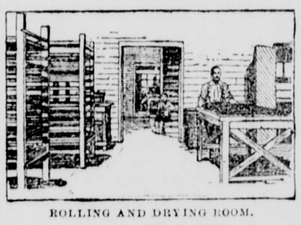
to supply in its stead a pure, wholesome article of the same type. Unfortunately, green teas can as yet be made by hand only; they represent cheap Oriental labor, and in the lower and medium grades competition by American manufacture is well-nigh impossible. Black teas can be made by machinery in almost every step after the delivery of the leaf in the factory.

The cost of production of teas in this country is high, owing to the comparative dearness of labor. This must be met by a greater productiveness in the field, by the substitution of machinery for hand labor in the factory, and by the manufacture of varieties of teas which, from inherent chemical causes, cannot be brought from the Orient.

Filling Out Garden Corners.

There is a large class of people who might profitably add the cultivation of tea to that of flowers and vegetables, filling out the corners of their gardens and home fields with tea bushes, as they do in China, or substituting useful as well as ornamental evergreen hedges of that plant for the present unsightly and costly and frequently unreliable fences. Cultivated in this way, the outlay of time, labor and money could hardly prove burdensome; and, as one result, the household should be able to supply its own tea—pure, strong and invigorating, instead of the wishy-washy, often far from cheap, stuff generally sold throughout the country.

As these little tea gardens are extended and multiply factories will be established in each neighborhood for the larger manufacture of commercial tea, whither the products of the gardens surrounding may be brought and sold, precisely as canning factories and



ROLLING AND DRYING ROOM.

dairies consume the surplus production of fruit and milk.

One feature in the cultivation of tea has only to be stated to appeal to every one who plants, namely, that the season for gathering the leaf lasts in this climate for six months. Thus a crop is not dependent for at least partial success upon the weather of any one or two months, as is so apt to be the case with most of the objects of the husbandman's labor and solicitude.

For the present it will be wiser to limit the production of tea in the South to the better grades, such as retail at from 50 cents to $1 per pound. The greater cost of unskilled labor in this country than in the Orient should constitute a smaller fraction of the total expense if the product commands a higher price. Other things being equal, the quality of any tea depends on the "fineness" of the leaf plucked. If only the tiny, tender, youngest leaf be picked, the quantity of the crop must be comparatively small; but its quality will be decidedly superior to that obtained by "coarse" plucking, which also embraces the older, larger and necessarily tougher leaves.

Problem of Cheap Labor.

Leaf-plucking demands the careful attention of the tea grower. It is a light employment, suitable for women and children, but they must be taught patiently and their work must be scrutinized strictly. At Pinehurst colored children do the picking, and very satisfactorily. A free school is maintained for them; every pupil of suitable age and size is required to pick; others are excluded from the gardens. Regular attendance and better discipline are thus secured. But, otherwise, there would be no difficulty in securing an ample force, as the wages earned prove in themselves a sufficient attraction. The older children earn from 30 to 50 cents a day; the younger one in proportion. The tea gardens are picked twenty times a season, or once every ten days, and it takes three days for the average force of twenty children to make the round of the gardens. The more industrious and skillful pick from ten to twenty pounds of fresh leaf a day. It takes four and a fifth pounds of fresh leaf to make one of dry leaf.—New York Press.

ROSE TEA GARDEN WITH ASSAM-HYBRID TEA

A HUMAN HIVE.

A Place Where Most of Our Jewelry Is Made.

Providence, R. I., has the largest silverware factory in the world, the largest screw factory, the largest manufactory for small tools and the largest file works. Perhaps it is especially unique in producing more jewelry than any other city in the United States, says the Nashville American, and nearly as much as all the rest of the country combined. There is no city which possesses so many separate and distinct shops for the manufacture of a single commodity as Providence does for the manufacture of jewelry. There are at least 250 separate factories devoted to the making of gold, silver, rolled-plated, electroplated and brass jewelry and novelties. In addition, the auxiliary industries for furnishing supplies of special labor to the jewelry factories number more than seventy-five. Many of the jewelry shops are small, employing only ten or a dozen hands, while some employ as high as 300, and in one case 1,400. By the State census of 1895 the capital invested in this industry in Providence is $12,000,000; average number of hands employed, 7,000; annual wages paid, $3,500,000; value of material used, $5,500,000; value of annual products, $14,000,000. Had these figures been taken in 1898 they would have been at least 33 per cent. more. In almost every case the shops have been started by poor men with small capital, and as a result of success there has arisen a large class of well-to-do people, neither rich nor poor, but prosperous and contented.

A Nation of Cooks.

There is scarcely an individual in China who is not competent to cook himself a respectable meal. The peasant sits down to dinner cooked by the hand of his wife or daughter-in-law. In large establishments the cooks are invariably men. Half a dozen coolies will squat round a bucket of steaming rice and from four to six small savory dishes of stewed cabbage, onions, scraps of fat pork, cheap fish, etc. They fill their bowls at discretion from the bucket. They help themselves discreetly with their chop-sticks from the various relishes provided. On ordinary occasions even a wealthy Chinaman will sit down to some such simple fare, served indeed on a table instead of on the ground, but in almost equally simple style. It is only when a banquet is substituted for the usual meal that eating is treated seriously as a fine art, in a manner worthy its importance to the human race. Then the guests will assemble between 2 and 4 in the afternoon and will remain steadily at the table until any hour from 10 to midnight.

A Natural Weather Bureau.

An enchanted ravine of the Ulloa Valley, Honduras, is described as a regular weather bureau, with the peculiarity that it is always reliable. The tumbling of a cataract down the side of a mountain gives the ravine its voice, which can be heard for many miles, and this indicates by its volume the approach of rain and whether the coming storm is to be light or heavy. Tradition says that the ravine is the home of a dragon who controls the clouds and winds.

The average married woman acts as if she found her husband easy to get, and expects to have another one.

WORSHIPED AS A GOD

CASTAWAY SAILORS ARE SAVED FROM DEATH.

Singular Being Who Has Been Adopted by Savages as Their Half-Chief and Half-God Secures for Them Their Liberty.

A British bark, the Mary Blake, John Stivens, master, put in at Port Jackson, recently after a somewhat disastrous cruise in the south Pacific. She reported that, having called at the Marquesas, the mate heard a strange story of some shipwrecked mariners having been rescued and kindly treated by a tribe of savages on an island about midway between the Marquesas and Rarotonga. There was, of course, nothing remarkable about this fact by itself, for, although a good many of the islands round about those latitudes are inhabited by tribes who love their fellow men, but prefer their enemies cooked, there are others whose peoples are friendly enough. But the singular part of the story was that the castaways owed their safety to the intervention of a "white god" whom the savages had made their chief.

The mate's curiosity was whetted by the "white god" story and he sought out one of the rescued sailors, who was then lying in the lazaretto at Ste. Marie. This man was a ship's carpenter, Joseph Hawkins, and he was dying of low fever. He told the mate that he and two other men, Norwegians, part of the crew of the wrecked American schooner Tepulcho of Seattle, had been adrift in one of the schooner's boats for eleven days, when they made land. They got ashore more dead than alive and found themselves on a small tropical island, where they lived for three weeks on fruit and such fish as they were able to catch in a shallow pool at low water.

At the beginning of the fourth week a fleet of canoes arrived off the island and about 200 savages landed and made the three white men prisoners. Hawkins gathered from what he saw that the savages had come pearl fishing, and after staying a fortnight they left, taking the castaways with them. The canoes made a voyage of about eighteen hours and landed at a much larger island, where there was an extensive village. The prisoners soon saw unmistakable evidence that they had fallen into the hands of a cannibal tribe and preparations were being made for killing and cooking them, but in the midst of one of the preliminary savage rites a white man, much sun tanned, but unmistakably white, came up and cut their bonds and set them free. The savages fell on their faces when the white man came among them and he appeared to be regarded by them as a god.

The next day at sunrise the white chief gave to the castaways a canoe and plenty of provisions and told them to sail by the sun east by south to get in the track of passing ships. He spoke English, though with some difficulty, and told Hawkins that he had once been a castaway like himself, but had been adopted by the savages as a half chief, half god, and had been, as far as he could tell, about eleven years on the island, and had no wish to leave it. One of the Norwegians died two days after they left the island and on the fourth day the two survivors were picked up by a French steamer and landed at the Marquesas, where the other Norwegian died a few days later. —New York Press.

GLANCE AT RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

Prediction as to the Effect of the Siberian Railway.

Speculating being rife as to the results that will follow the completion of the Trans-Siberian railway, we shall try to consider whether Russia's advantages derived from that undertaking will be really so gigantic and so full of danger to her neighbors and rivals as Russian and russophile papers are anxious to make us believe. With regard to the future colonization of this outlying portion of the empire of the czar, there is no doubt that an unmistakable gain will be derived, for the growth of the population in Siberia, where an area of 13,400,000 square is inhabited by only 7,100,000 souls and where the extraordinary wealth in minerals, woods and arable land still awaits exploitation, will certainly proceed with greater strides than heretofore.

Without giving implicit faith to Russian official statistical data, it may fairly be assumed that, owing to the particular care the government has always taken as to further colonization, the eminently agricultural Russian will probably avail himself of the offered facilities and that the population in the hitherto empty lands will considerably increase. It may be objected that Russia, the most thinly populated country in Europe, Will hardly find a surplus to provide for the newly opened territory, but it must be borne in mind that the Russian peasant is noted for his migratory propensities. And besides, since the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, the agricultural proletariat having steadily grown—the annual amount is computed to be 800,000—it is almost certain that it will easily drift in an eastern and southeastern direction, augmenting thereby the total of the population. So far we readily agree with the Russian statistics, but we cannot subscribe to their prophecies as to the quickness and extraordinarily high numbers of that growth. The calculation that in the lapse of the next hundred years the above-mentioned area of 1,187,000 square kilometers will have a population of 60,000,000 or 80,000,000 is certainly exaggerated and at all events inconsistent with the increase hitherto noticed in more favorably situated and more accessible centers of western Russia. Even in the most fertile districts of southwestern Russia the density of population remains far behind that of other European countries, for whereas one reckons upon one square kilometer in France 71.5, in Germany 91.5, in Italy 106.5, in England 122 and in Belgium 210 inhabitants in southern Russia we find only 48.4.—Pall Mall Magazine.

TO SECURE GOVERNMENT JOBS.

Not So Difficult for One with Special Technical Training.

"Naturally, positions under the Government are in demand, and it is not altogether an easy matter to secure an appointment to one," writes Barton Cheyney in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It must be remembered, in connection with this, that a large number of men and women are ambitious to serve the country, and the army of applicants is growing year by year. If one can perform well some kind of work that the Government wants done, and can ascertain the Government's needs in this respect, entrance to the service is not so difficult. But it would be practically useless for one capable only of doing clerical work to attempt to secure a position in the Government service. If one, however, has any technical training—is a bookkeeper, a stenographer and typewriter, or a lawyer, or is schooled in any special line of work—he will have a fair chance of appointment. But he should have a very good knowledge of whatever kind of work he puts forward in support of his claim for appointment, for the competition is exceedingly sharp and the contestants are many."

Topics of the Times

Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati has declared that no music shall be sung in his churches except such as is included in a scant list he has made up.

A pet monkey, untimely deceased, had a very formal burial in a satin-lined white casket in Baltimore. There were six pall-bearers, a eulogistic address, four carriages for the mourners and several flower designs, including an "empty chair" and a "gates ajar."

It has been decided by the Bath corporation to place a tablet upon the house in St. James square in which Dickens was wont to reside on the occasion of his visits to the old city whither Pickwick retired after the memorable trial. As it was while staying at this house that the novelist created little Nell, the tablet is particularly appropriate.

Prominent Frenchmen of New England are perfecting an organization for the purpose of promoting the careful and systematic study of the history of the United States, and especially to bring forth in its true light the exact part which belongs to the French race in the evolution and formation of the American people. It will be called the French-American Historical society and will meet twice a year.

A Swedish officer named Kuylenstjerne, who is at present traveling in China, reports that the Manchurian railway cannot be completed under five years, partly because all the wood has to be imported from America and partly because most of the 12,000 Chinese laborers who had been engaged went home again, being dissatisfied with the treatment they received at the hands of the Russians and unable to endure the cold winter.

The manufacture of water gas is to be discontinued in Boston within a few months and coal gas will be substituted. There has been a steady increase in the city in the last six years in the number of deaths, accidental and suicidal, from the water gas, and it is believed by the health authorities that for each death caused by this means there are 100 persons suffering more or less from the same gas issuing from defective pipes and fixtures.

Mentz is to have an important celebration next year. It is to be the quincentenary of the birth of John Gutenburg, the inventor of printing with movable types, who was born in or near that city. The imperial chancellor has lent his name to the movement and it is intended that the memorial ceremonies shall be on a grand scale. It is a very odd fact, considering the career of the man whose memory is to be celebrated, that the committee of management does not include any member of the press.

Massachusetts has paid out $20,000 for the sole purpose of getting rid of a certain family of moths! The "gypsy" moth is the very destructive insect which the State board seeks to drive out. The little creatures have proved such a pest that it has been found necessary to employ hundreds of men to do nothing but destroy them. Indeed, the above sum is by no means all that will be required to accomplish the work, for it is estimated that fully ten times that amount must be spent before they are finally exterminated.

A remarkable pebble, which was picked up somewhere in Egypt, that land of dark mysteries, is in the possession of a well-known lapidist. The stone is translucent and at a casual glance looks like an ordinary sea-shore pebble. It is about half the size of a walnut and oval in shape. When the stone is held to the light its remarkable peculiarity is beheld. Inside is a drop of water that circulates about in the interior. The surface of the stone is perfect, but there is no doubt of the hollow interior. The pebble is only interesting as a curiosity, but many wealthy institutions have offered good round sums of money for it.

The reform movement that doesn't interfere with the rights of a number of people usually dies in its infancy.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.....1900

RANDSBURG, Cal., January 2 1900—The survey party which the Randsburg Railway Company had in the field the past two months, running a line from Johannesburg to Keeler, in Inyo county has been called in after arriving at a point in the Darwin Wash, forty miles northeast of Bollarat. The expense of putting a road through that section was found to be so great as to make the route virtually impossible, and work will be suspended until a route has been selected which will not involve such heavy grading expense.

The Southern Pacific Company, as was recently stated in the Mining Review, has filed an application in the United States Land Office at Independence for a right of way to run a line of railroad from Mojave to Keeler, and report has reached here that a survey party has already commenced work at the Mojave end' and is following up the old preliminary survey which was run two years ago. This line passes close to Garlock, and goes out the Wash at a point a mile north of Randsburg and Johnnesburg and on out to Garden station, ane from there to Ballarat, via the Slate and Argus ranges.

The English seem to realize that they are not to have no walk-over in the fight with the Boers and are moving exceedingly cautious The way Great Britian started in to whip Oom Paul Kruger reminds us of the time when the people of Washington went down to a famous battle to see the Confederates thrashed before breakfast.

Los Angeles dispatch says: Ten sheepherders of Madera county were indicted by the federal grand jury to day for trespassing upon the Sierra forest reserve with their flocks. A number of others will be indicted.

MISCELLANEOUS

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OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person unless said person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said Board, for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax Collector. If at any time in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties, in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows:

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except vitacultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against, said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall by resolution revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the business of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant, the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D., 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed)
ORDINANCE No. 70.
Filed Jan. 6, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 69.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 69 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 4th day of January, 1900, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, Jas. Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]
ORDINANCE NO. 69.
Filed January 4, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book at page 145.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

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☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
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WORK.
HORSE
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A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

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All kinds of fresh:— --
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD.
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

LOOK OUT FOR The Inyo Mercantile COMPANY'S Circular, which will appear next week.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of
BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12 1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 11, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.295	9
Lowest "	30 077	8
Highest temperature	61.8	10
Lowest "	29.0	9
Mean "	47.7	
Average dew point	23 4	
Average humidity	46.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	40 N	8
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	1	
Precipitation for week	0 01	
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year		
Corresponding date in—		
Season of 1894-5 incomplete,	2 77	
" 1895-6 incomplete,	1.58	
" 1896-7 no record		
" 1897-8 0 00 *		
" 1898-9 complete,	0.39	
" 1899-1900	2.56	

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Methodist Church.

Preaching services will be held at the several appointments of the Independence charge of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church until further notice as follows:

Independence—Each Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Lone Pine—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Keeler—The Saturday preceding the 2d Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m.

Fort Independence—4th Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Lone Pine, 10 a. m.; Georges Creek, 1:30 p.m.; Independence 2 p. m.; each Sunday.

Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All are cordially invited these services as they are convenient for them.

JOHN JAY PARDEE, Pastor.

Wm. Grant, mayor of Olancha, is again in our midst.

Mrs. Henry Levy is visiting relatives in Big Pine.

J. J. Gunn got back from San Francisco Wednesday night.

Bad colds seem to be the prevailing complaint just now.

Mrs. Wm. Loughrey is recovering slowly from a severe illness.

J. R. Miles and G. E. Mitchell of Big Pine were in town Tuesday.

Regular meeting of Inyo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., to-morrow evening.

Jerry Squires' wife, of Mazourka canyon, has presented him with an 8-pound boy.

Mrs. J. C. Anton and daughter, Miss Matie Johnson, were in town last Saturday.

Wednesday a load of track iron went up to the Squires mine at Mazourka canyon.

P. H. Mack, Esq., arrived home last Tuesday from a three weeks' visit to Los Angeles.

N. E. Conklin and the Rose Bros., shipped a train load of beef cattle to San Francisco last Friday.

Mrs. H. Carpenter, Grand President of the Rebekah Lodge of California, arrived here Monday night.

The Reward Mine has been sold to Los Angeles parties, who are expected here to-morrow morning to take possession.

Billy Grant, Mayor of Olancha and owner of Owens Lake, says parties who intend to fish in the lake must first procure a permit from him.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Levy, of Keeler, spent several days in town this week. They are prominent members of the Rebekahs and were here for the purpose of attending the meeting.

J. S. McQueen, D. D. S., came down from Bishop last week and has parlors at the Norman House. Those wishing any work done in the dental line should call immediately, as the Dr. intends remaining only a few days longer.

Sunday Miss Maud Cook, Mr. Frank Carson and J. Sub Johnson took a paseo horseback up Mazourka canyon and had dinner with Messrs. Giles, Cook and Thorpe, and went through their gravel mine. To say that they were surprised at the amount of work that had been done by these gentlemen don't half express it.

Mrs. F. E. Densmore, Miss Birdie Levy, Miss Susie Roughney and Miss Lizzie Thompson were initiated into the mysteries of the Rebekah's last Wednesday evening, Mrs. Carpenter, Grand President, officiating. Supper was served after the ceremonies were finished. We understood, from one of the victims of Wednesday night, that the road traveled was long and rough, and that the goat was unusual active and hard to ride.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is the list of transfers since Dec. 28, 1899.

James McDonald to Patrick Reddy, Dec. 30, 1899.—Undivided ½ interest in Lead Belt mine, Wild Rose dist—$5.

J. H. Bulpitt to Geo. W. Huckaby, Dec. 30, 1899—Lots 7, 3 and 6, block J, Laws—$10.

Ella R. Spratt to Thomas Bell, Dec. 30, 1899—1.17 acres at Big Pine—$20.

S. H. Spratt to Thomas Bell, Dec. 30, 1899— 67 acres at Big Pine—$35.

W. H. Brace et ux. to Bridget McGann, Dec 25, 1899—160 acres near Independence.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4th 1900.
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Thereupon, it was ordered that Supervisors N. J. Cooley and James Jones be, and they are hereby appointed as a committee of two to visit and report upon the affairs and condition of the County Hospital.

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet at one o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, members present as before.

The Committee appointed to visit and report upon the affairs and condiions of the County Hospital, report as follows:

We, your Committee appointed to visit and investigate the County Hospital, report as follows:

We find fifteen male and two female patients apparently well provided for as to living quarters, clothing and food. We find, however, some dissatisfaction prevailing among certain persons residing there, they being of the opinion that the Hospital is being run for their exclusive benefit and use, regardless of the rights of others, and are making it very uncomfortable and disagreeable for those not as able-bodied or competent to defend themselves as their aggressors. We would recommend that when any occupant of the County Hospital becomes so aggressive and troublesome that the other patients are discommoded thereby that the Matron and County Physician be instructed to take such measures as they deem desirable to restrain each occupant, and when in their judgment such persons are able to maintain themselves outside the Hospital, that the said Matron and County Physician report the same to the Board of Supervisors, and that said Board, if it deem it droper, discharge such person from the Hospital.

N. J. COOLEY,
JAMES JONES.

Ordered, that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors be directed to publish, for a period of three weeks, advertisements inviting sealed proposals, as follows:

First. For boarding prisoners at the County jail and Bishop branch jail, as may be required, for the term of one year, comprising separate bids for each, to begin July 1st, 1900, and end June 30th, 1901.

Second. For the services of a Physician at the County Hospital and upon prisoners at the County jail, to begin July 1st, 1900 and end June 30th, 1901.

Third. For care of indigent sick at the County Hospital, upon the basis of an average of four patients throughout the year, and for any excess thereof, such contract to begin July 1st, 1900, and terminate June 30th, 1901.

Fourth. For proposals to publish the Delinquent Tax List for the year 1899.

Five. For proposals for supplying County Officials with necessary blank books and stationery and job printing for said term of one year.

All persons to whom contracts may be awarded are required to give a good and sufficient bond in double the amount of the contract price.

Bids to be sealed and endorsed proposals for ————————
and to be filed with said Clerk not later than 10 a. m., on the day of opening thereof.

All such proposals to be opened by the Board at the hour of two o'clock p. m., on Thursday, April 5th, 1900.

Thereupon Ordinance No. 68, levying Road Poll Tax of $2 00 for the year 1900, was duly passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Supervisors Cooley, Jones, Stewart and Freeman.

Noes: None.

Absent: T. H. Henebry.

Proposals for building jail at Ballarat, on file herein, were opened and reads as follows:

Bid of H. P. Cartier for the sum of $363.

Bid of Weaver & Porter Bros., for the sum of $336.50.

Consideration of said bids laid over for the present.

Board adjourned until Friday, Jan. 5th, 1900 at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5th, 1900.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California met at the above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding meeting read and approved.

Whereupon the Board renewed consideration of proposed change in Liquor License, and 12 o'clock m., Board adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, members present as before.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, on file herein, the Board proceeded to select and list from the last Assessment Roll of said County, eighty Trial Jurors to serve in the transaction of business in the said Superior Court, as follows:

1.	William C. Bulpitt,	Round Valley
2.	J. G. W. Birchim,	" "
3.	Henry Evans,	" "
4.	Fritz Meyer,	" "
5.	Isaac F. Smith,	" "
6.	William R. Thorington,	" "
7.	Edwin C. Varney,	" "
8.	Edward M Brown,	Lincoln
9.	Jacob F Frager,	"
10.	Josiah D Harger,	"
11.	William Jenkin,	"
12.	Duncan R. McLaren,	"
13.	Samuel Newlon,	"
14.	Henry P Nelligan,	"
15.	William H Powers,	"
16.	Rudolph Schober,	"
17.	James Thomson,	"
18.	William A Tricky,	"
19.	Charles Winter,	"
20.	Ira O. Clark,	Laws
21.	Addison E Morton,	"
22.	Joseph McNally,	"
23.	George L Albright,	Bishop
24.	John L Bodle,	"
25.	James B Collett,	"
26.	T F A Connelly,	"
27.	Andrew Dell,	"
28.	John E Dunlap,	"
29.	Charles M Dixon,	"
30.	Aquila E Gish,	"
31.	Oscar Hilton,	"
32.	Thomas Hughes,	"
33.	Milburn C Hall,	"
34.	Mathias Merten,	"
35.	William G McCrosky, Jr.	"
36.	William J Perry,	"
37.	Richard W Scott,	"
38.	Austin Taylor,	"
39.	James P Thomas,	"
40.	William P Yaney,	"
41.	George A Free,	Foleta
42.	Ottiwell Hampton,	"
43.	Thomas J Reed,	"
44.	Elton P Baker,	Big Pine
45.	Henry J Bell,	" "
46.	Robert H Blake,	" "
47.	Edward A Crocker,	" "
48.	George Hall,	" "
49.	Henry H McMurry,	" "
50.	George Reinhackle,	" "
51.	Charles J Schalten,	" "
52.	Newton Sheldon,	" "
53.	James Lane,	Fish Springs
54.	George H Rose,	" "
55.	A W H Smith,	" "
56.	Charles Walter,	Taboose
57.	Benigno Aguirre,	Independence
58.	Andrew N Bell,	"
59.	Alexander Clark,	"
60.	Jacob Hodge,	"
61.	Charles Houle,	"
62.	Thomas Kehoe,	"
63.	James R Moffett,	"
65.	Jarius D Mairs,	"
65.	Paul W Muth-Rasmussen,	"
66.	Michael McSweeney,	"
67.	David Stubblefield,	"
68.	James W Wright,	"
69.	Jacob Pfohl,	Citrus
70.	Daniel Vaughn,	"
71.	Heinrich Glade,	Georges Creek
72.	John W Lacey,	" "
73.	Fritz Strohmeyer,	" "
74.	Charles A Skinner,	" "
75.	Relles S Carrasco,	Lone Pine
76.	Ollie F Derborn,	" "
77.	James W Holland,	" "
78.	Mark Hand,	" "
79.	Simon A Fraser,	" "
80.	George Thorpe,	Independence

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, Jan. 6, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Jan. 6th, 1900,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

In the matter of the issuance of bond of Valley School District, County of Inyo, State of California.

Whereas, It appears to this Board that the Board of Trustees of Valley School District did hold an election and submit to the electors of said district.

Whereas, Bond of such district shall be sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and building one or more school houses in said district and furnish the same.

Whereas, It appears that such election was called by posting notices signed by said Board of Trustees, in three of the most public places in said district, and by publishing notice in the *Inyo Register*, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County, not less than once a week for three successive weeks before the holding of said election.

Whereas, It appears that such notice did contain,

1st. The time and place of holding such election.

2nd. The names of three judges to hold such election.

3d. The hours during the day, (not less than four), in which the polls would be open.

4th. The amount and denomination of the bond, the rate of interest, and the number of years' (not exceeding ten), the whole or any part of said bond is to run.

Whereas, It has been proven by competent evidence to the satisfaction of this Board, that such election was duly held and conducted in all respects according to law.

Whereas, It appears that said Board of Trustees of said Valley School District, have certified to this Board all proceedings had in the matter of the issuance of such bond, as required by Section 1884 of the Political Code of California.

Whereas, It appears to this Board, and this Board hereby finds and declares that more than two-thirds of the votes cast at such election were in favor of issuing such bond, and that said Board of Trustees met and canvassed such returns and caused an entry of that fact, and the votes cast, to be made on its minutes, and,

Whereas, It further appears that the whole amount of bonds so voted does not exceed five per cent of the taxable property of the District, as shown by the last equalized assessment roll of this county.

Now, therefore, on motion of Supervisor Cooley, seconded by Supervisor Jones, it is by this Board hereby ordered; That the Bond of said Valley School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, do issue to the number of one of the denomination of two hundred dollars, aggregating the sum of two hundred dollars. All of said bond is hereby declared to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America, with interest thereon in like gold coin, at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid, on the 20th day of January of each and every year; that the principal and interest of said bond is to be paid out of the Bond Fund of said Valley School District, the money therefore to be raised upon the taxable property of said district. The principal of this issue shall mature as follows, to-wit:

One bond of two hundred dollars maturing January 20th, 1905.

The form of said bond shall be as follows, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
State of California. }

Bond of Valley School District, in Inyo County, State of California, Valley School District, in the County of Inyo, State of California, hereby acknowledges itself indebted, and hereby promises to pay to ————————, or to the holder of this bond, the sum of two hundred dollars, which sum the said school district promises to pay to the holder hereof, at the office of the Treasurer of said County on the 20th day of January, 1905, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum payable annually on the 20th day of January of each and every year, from and after the date hereof, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid, on the presentation and surrender of annual coupons or interest warrants both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States until the bond be finally and fully paid.

This bond is issued by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, under and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 of the Political Code of the State of California, and the issuance hereof was authorized by more than two-thirds of the votes cast by the electors in school district, voting at an election held therein on the 22nd day of December, 1899, which said election was held to determine whether bonds of said school election should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing one or more school houses in such school district and furnishing the same.

It is hereby declared that such election was duly called, duly held and conducted and a notice thereof duly given, and the result thereof canvassed and declared in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code above mentioned, and that all the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, of said Valley School District, and of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County, in the matter of the issuance of this bond were regular and in strict accordance with the provisions of the sections of the Political Code above mentioned.

This bond is in the form prescribed by order of said Board of Supervisors duly made and entered in its minutes on the sixth day of January, 1900, and shall be payable out of the Bond Fund of said Valley School District, and the money for the redemption of said bond and the payment of the interest thereon shall be raised by taxation on the taxable property in said district.

In witness whereof, the said Board of Supervisors has caused this bond to be signed by its Chairman and attested by the Clerk of said Board with seal attached this ———— day of ————, 1900.

[Seal.] .....
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

.....
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

.....
County Auditor.

That to each of said bonds shall be attached interest coupons which said coupons shall be in the following form, to-wit: Coupon
No.——

The Treasurer of Inyo County, California, will pay to the holder hereof out of the Bond Fund of Valley School District, in said County on the 20th day of January, 190 , at his office in the town of Independence, said County, the sum of ——— dollars, for interest on bond No.——.

.....
Chairman.

.....
County Clerk.

.....
County Auditor.

Said bond shall be sold by the Board of Trustees of said School District to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, provided that the price paid in no case shall be less than par, and the proceeds of the sale thereof must be deposited in the County Treasury of said Inyo County, to the credit of said building fund of said Valley School District, and be drawn out for the purposes aforesaid.

Petition of citizens of Lone Pine praying for an allowance for Timothy Richards read and considered, and Supervisor Stewart is hereby authorized to furnish and supply the indigent above named with any necessities that may be required until further ordered by this Board.

In accordance with the application of the Lone Pine Water Company, on file herein, to fix water rates for the year 1900, the following rates were established as follows, to-wit:

Each and every family, 25 cents per week.

Each and every hotel or restaurant, 50 cents per week.

Each and every brewery, 50 cents per week.

Each and every public stable, 50 cents per week.

Each and every wash house, 25 cents per week.

To irrigate a garden under cultivation of the dimension of a town lot, 25 cents per week.

Reports of Justices of the peace of the First and Third townships read and approved.

Bid of Weaver & Porter Bros., for building jail at Ballarat accepted, and contract awarded to Weaver & Porter Bros., in the sum of $336.50, and ordered that T. H. Henebry be, and he is hereby authorized to accept said jail when completed.

Petition of citizens of Inyo County praying for an appropriation for a sum not less than three hundred dollars for the purpose of establishing at San Francisco and Los Angeles exhibits of the mineral and agricultuaal productions of Inyo County, and otherwise advertising its resources, which petition was laid over from last meeting is hereby ordered rejected.

Board adjourned to meet at one o'clock p. m., at which hour reconvened, members present as before.

Ordinance No. 70, relative to change in Liquor License, was ordained and passed by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

Absent, T. H. Henebry.

Whereupon the Board adjourned to meet Monday, January 8th, 1900, at 8 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1900.
8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment. Present, Supervisors N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart and A. C. Freeman, Chairman, presiding.

Minutes of the preceding day's meeting read and approved.

Monthly reports of County Treasurer and monthly and quarterly reports of County Treasurer and County Auditor examined and approved.

Ordered that a monthly allowance for the months of January, February and March, 1900, be allowed each of the following-named persons and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Hospital fund for the same in the following amounts:

To Mrs. Wayland and Mrs. Barnes, warrant to be drawn by A. C. Freeman, $15.00.

To Mrs. Abechuco, warrant to be drawn by J. J. Stewart, $10.00.

To Mrs. J. Wilson, warrant to be drawn by J. J. Stewart, $10.00.

To Miss Emelie Thiebaut, $10.00.

Ordered that the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors be directed to publish for the period of three weeks advertisements inviting sealed proposals for the furnishing to Inyo County of plats of all county roads.

Ordered that the sum of $40 88 be set aside out of the Bridge fund to the order of J. J. Stewart for bridge lumber and the Auditor directed to draw his warrant accordingly.

In accordance with petition of citizens of Road District No. 1, and of deed of right of way of land owners, it was ordered that a public highway be, and the same is hereby established, to wit:

Commencing at the Northwest corner of the Northeast quarter of section 32, thirty-two, township six (6) south of range thirty two east, M. D. M.; thence south on the half section line between the west and east half of said section 32 to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 6 south, of range thirty two east, M. D. M.; thence east one quarter of a mile to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-two, township 6 south of range thirty-two east, M. D. M.; thence south one quarter of a mile to the section and township line; thence east along said township line to the southwest corner of section thirty-three, township 6 south of range thirty two east, M. D. M; and running thence south along the section line common to sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 7 south of range thirty-two east, M. D. M.; thence east through the center of said section 9 about three-quarters of a mile there intersecting with the Bishop and Gristmill road also commencing at the section corner common to sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, township 7 south of range 32 east, M. D. M. and running thence east a mile and a half on the section line common to sections 4, 9, 3 and 10 to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 3, township and range last aforesaid, there connecting with the county road running west from the town of Bishop, Inyo county; also commencing at the section corner common to sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, township 7 south of range 32 east, M. D. M.; thence south one quarter of a mile on the section line between sections 9 and 10, there intersecting the Bishop and Gristmill road; thence in a southwesterly direction across the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and into the east half of the southeast quarter of section 9, township and range as aforesaid, to the bridge on Bishop Creek below and near the Gristmill and from bridge in a southeasterly direction through the lands of A. S. Kilpatrick to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the south west quarter of section 10, township and range last aforesaid, thence east three-fourths of a mile to section line between sections 10 and 11; thence south to section corner common to sections 10, 11, 14 and 15; thence east on section line one-half mile to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 7 south of range 32 east, M. D. M., there connecting with the county road running east by the farms of Barlow, Newlon, Schober and others. To connect with the Bishop and Independence road.

In accordance with petition, report of viewers and deed of right of way of land owners, it was ordered that a public highway be, and the same is hereby established as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the center of section 30, in township six, south of range thirty-three east, M. D. M., the same being the point where the public road, running north from Bishop, in said county and State, turns east to Laws; thence running west through the center of section 30, township six, south of range thirty-three east, M. D. M., a distance of half a mile; thence running west through the center of sections 25-26-27 and to the west line of section 28, in township six, south of range thirty-two east, M. D. M., a distance of four miles; thence south a half mile to the section line between sections 28 and 29 to the section line.

Reports of Road Commissioners on file herein were examined and approved as follows:

Road Com.	N. J. Cooley,	Dist. No. 1
" "	A. C. Freeman,	" " 2
" "	James Jones,	" " 3
" "	J. J. Stewart,	" " 4

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the different funds as follows:

Road District No 1 Fund:

A A Riddle	Road work	$20 00
William Rowan		10 00
A McNally		16 75
W J Dunn		40 50
Chas Wonacott		23 50
J M Casner		10 50
Leece & Watterson		42 59
A A Riddle		30 00
M Morrell		1 75
C R Dugan		1 60
Stanton Powers		12 00
Frank Huckaby		17 50
Hall & Bedford		1 50
Harvey Adams		10 00
Geo Watterson		1 25
J W Clark		5 00
L C McLaren		9 12
Mrs H Evans		26 25
T E Jones		2 50
J M Casner		7 87
F F Hutchison		3 00
C L Phelps		2 50
W H Adams		6 50
Wm Powers		76 50
W W Wheaton		4 75
P H Gunter		22 00
W H Kinney		31 50
Wm Jenkins		33 00

Bridge Fund:

W H Wells	bridge material	34 40
Leece & Watterson		11 08
N J Cooley, per diem Road Commissioner, Salary fund		84 00

Road District No. 2 fund.

John Clarke	Road work	120 00
O Hampton		30 00
E B Jackson		25 00
Wm Voss		7 00
M Willard		6 00
Henry Gerken		6 00
T J McComas		3 00
Ira Hume		1 00
M McIver		3 00

Bridge fund.

Leece & Watterson,	bridge matrial	42 63
John Clarke,	bridge work	36 20
A C Freeman, per diem Road Commissioner, Salary fund		75 00

Road District No. 3 fund.

J H Barham	Road work	3 50
George Reinhakel		17 00
V G Smith		10 25
Ed Smith		14 00
J W Wright		10 00
W W Vaughn		45 50
S J McMurry		5 50
J D Shaw		35 00
J M Randall		40 82

Bridge fund.

A W Eibeshutz,	bridge lumber	84 20
W W Vaughn,	bridge work	12 00
James Jones, per diem Road Commissioner, Salary fund		51 00

Road District No. 4 fund.

Ira W Brown	Road work	20 00
James Holland		40 00
L. Hancock		25 25
Santus Martinus		24 00
J R Turner		7 00
O Dearborn		28 00
J C Anton		24 00
J Lopez		10 50

Bridge fund.

A C Harvey,	bridge work	10 50
J J Stewart, per diem Road Commissioner, Salary fund		75 00

Road District No. 5 fund.

J W Trotter	Road work	55 00
A St Mary		2 00
Wm Todd		30 00
W H Walker		30 00
Ira W Brown		10 00
Geo Volmer		50 00
Chas Anthony		15 75
Weaver & Porter Bros., supplies		15 75
T H Henebry, per diem Road Commissioner, Salary fund		18 00

The following claims for mileage and per diem of the members of the Board of Supervisors were examined and approved by the District Attorney, and warrants ordered drawn therefor on the Salary Fund as follows:

N. J. Cooly	$50 40
A. C. Freeman	$48 00
James Jones	42 30
J. J. Stewart	40 80

Whereupon the Board adjourned for the term.

I. H. Mulholland returned from Visalia Monday evening where he had taken some thirty mules to sell. He reports that he found ready sale for the animals and a good market. He says it sprinkles in that country too strong for him.

Indian Justice.

JANUARY 11, 1900.

ED. INDEPENDENT:—The undersigned Indians living at the Fort, speaking for the members of the band, want to say in regard to the recent freeing of Poco Bill, who was the last man seen with Bill Hinn before he was murdered, on the night of December 30, 1899. That if he, Poco Bill, will behave himself and keep sober, we will make no trouble for him, but, if he ever threatens the life or the safety of any one of our people, we will not let it come to a case in the Courts again. Poco Bill was last seen with Bill Hinn, his hat was near the dead man and he ran away afraid; so we think that is enough proof against him. So if Poco Bill threatens any one of our people, as he has done many times, we shall take the case in our own hands and do to him as we believe he has done to one of our people.

GEORGE RAMSHAW,
JOHN GOODALE.

Mazourka Canyon.

We were up Mazourka canyon last Sunday, and were much pleased to note the activity going on at the several mines.

The Los Angeles people are working three shifts and are in over 800 feet. They are advancing their tunnel from 7 to 10 feet per day.

Messrs. Giles, Cook and Thorpe are surely close to bedrock as water is coming in very freely.

Mr. Janvier is running a lower level to cross-cut a new strike he has made, and the ore he showed us looked all right.

Mr. West, who is operating at the barrels, seem to be in fairly good pay.

Some half dozen others are operating in Mazourka canyon and all seem to be greatly encouraged with their prospects.

Released.

Poco Bill, the Indian who is supposed to be the person who so brutally butchered a fellow Indian on December 30th, was brought in by the Indians and turned over to Sheriff Given last Saturday morning. An examination before Justice Davidson was held, commencing Monday at 10 a. m., and lasting until Wednesday evening. Numerous witnesses were examined, mostly Indians, but sufficient evidence was not obtained to hold the defendant and he was discharged.

Wesley Beale while unloading manure was thrown from and under the wagon by a sudden gust of wind, his team started up and the hind wheel of the wagon passed over his right forearm, breaking both bones.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

Ordinance No. 68.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1900, and the thirty first day of December, 1900, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1900, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 68, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 4th day of January, 1900, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
{SEAL}
Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

{Endorsed}

ORDINANCE NO. 68.

Filed January 4, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, page 144.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 21, 1899
"	February 25, 1899
"	March 25, 1899
"	April 22, 1899
"	May 21, 1899
"	June 17, 1899
"	July 22, 1899
"	August 19, 1899
"	September 16, 1899
"	October 14, 1899
"	November 11, 1899
"	December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:10 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:20 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:55 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	264	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 2:10 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	252	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:55 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:30 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:06 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	2:35 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:00 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:35 a m	4:15 p m
Virginia	Ar

Electricity for Brain.

A scientist has discovered an apparatus which will stimulate the brain. It consists of an electric band. While scientists have been inventing unnatural ways of making the brain work, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for fifty years been doing it naturally. It cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles and builds up the system.

A fellow dresses twice a month now many are afraid of him at the barber shop, if only somebody is behind him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

When a man thinks that he has money to burn he generally makes light of it.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The man who can't be humbugged misses half the joys of life.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

It is only natural for everybody to expire, some day, to be out of debt.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Funny that nobody thinks he is too ugly to have his picture taken.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. — Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

For that run-down feeling call a policeman and have the careless rider arrested.

Heinrich A. Tietje—Anyone knowing his whereabouts communicate with E. H. Tietje, 1205 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Jean Paul: Never write on a subject until you have first read yourself full on it, and never read on a subject until you have first thought yourself hungry on it.

HYPNOTISM! LEARN THE *True Secret*

It is easy if you know *how*. You can become an adept in one to two days. Surprise your friends and make money for yourself. Full instructions by mail $1.00. PROF. C. ELLIS, 1534 Mission street, San Francisco.

The Last Opportunity.

The late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the famous skeptic, told many stories of experiences which grew out of the common knowledge of his skepticism. One of these related to a visit which he once made to Rev. Phillips Brooks before Dr. Brooks became a bishop.

Calling on Dr. Brooks, he was refused admission because, as the servant said, it was "sermon day," and some of Dr. Brooks' own home people had already been denied admission. But Dr. Brooks learned that Ingersoll was at the door and sent out word that he should come in.

After the interview, and as Colonel Ingersoll was about to leave, he said:

"Dr. Brooks, your man told me that you had denied yourself to some of your home people this morning. Now how is it that you have admitted me, a stranger?"

"Oh, that's quite easy," said Dr. Brooks, laughing. "They are my church members, and I shall see them again, here or in heaven, but isn't it right for me to consider your belief and that I shall probably never meet you again?"—Youth's Companion.

Trouble In Teaching Monkeys.

An experienced animal trainer says: "As a rule, monkeys are readily trained, but occasionally there is one, as in the human species, who is a dunce and won't learn anything, is positively stupid and refuses persistently to become educated. The trouble in teaching monkeys is largely that they are mischievous. They try to overdo things and do things which are not wanted of them, so that in order to make them perform as desired steady drilling is necessary, although they grasp an idea quickly. The only two species of animals which can be taught by precept and example are the chimpanzee and the orang outang. They are imitators, and to instruct them in doing a thing it is only necessary for the trainer to do it first himself, and then either one of these will imitate him."—Washington Post.

Necessary Precaution.

"What a fine looking little boy!" exclaimed the good natured woman to her traveling acquaintance. "How old is he?"

"You're not connected with the railroad, are you?" asked the suspicious mother.

"Certainly not."

"Not in any capacity whatever?"

"No."

"Well, just wait until the conductor gets out of hearing and I'll tell you."—Chicago Post.

The Impressionist.

Connoisseur—It sounds mean to repeat it, but he declared that your landscape did not look a bit like nature.

Artist—Ah, that was high praise! The true impressionist does not have to indulge in servile imitation of the object he depicts.—Boston Transcript.

An Absorbing Topic.

Dick—Miss King is so reserved and has so little to say that I can't keep conversation with her from lagging.

Jack (her former beau)—Mention pearls, and you will have nothing to do but listen—and buy.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Is there anything more depressing than to walk into your room at 4 in the afternoon and discover that the bed has not yet been made?—Philadelphia Times.

"Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

SHOPPING IN JAPAN.

ODD CUSTOMS IN THE MIKADO'S EMPIRE.

A Store Is a Veritable Maze—You Must Ask for the Goods You Wish to Inspect—It Costs More to Buy in Large Quantities.

Japanese are very fond of strolling through their bazaars. You enter at one door and leave by another. Goods for sale are displayed on each side of aisles that wind through the length of the shop. Passing up and down these aisles they lead you to the second, and often third, story of the building, then back again through different aisles, causing you to travel the length of the establishment many times. Finally you see the doorway a few feet distant, but even then you must travel this maze several times its length to escape.

Usually shopping is very restful in Japan. You sit around on the floor, and in some shops they bring you cups of tea to sip and a "hibachi" from which to light your pipe.

Time is of no consequence to the Orientals, nor are they eager to sell. Their ideas of trade are very peculiar. You are compelled to ask them whether you can see articles after their stating that they have them in the store. Ten pieces of an article sometimes cost twelve times the cost of one. They will not sell 100 at a less rate, but insist on your paying extra because of the large quantity desired. They frankly tell you their price to Japanese customers and then that foreigners have to pay about 50 to 100 per cent. more and laugh.

In the largest dry goods store in Tokio fifty clerks are seen kneeling upon the floor of the large building, but no merchandise is visible. It is kept in fireproof (?) structures in the rear and carried to and fro for customers' inspection by numerous boys. It is very interesting to watch proceedings in such a store.

Nearly all Japanese stores are conducted in the same manner, though some shops have on display samples of articles sold. If a foreign lady is shopping a crowd of Japanese usually blockades the store, anxious to see the strange sight. Preparatory to the new treaties going into effect the government issued an order for the natives to abandon this obstructive habit.

The Japanese are great imitators. Almost every staple article has its imitation here and its label counterfeited. A Philadelphia shoe-blacking has half a dozen imitations. One maker inserts his name, leaving North Front street, Philadelphia, remaining, and the label unchanged, except "superior quality" is "superior quarity." Another inserts his name and Japanese town, but leaves "133 and 146 North Front street," and so on.

The Japanese make heroic efforts at English. While butchering it horribly they do remarkably well, considering everything. On the few English signs of leading firms on Tokio's chief street are seen: "Druccist," for druggist; "foreign gords," "caned goods, wholesale and detail," "The shop of the articles of the finery," "The carriage and all of harness" and "A harness maker," "manufakteallary," "apothekaly," etc.—Tokio correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

SHE KEPT AN ARMY WAITING.

A Chicago Girl Did This to Take a Photograph.

She was only a slip of a girl from Chicago, but with the aid of her camera she kept an army waiting while she took the picture of its commanding officer. It was the occasion of the greatest review since the civil war. The incident occurred Aug. 9, 1898, while 55,000 volunteers awaited along the base of Snodgrass hill in Chickamauga National Park the signal to march.

Back of the great flag, the emblem of a united nation, planted on the side of the hill where the reviewing stand was located, there was a commotion. A colored driver of an old carry-all was endeavoring to force his way to a point where his passengers, a handsome couple of elderly people and a pretty young girl, might have a more favorable opportunity of viewing the marching thousands. The coveted position had hardly been secured when General Breckenridge, the commanding officer, and staff swept up from across the field, where they had been "riding the lines," inspecting the troops.

The trumpeter was about to sound the signal for the advance when the young girl in the carry-all leaped to the ground and ran across the field to where General Breckenridge sat on his handsome bay. She stopped when about twenty feet from the general and pointed her camera at him. An aid laughingly directed his superior's attention to the girl by the remark: "You are about to have your picture taken, general."

General Breckenridge turned and saw his fair admirer. His hand was raised and the trumpeter withheld the signal for the advance. The general rode forward a few paces and faced the girl, who now appeared confused and about to withdraw, the attention she had attracted disconcerted her. She was a brave little creature, however, and, summoning her courage, she waited for the general to halt. Her camera ceased swaying and was aimed full at the handsome Kentuckian. A click was heard by those nearest the scene and a sweet "Thank you" followed from the young girl.

"I hope it will be a good picture," was the kindly response of the general as he raised his hat and returned to his position.

The sharp notes of the "Forward!" pealed from the trumpet and the van of the troops began to move. The young girl returned to her seat in the carry-all, blushing but triumphant.

CECIL RHODES' IDEA OF WORK.

His Reason for Declining a Drink in His Early Days at Kimberley.

In connection with the foundation of Cecil Rhodes' colossal wealth, there is a story told by an old fellow miner, himself lately a Colonial Minister of France, which illustrates at least one trait in the character of the great South African financier and politician.

During the early days of the Kimberley diggings it was the custom when a miner found a particularly fine gem to invite those about him to the ceremony of "wetting the stone," i. e., drinking champagne at the finder's expense, with the idea that it would bring good luck in the discovery of another treasure. In the adjoining claim to that first taken up by Mr. Rhodes, in the very centre of the crater holding the precious blue dirt, this invitation had upon a certain occasion gone forth, and the men were going their way up to the hotel when it was noticed that Rhodes stood aloof.

"Hullo! Come on 'Rhodes!'" shouted the lucky finder of the gem. "Aren't you coming up to 'wet the stone' for luck?" To which, however, Cecil Rhodes only shook his head.

"I say, come on; there's a good fellow," persisted his neighbor.

"What are you going to do?" asked Rhodes looking up.

"Wet the stone with champagne, of course."

"Well," replied the future magnate, decisively. "I did not come out here to drink champagne, but to make money," and then went on with his work.

That Mr. Rhodes has succeeded in that purpose, probably beyond all flights of his imagination, is now a matter of history.

Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world, covering thirty-two thousand square miles; the Caspian sea, not generally called a lake, covers 169,381 square miles.

In tropical countries, quite a number of plants are luminous. The meadow lily, which grows in abundance in the marshes of Africa, is one of the most perfect types of vegetable phosphorescents. In Brazil a kind of grass, which the inhabitants call khus-khus-shines, gives forth a bright light, before which horses and other grazing animals stop in surprise and fear.

A life buoy, provided with automatic torches which are ignited by the contact of calcium phosphide with water, was invented a few years ago by Rear Admiral Hichborn, and is now in use on all of our naval vessels, as well as on many foreign ships. It is called the Franklin life buoy. On a stormy night in 1897 one of these buoys saved two sailors of the Maine, but one of the rescued men perished a year later at the explosion in Havana harbor.

Many persons believe that birds, returning to their summer quarters, are the same that were at the same spots the year previous; but exact proof is rare. John B. Crowson of Germantown, Pa., saw a robin struggle to get free from some string in which it got entangled, resulting in a broken leg. It was lame accordingly. The lame bird returned year after year to the same spot. How they can retire hundreds of miles, and yet return to the same spot, is truly wonderful.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York possesses a novel surgical instrument intended to extract particles of iron and steel from the eye. It consists of a powerful electromagnet mounted on a stand running on casters. When an operation is to be performed one end of the magnet is cautiously brought near the patient's eye. If a piece of steel or iron is embedded in the eyeball, the patient experiences a sharp pain as the metallic sliver forces its way through the tissues and flies to the magnet. The injury to the eye is said to be less than that caused by using a knife.

When we read of the men who inhabited the caves of Europe at a time when mammoths dwelt on that continent we seem to have gone back to a period so immeasurably remote that we can hardly picture in the mind's eye the appearance which the representatives of our race then presented. Yet, according to Prof. E. R. Tylor, the natives of Tasmania "remained within the present century representatives of the immensely ancient Paleolithic period." Recent studies of the relics of the Tasmanians, who became extinct when brought into touch with modern civilized man, show that the workmanship of their rude implements was below that exhibited by the "Drift and Cave men" of Paleolithic times.

Breaking Glasses by Singing.

It has often been asserted that glasses could be broken by singing. The statement has as often been denied, nevertheless it is true. Moreover, the glass does not have to be of the finest Venetian kind.

An ordinary dinner table wine glass was recently broken in this way. The man who did it had a deep, full voice. He set the glass on the table, stood beside it and ran up and down the scale as though in search of a note. When he settled on one rather high the glass shook visibly. The note was repeated, sung as loudly as possible, and finally the glass shivered and crashed into bits. An ordinary voice could not accomplish this, for afterward an experimenter tried to repeat the scene, without producing the slightest effect on a variety of glasses. However, it would be a dangerous gift for general use. Imagine a banquet when an after-dinner speaker, in his impassioned oratory chanced to strike the note disliked by the table glasses. What a crash there would be!—Chicago News.

American Bridges Abroad.

The American bridge is flinging its majestic spans and arches across the rivers of many lands—Egypt, Siberia, Japan, China, Peru, and others—and a group of twenty-six skilled American builders has departed for Rangoon, British India, where an American company has one of its constructions in progress.

German Pig Iron.

German production of pig iron in the first half of the current year was 4,000,000 tons, against 3,600,000 in the same time in 1898.

American Cows.

American farmers own cows to the value of $369,239,993, a sum equal to more than one half of the capital of all the national banks in the United States.

An Irresistible Power.

No receptacle has ever been made with sufficient strength to resist the bursting power of frozen water.

Babies

Hush! Don't you hear your baby cry? Babies often grow peevish, fretful, restless and feel bad, poor little things, without being able to tell you why. How much the little innocents suffer, unable to tell the cause of their distress! It is almost always some trouble in their little insides, sour curd on the stomach, indigestion, wind-colic, bowel complaints, that start the ills of childhood. CASCARETS make mother's milk mildly purgative, and increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. Mamma takes a Cascaret, baby gets the benefit.

In this way, Cascarets afford the only safe laxative for babes in arms.

Mr. ... —To soak ... trousers with, my son.—Indianapolis Journal.

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A Bill Poster's Trick.

"Of course we used to put up small bills wherever they'd catch the eye," said a bill poster who traveled with a circus making one day stands, "and one thing we used to do that always pleased folks was to hang a bill from a ceiling. You had to have a wooden ceiling, to start with, and then all you wanted, besides the bills, was a tack and a silver dollar. It took practice to do it, but when you'd got the knack it was very simple and easy.

"You attached two bills together, one at the foot of the other so that it would hang down when the first one was attached to the ceiling. Then you folded the bills up, with a tack, thrust point upward through the top fold of the upper bill, with a silver dollar under it, up against its head and between it and the other folds of paper under it.

"Then, some time when the room was full of people—this might be a hotel office or perhaps a barroom—you tossed the bills up, and there was weight enough in the dollar to drive the tack into the ceiling far enough to hold. Then the weight of the paper itself and of the dollar would open the bills out, and the coin would drop and you'd catch it as it fell, and the chances are that not one man in five would see it fall. The bills would be seen, fastened up there somehow, most of the people wouldn't know how, and opening out with the lower bill, hanging so you could read it.

"This was not the greatest thing in bill posting ever was, but, as I said before, always pleased folks."—New York Sun.

Very Curious Weather.

At Alto Crucero water freezes every night of the year and the thermometer frequently falls to 6, 8 and 10 degrees below zero. There are no facilities for artificial heat—not even a fireplace—and people keep themselves warm by putting on ponchos and other extra wraps.

At noonday the sun is intensely hot, because of the elevation and the rarity of the atmosphere, and blisters the flesh of those who are not accustomed to it. There is a difference of 20 and sometimes 30 degrees in the temperature of the shade and the sunshine. Water will freeze in the shade while 20 feet away men may be working in their shirt sleeves.

The natives seem to be entirely inured to cold and go about barefooted and barelegged over the ice and the stones indifferently without regard to the temperature; but they have a way of heaping the blankets on their heads and wrapping up their faces to keep the pure air out of their throats and nostrils. The women who herd the flocks are often out on the mountains for weeks at a time without shelter or anything to eat except parched corn, strips of dried meat and coca leaves, which are the most powerful of nerve stimulants.—Chicago Record.

Death and the Doctor.

Death and the doctor met at the door.

"Well, I've got him!" exclaimed Death banteringly.

The doctor was furious, of course.

"Oh, yes," he cried, with much heat, "but you didn't dare make a square issue of it and get him with the disease I was treating him for!"

Hereupon Death laughed affectedly, saying nothing.—Detroit Journal.

Compliments.

"How, for instance," asked the inquisitive boarder, "would you define a compliment?"

"In love's warfare," replied the didactic boarder, "a compliment is a skirmisher sent out for the purpose of bringing on an engagement."—Chicago Tribune.

The Oldest Tree.

The oldest tree on earth with an authenticated history is the great bhoo tree of Burma. For 20 centuries it has been held sacred to the Buddha, and no person is allowed to touch the trunk. When the leaves fall, they are carried away as relics by pilgrims.

Lovely Hands.

Lovely hands are more uncommon than pretty faces, yet a little silver sand, a deep basin, a stiff nailbrush, good soap and two good little implements (file and orangewood sticks) will transform ugliness to lasting beauty in a month.

Admitted It Himself.

A story is told of two prominent Chicago lawyers who several years ago were regarded as being among the brightest lawyers the state had produced for a long time. There was great rivalry between these men, and one day they were having a heated argument on the steps of the statehouse at Springfield.

"I'll agree to leave it to the first man we meet," said one of the wrangling lawyers fiercely.

"All right, and that will settle it once for all. Ah! Here is Charlie ——. We'll leave it to him."

"Charlie," as the man spoken of approached within hearing distance, "we want you to decide who is the best lawyer in Illinois. We agree to abide by your decision."

"Well," replied Charlie, himself an old practitioner and well known in the capital city, "I plead guilty to being the best lawyer in the state myself."

"Why, Charlie, how can it be proved?" inquired the first of the two Chicagoans.

"You don't have to prove it," replied the Springfield man, "I admit it, don't I?"—Detroit Free Press.

The Sweatshops.

It pays to own real estate where New York's laboring classes are concentrated. A man who owns a large, square building in the down town east side district says that it pays him more than 20 per cent net on the money invested. He never has to look for tenants and he has no trouble in collecting his rents. A prosperous saloon keeper has the ground floor, and, of course, his rent is guaranteed.

The floors above are rented for sweatshops. One man hires a floor and sublets each window to a man to work by. If at any time he shows signs of running behind with his rent a dozen window tenants are eager to take the contract in his place.

The windows rent for $5 each. This gives the man who hires the whole floor his window free, or sometimes a little more than that. The windows in this particular building are especially sought after, because there is a freight elevator, by which the heavy cloth garments can be hoisted and let down from the various stories. It runs by hand power, but even then it is far better than carrying the heavy burdens on the back.—New York Press.

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SYRUP OF FIGS
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For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $3.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express, plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by
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5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

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But All for the Good of Suffering Humanity, for It Robs Them of Diseases.
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By the never failing merit and efficacy of "5 DROPS," many diseases have been robbed of their terror, and the grave of many of its victims. Through the prompt and decisive action of "5 DROPS," thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health, happiness and friends. Many a person has been told by the attending physician that they were beyond the reach of medical science. Yet today, they live and are a walking advertisement for this remedy, and are likely to reach a ripe old age. This may sound a little skeptical to some, yet it is true, most positively true. We make no exaggerated statements in behalf of this remedy; we hold out no false promises to the sick and afflicted. But we say to all of them, it does not matter how many doctors have treated you, how many remedies you have tried, how long you have suffered, if you have any of the following diseases, you can positively be cured by the use of "5 DROPS," for it never fails: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BACKACHE, ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER, CATARRH, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS and NEURALGIC HEADACHES, HEART WEAKNESS, EARACHE, CROUPE, MALARIA, DROPSY, CREEPING NUMBNESS, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, and kindred diseases. So proof positive are we of the effectiveness and highly curative properties of "5 DROPS," backed up by the many thousands of testimonials received from grateful persons from every part of the country, that we are fully warranted in saying "5 DROPS" is daily curing more people than all the remedies on the market combined, and in cases of Rheumatism, it is curing more than all the doctors combined for they cannot cure chronic Rheumatism. "5 DROPS" can and does cure it, regardless of how severe, or how long standing. "5 DROPS" is not alone the best remedy on earth, but is also the cheapest, for a dollar bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle, $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or six bottles for $5.00. Sample bottles, 25c., but for the next thirty (30) days will send sample bottle for 10c. 5 Drops is the name and the dose. Agents wanted.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, 160-164 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Big New York Firms Fail.

New York. — Henry D. McCord and William M. McCord, composing the firm of Henry D. McCord & Son, dealers in grain, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. The firm is rated at between $200,000 and $250,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by Adolph Blitz, a clothier, having unsecured claims to the amount of $423,178 and no assets, and by Elizabeth K. Satterlee, an insurance broker and member of the firm of Douglass R. Satterlee, who admits liabilities to the amount of a $36,854 and no assets.

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CALIFORNIA'S LARGEST—AMERICA'S GRANDEST STORE.
One of the grandest displays of Holiday Merchandise in America
The big store's Annual Doll Show includes a Japanese Tea Garden—a night in Venice—the sidewalks of San Francisco—watching the transports from Telegraph Hill—"Taking Tea with Mama"—The Lawn Party and many other enchanting tableaux for little folks. The big mechanical circus from Paris, has eleven life-like moving figures and the band plays real circus music. Marvelous mechanical toys—electric railroads, canal, etc., Santa Claus' Daily Receptions.
Ask or send for the Holiday Messenger—a little booklet which gives a thousand hints of suitable gifts for Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, Sweetheart, Friends and the Children.

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Sent *free*, in plain, sealed envelope. Write to-day for this Book, containing Particulars and Testimonials of DR. MARTEL'S
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Praised by thousands of satisfied ladies as safe, always reliable and without an equal. Sold by all druggists in metal box, Pocket Size, in blue, White and Red. Take no other. French Drug Co., 31 & 33 Post St., New York City.

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ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c. a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada., Pa.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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FROST ON THE PUNKIN.

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock,
And you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey-cock,
And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens,
And the rooster's hallylooyer as he tiptoes on the fence;
O, it's then's the times a feller is a feelin' at his best,
With the risin' sun to greet him from a night of peaceful rest,
As he leaves the house, bare headed, and goes out to feed the stock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

They's something kind o' heartylike about the atmosphere
When the best of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here—
Of course we miss the flowers and the blossoms on the trees,
And the mumble of the hummin' birds and buzzin' of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin', and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early autumn days
Is a pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty rustle of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonesomelike, but still
A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed;
The hosses in their stalls below—the clover overhead—
O, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

NAN'S KINDERGARTEN

"IF ever I was thankful I am this minute," said Nan Gray, as she threw herself in an easy chair on the piazza. "It did seem as if school would never end, but everything has an end if you can only wait for it, and this blessed day winds up the term, and now for a good summer's rest from teaching the young idea and all its attendant afflictions."

"Well, dear, are you tired?" said her mother as she entered.

"Tired to death, and I believe I almost wish I might not see a child again until September. Don't, please, don't take any children to board at the cottage this summer, ma."

"Why, Nan Gray, I always thought you loved children."

"So I do, mamma, but after one has eaten a pound of chocolates she doesn't care for any more immediately, does she? Don't you understand?"

"Yes, Nan, I see. We will announce 'No children need apply,' so don't worry."

The next morning Nan and George, with their mother, started for their house at the beach, where they were to take a few boarders. On the steamer sitting near them was a young man with three children and a nurse maid. The youngest child was about a year old, a bright, pretty little thing. The other two were boys, perhaps 3 and 5 years old, with sweet faces and cunning ways.

"Nan," said George, "go and ask him if he doesn't want a nice boarding place for the summer. That's just what you've been looking for in the way of boarders, you know."

Nan flashed a look at her brother, then turned her eyes to the broad expanse of sea, but in spite of herself her thoughts would come back to the group near by. "I wonder where they are going. Where's the mamma? Perhaps she's dead. He does look sad and serious. How lovingly he holds the little boy!" But it was nearly time for our travelers to land, and they began to pick up their bundles and bags.

"Look, Nan, they land here, too. I'll bet a cookie they are coming in answer to that 'ad' for a few boarders you put in the paper. Jolly! wouldn't it be a joke on you, though, sis?" And George chuckled heartily.

"Dear me, I ought to have added 'No children,' but I forgot. Do you suppose they can be coming to our house, ma?"

"Time will tell, Nan," said her mother, smiling. They walked briskly on and reached their house a few minutes in advance of the "kindergarten party," as Nan's brother called it.

Looking around, they observed the gentleman evidently inquiring the way somewhere. He had stopped the local fish merchant, and from all appearances was being directed to the Gray cottage. In a moment came a ring at the door, to which George responded. "Does Mrs. Gray live here?" inquired the stranger, who was leading the little boy of 3 or 4. Closely following was another boy two or three years older, and the nurse with the baby girl on her arms.

George, though intensely amused at Nan's predicament, invited the party in very politely, and spoke to his mother.

Nan, who had dropped into a chair in the further part of the room, sat gazing out of the window into the orchard. She heard the gentleman introduce himself as Mr. Bailey and tell her mother that he had seen the advertisement in the paper. His wife died about a year ago, and since that time his mother had been with him and looked after his little ones and directed the servants. But illness in her own home had called her there, and for the summer at least she must remain away. After seeing the "ad" yesterday he decided this morning to give the babies a sail down the harbor and see if any arrangement for a summer home could be made in case a suitable place was found. The doctor had advised the seashore, and he wanted them near enough the city so he could see them every day. "I assure you they are good children, Mrs. Gray, and Nurse Mary will see that they trouble no one. I will pay you well if you will let them have a home with you for a while."

Motherly Mrs. Gray would have said "yes" immediately to his pleading, but she remembered her promise to Nan. Excusing herself, she beckoned Nan into a side room. "Well, Nan, you have heard the plea, what do you say?" "Oh, dear," said Nan. "I don't see how we can say 'no' with those little motherless things right before us. If I had only been a little wiser on wording that 'ad.' I know how anxious you are to take the whole brood under your wing, and I know too well what its shelter means to urge you to say no, when your heart says 'yes,' you dear mother soul!"

So the little family stayed many weeks, Papa Bailey coming down every night. And so dear did they become to Nan that it was only with feelings of sadness that she thought of their leaving.

It was the last Saturday of vacation. Nan had taken Baby May into the hammock in the orchard and had sung her to sleep in her arms. "You little darling, I wish I might keep you always," she whispered, as she gazed down into the sweet, rosy little face.

Looking up she saw bending over the hammock baby's papa. "I wish I dared to say the same thing to you, Nan," whispered he, as he looked into Nan's blushing face. "I have wished so many times this summer that I might always have you near. Won't you give up your large school and take a smaller one? We will be good pupils."

"I am not used to mixed grades," said Nan, mischievously, "but will try it if you wish it very much. But I must tell you a little story first. Perhaps you won't care for such a teacher then." So Nan told him of her weariness at the close of school, and the narrow escape he had from being summarily dismissed when he applied for board for his babies.

He understood perfectly, and with a loving kiss to both occupants of the hammock he slipped a ring on Nan's finger. In the early fall Nan became Mrs. Bailey, and happiness reigned in the Bailey kindergarten.

GEN. CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Who Has Fought His Way to the Presidency of Venezuela.

Gen. Cipriano Castro, the new president of Venezuela, is only 36 years old, but he has been in politics for a long time. He was always one of the warmest supporters of the Liberal party, and took part in the war of defense during the revolution that was led by Crespo. That general did all he could to influence Castro to his side, and even offered him a portfolio, but Castro could not be persuaded to take it. The reverse, indeed, was the fact, for Castro severely criticised Crespo's administration. When Andrade's star began to rise Castro led a movement against him and Crespo. After the failure of the "Mocho" Hernandez revolution the man who is now president successfully defeated Morales and Larria and became the dominant military power of the country. With his new success came hordes of followers, and Castro, after carrying numerous towns, at last took the capital itself. President Castro is a highly educated young man and a hard worker, but he is handicapped with that explosiveness of character that is the greatest handicap to the Latin race.

GEN. CASTRO.

Sorry He Said It.

There are so many things in this wicked world we would rather not have said. Mean things, spiteful things, unfeeling things, reckless things which trickle over the lips before we realize it. An estimable man in town has a wife who is a good woman, though she can never be a candidate at a beauty show. He admires her, however, and as he is the one to be pleased her lack of loveliness is a small matter. One day he was talking with some friends about his disposition.

"No," said he candidly, "you rarely see me get worked up, nervous and cross. I am the easiest person in the world to please."

"One glance at your wife shows that," replied a dear friend, who is the soul of politeness, and who, poor wretch, really meant to imply she did not have the looks of a nagged or brow-beaten woman, and must get on easily with him. But, oh, it didn't sound that way, and that man would gladly have given $10 down for a hole in the ground just about that time.—Louisville Times.

Took Him at His Word.

"Thar's one er them agents what sells clocks on a credit wants to see you right off," said the new farm hand.

"Hang the agent!" exclaimed the farmer; "I don't want to see him or his clocks!"

The new farm hand vanished and did not return for an hour.

When he put in an appearance he asked:

"Whar'bouts roun' here does the coroner live?"

"What in thunder does you want with the coroner?"

"Well," said the new farm hand, taking a seat on a stump and wiping the perspiration from his brow with his shirt sleeve, "I hanged him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Australian Railroad Fares.

The railroads of Australia have never discovered that it is possible to take up tickets on the train, hence the passengers are locked in the cars to prevent any of them from stealing a ride, and when they arrive at their station are hustled out through a turnstile and held up for tickets.—San Francisco Chronicle.

MYSTERY IS CLEARED

WIDELY SOUGHT MURDERER LOCATED IN ALASKA.

Principal in One of America's Most Sensational Cases Found, After Eleven Years, but Again Escapes—Interested Two Continents.

One of the most sensational murders in American criminal history was that of Amos J. Snell, in Chicago, in 1888. More than eleven years, many of which were spent in a vain attempt to run down the murderer, have since elapsed and now comes a clew to the whereabouts of the much-sought-for criminal. A returned miner, William Rigler, from the Cape Nome gold diggings in Alaska, gives the information that may yet lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer, Willie Tascott.

According to Rigler, a man was carried into his cabin last fall in a critical condition. The stranger, believing that he was going to die, said that his name was Tascott and that he was a fugitive from justice for the murder of Amos J. Snell. He told of several circumstances connected with the crime, mentioning the fact that $50,000 had been offered for his capture. Instead of dying, the stranger recovered and then mysteriously disappeared. Rigler and his partners at once took the trail and sent word to all the near-by mining camps, but could get no trace of the missing man. It was plain he had not taken refuge in any of the mining settlements along the coast or in the near-by interior. Cape Nome is on the seacoast, and after a long, fruitless search Rigler and his fellow trailers became

WILLIE TASCOTT.
(As he appeared at the time of the murder eleven years ago.)

convinced that Tascott had made his way out to sea in a small boat and boarded some passing whaler or trading vessel bound for the Arctic. He would hardly run the risk of remaining in Alaska, when his story was known all over the country.

Amos J. Snell, for whose murder Tascott is wanted, was a rich man, well advanced in years, who lived in an old-fashioned mansion at the corner of Ada street and Washington boulevard, Chicago. He was a large owner of real estate in the immediate vicinity, the renting of which was conducted in an office in the basement of his house. One night in the early part of February, 1888, three men broke into the Snell residence by boring a hole through a panel in the rear door of the lower floor, and then slipping the bolts. Their first move was to break open and rifle a small safe in the office, in which it was supposed Mr. Snell had considerable money taken in for rentals. Next they went upstairs to the parlor floor, where, in moving around, they were heard by Mr. Snell. The latter, a brave, daring old man, came down from his bedroom in his nightrobe, pistol in hand, and cried out:

"Who's there? Ah, you d——d scoundrel."

As he spoke Mr. Snell fired a shot in the direction of the back parlor, which was answered almost in the same flash by two discharges from the burglars' pistols. Snell dropped dead with two bullets in his body.

The murder created the most intense excitement all over the West. The reward of $50,000 stimulated the police to unusual effort, but for two weeks not the slightest clue to the murderer was obtained. Then the keeper of a lodging house on West Madison street discovered in the stove in a room lately occupied by a man called T. A. Scott the end of a charred check bearing the signature of A. J. Snell. A quantity of stolen silverware was also discovered. "Scott" had disappeared, but it took little work to identify him as Willie Tascott, the son of a reputable paint dealer. Young Tascott was a wild lad, well known about town. He never did any regular work but always had plenty of money. Burglaries had been frequent on the West Side and it was an easy matter, in view of developments, to trace most of them to Tascott.

Search was immediately begun for the murderer, but although circulars descriptive of him were sent to every city and hamlet in the country and to Europe, Asia, Africa, Canada and Central and South America and no less than $25,000 was expended he was never apprehended. He was seen twice after the crime, but the second time mysteriously disappeared and until the miner's return was not heard of again. Fully 2,000 men were arrested on suspicion in various parts of the world. Where Tascott is now is unknown, but search will be resumed and hopes are entertained of ultimate capture.

The Interruption Ceased.

A clergyman who had been greatly annoyed by the continued interruption to which he had been subjected during the delivery of his sermon, stopped abruptly, and looking round at the congregation, spoke as follows:

"Some time ago, when delivering a sermon, I was frequently interrupted by a gentleman sitting in front of me, who gesticulated, moved about, and whispered to his neighbors, and at last I addressed to him a sharp reprimand for his unseemly conduct. When the service was over my clerk in the vestry mentioned the matter to me, and asked if I was ignorant of the fact that the person addressed was an idiot. I have since then always hesitated to reprimand any of my own congregation for interrupting me in fear that I may be addressing an idiot, who is not responsible for his actions."

Silence reigned throughout the delivery of the remainder of his sermon.—London Spare Moments.

A FEARFUL SENTENCE.

A Remarkable Condemnation Made by a Judge but Not Executed.

Judge Benedict, who was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico for thirteen years, from 1853, was an original character in many ways. One Jose Maria Martin had been convicted in his court of murder under a state of facts showing great brutality and with no mitigating circumstances, whereupon Judge Benedict sentenced him to death in the following language:

"Jose Maria Martin, stand up. Jose Maria Martin, you have been indicted, tried and convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the crime of murder, and the court is now about to pass upon you the dread sentence of the law. As a usual thing, Jose Maria Martin, it is a painful duty for the judge of a court of justice to pronounce upon a human being the sentence of death. There is something horrible about it, and the mind of the court naturally revolts from the performance of such a duty. Happily, however, your case is relieved of all such unpleasant features, and the court takes positive delight in sentencing you to death.

"You are a young man, Jose Maria Martin, apparently of good physical constitution and robust health. Ordinarily you might have looked forward to many years of life, and the court has no doubt you have, and have expected to die at a green old age; but you are about to be cut off in consequence of your own act. Jose Maria Martin, it is now the springtime; in a little while the grass will be springing up green in those beautiful valleys, and upon those broad mesas and mountain sides flowers will be blooming; birds will be singing their sweet carols, and Nature will be putting on her most gorgeous and most attractive robes, and life will be pleasant, and men will want to stay, but none of this for you, Jose Maria Martin; the flowers will not bloom for you, Jose Maria Martin; the birds will not carol for you, Jose Maria Martin. When these things come to gladden the senses of men you will be occupying a space about six by two beneath the sod, and the green grass and those beautiful flowers will be growing above your lowly head.

"The sentence of the court is that you be taken from this place to the county jail; that you be there kept safely and securely confined in the custody of the sheriff until the day appointed for your execution. Be very careful, Mr. Sheriff, that he have no opportunity to escape and that you have him at the appointed place and at the appointed time. That you be so kept, Jose Maria Martin, until—Mr. Clerk, on what day of the month does Friday, about two weeks from this time come? (March 22, your honor)—very well, until Friday, the 22d day of March, when you will be taken by the sheriff from your place of confinement to some safe and convenient spot within the county; this is within your discretion, Mr. Sheriff—you are only confined to the limits of the county; and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and—the court was about to add, Jose Maria Martin, May God have mercy on your soul, but the court will not assume the responsibility of asking an All-Wise Providence to do that which a jury of your peers has refused to do. The Lord couldn't have mercy on your soul. However, if you belong to any religious organization, it might be well enough for you to send for your priest, or your minister, and get from him—well—such consolation as you can, but the court advises you to place no reliance upon anything of that kind. Mr. Sheriff, remove the prisoner."

It is a pleasant sequel to this dreadful sentence that Jose Maria Martin escaped from jail and died peacefully several years ago by falling out of a wagon and breaking his neck.—American Bar.

Disappointed.

One of the officials of the Canadian police at Niagara Falls tells the following story:

A German from Pennsylvania blew in the other day and asked the officials if there was anything about the place worth seeing:

"You see," he said, "it's shust like dis: My frients und frau told me I should take id in, und I vant to take everyting in der iss to zee. Dey did zay der was something great here, und I forgot id already, und I haf walked all ofer und zee nodings."

The visitor was at once taken to the finest view of the falls, where he stood a few minutes looking around.

"Well" said his conductor at last.

"Vell," returned the man. "I zee nodings."

"Don't you see the falls?"

"Vot! Pot vater fa ling? Is dot vat I cum all dis vays to zee, a liddle vater dripping? Ach, Gott! I go me home."
—Columbian.

The women's idea of a poor Christian is one who keep on her kid gloves at a church social, and bosses the rest.

A Lesson for Farmer Boys.

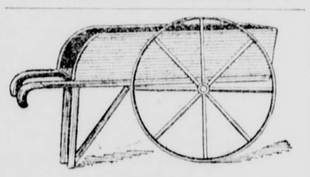
Sile Grover lived in Gungawamp, an' farmed it more or less;
Fur forty year he'd tilled the soil with more or less success.
He lived a quiet, humly life, an' allus paid his bills,
An' took no int'rist in affairs beyond his stretch uv hills.
He labored hard an' labored long, an' dug a livin' out,
An' met the stormy days uv life with bones' heart and stout.
No burnin' flame harassed his soul, ambitions none hed he,
He lived the highest type uv life, rare, sweet simplicity.
He went ter church an' Sunday school, an' hed a class uv boys,
An' counted keepin' well the day among his simple joys
An' when he come tur die his end wuz peaceful ez could be,
His work wuz done, his life well spent, frum sin an' sorrer free;
He lived the highest type uv life, the great an' holy plan,
An' when he died he died at peace with God, himself an' man.

Tom Jason left his father's farm at 16 years uv age,
Tur dash his name with boyish haste across the city's page;
The country wuz too slow fur him, an' tho' he worshiped Sile,
He couldn't live in Gungawamp, it hed no dash an' style.
He found a place an' went tur work an' rose ez bright boys do,
An' jined the firm at 21 a "hustler through an' through."
No scheme wuz big enough fur him tur handle any time,
No hour wuz late enough tur work ef he could gain a dime;
No sum wuz big enough to save, an' so each year tur come
He tried with all his might an' main tur double every sum.
Ambitious, full uv youthful fire, he entered pollerties
An' snatched a moment now an' then fur clubs an' social cliques.
A busy man, Tom Jason wuz, "A hustler through an' through,"
Furever strivin' after gain, furever in a stew;
An' tho' he was successful, ez the world looks on success,
At 30 years his health broke down frum overwork an' stress,
Deprived uv his great hope in life he sank in rapid pace,
An' died still cryin' out fur gold tur save him from disgrace.

Two stuns p'int straight at heaven's blue in Gungawamp's churchyard;
One over in the corner, an' one on the boulevard.
One is a stylish monument, a gran' like thing tur see,
An' one a 3-foot modest slab without no filagree.
One is Tom Jason's monument, an' one Sile Grover's stun.
Two boys, clus friends fur sixteen year, whose lives so diffrunt run;
One representin' dash an' style, an' stress an' worriment,
The other, peace an' good ol' age an' humble life content.
—Joe Cone, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Farmer's Cart.

The wheelbarrow is one of the things no farmer who has much feeding or other heavy carrying to do can be without unless, of course, he has something better. For nearly everything, a two-wheeled cart is handier and easier to handle than the barrow, and the farmer himself can construct it on some rainy day or idle spell. For running gears, a



A HANDY CART.

broken-down or disused cultivator—most farmyards have two or three—furnishes the best of wheels. The handles are bolted to the axle, and a frame made of 2x4's bolted to the axle and handles. This frame should set so that about a third of its length will reach in front of the axle. This will give the proper balance when pushing a load. Removable sideboards are made of wide boards. There are many places about a farm where this cart will be found convenient.—Ohio Farmer.

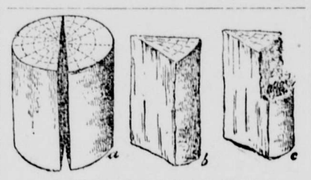
Care of Monthly Roses.

Two courses may be pursued in a severe climate in the winter care of tender roses. They may be taken up, removing the leaves, and place them in a box of soil, covering the roots as if planted. In this way they may be kept in a cellar, maintaining some moisture in the soil, until spring and ready for replanting in the open. The other course is to leave them where they have grown, draw up some soil about the stems, and then cover all over securely with litter or leaves.

The best way to use evergreen branches, if one can get them, laying them over the plants, and then placing a thick covering of leaves or little over all. It is also a further protection to box around the plants and cover with boards to keep out the wet—but this is not absolutely necessary. If the plants stand close enough together to be all covered with a large dry goods box, or a similar one, it will afford good protection in connection with the evergreen boughs or leaves.—Vick's Magazine.

About Cutting Wood.

Every farmer who plans to do a large season's work cannot overlook the importance of having his year's supply of fuel on hand and ready for use not later than Apr 1. With some it is not a very hard task, for in many localities where timber is scarce coal is largely used for heating and oil for cooking purposes. During the past ten years a number of different kinds of trees have been dying, and the farmer who owns ten or more acres of hard wood timber finds that the dead trees accumulate in spite of the fact that the quantity of fuel is larger each year as the quality deteriorates. Some farmers were wise and sold off the varieties that were subject to decay and avoided a loss from this source. Others, however, were in hopes that they would be able to use the diseased trees for fuel before they became worthless. Here is where they made a mistake. And this is why we see so many old dead trees in the woods. These are in some cases so rotten around the outside close to the bark, the sap wood,



METHOD OF SPLITTING WOOD.

that it requires some skill to split a block into stove wood without breaking a good many sticks in two. The illustration shows how one successful wood cutter does the work and seems to be very simple. At a, the block is split through the center, making two halves. The lines running from the outside to the heart are where it should be again split to make slabs like b. The cross marks on end of slab b tell their own story. In splitting off the outside slabs from b, always strike far enough toward the heart to get a section of sound timber with it. If you fail to do this it will break like c, and much of the block will be wasted.—American Agriculturist.

Excellent Water Fountain.

Select one of the gallon size fruit cans and set it upside down in a tin cake dish from the 5-cent counter. Make two dents in the edge of the can, as shown, and fit a wire from one edge

WATER FOUNTAIN FOR POULTRY.

of the plate up over the can, and down to the other side. It must hold the can firmly, but be readily slipped off when the can is to be filled. Punch a hole one-half inch up from the lower edge of the can, and the water will flow out as wanted.

The Seed Distribution Fake.

Who gets any real and lasting benefit from the Government free distribution of seeds? Most of our horticulturists will answer, "Nobody but the man who gets the contract for furnishing the seed." A writer suggests that this money, instead of being spent in this way, be divided up into generous-sized awards to be given to the men and women who develop and originate new and valuable varieties of fruits, grains, vegetables and grasses. As a rule, the person who has the genius and patience to develop something valuable has his product taken away from him by all nurserymen and seedmen getting it after the first year or so, thus enabling him to realize but little for his labor. A reward of this kind would be a great stimulus for workers in this direction, and, we think, would result in great and permanent good.—Wallace's Farmer.

Saving the Trees.

In order to save the beautiful trees which it is necessary to remove in constructing the buildings for the Paris exposition an ingenious method has been devised by the engineers in charge of the enterprise. Trees, roots and the surrounding earth are inclosed in heavy plank bins built around them, and are then bodily lifted into the air and kept suspended there until the excavations and building foundations are completed, when, if there is room, the trees are let down into former positions. The plan has been found to work admirably, and it is so simple and practical that it might be adopted wherever it is necessary to disturb trees in the course of building operations.—New York Mail and Express.

Armour's Venture in Eggs.

It was learned recently that the Armour Packing Company completed arrangements for embarking in the business of separating the whites and yolks of eggs, canning them separately, freezing them and placing them on the market. During the last year the Armours have gone extensively into the egg business, and have succeeded in creating a great demand for the new product.

As the eggs are canned at present some thirty dozen eggs are put up in a two-gallon can. When a baker uses thirty or forty dozen eggs in a day, it takes time to break the eggs and separate them under the old plan. The new venture promises to be a money saver for the large handlers of eggs.—New York Commercial.

DIDN'T LIKE THE SMELL,

He Said, After Blowing Out the Gas and Sleeping Thirty Hours.

A very "bra mon" is "Scotty" Patterson, and he has been away from the "Heelands" but fourteen months. This in part accounts for his thoughtless act of Saturday night. Scotty works in the Scotten stables, and takes his meals in Kurth's Hotel.

On Saturday night the Kurth's man-of-all-work, who also comes from the land of golf and the "Bonny Briar Bush," gathered in Scotty, and the two sat quite late over reminiscences and Scotch whisky. When it came time for Scotty to return to his room over the stables they found that the Scotch whisky had quite paralyzed his power of locomotion, as well as his sense of direction. Scotty suggested that a vacant room in Kurth's Hotel might simplify matters, and as the hotel was just across the street, "Jaimie," the chore man, fell in with the suggestion. He pulled Scotty up the back stairs and locked him in. Then Scotty blew out the gas at the third lunge and jumped at the bed.

This morning Mrs. Kurth found Scotty's door locked, in fact she didn't know that Scotty was there at all. They looked over the transom and saw a pair of feet protruding from the foot of the bed, for Scotty had crawled under it. The smell of escaping gas was suffocating, but they kicked in the door and pulled Scotty out. His chaperon had quite forgotten his good Samaritan work. The dazed man was set down in the yard, where he soon recovered.

He had been in the room for over thirty hours, inhaling the poisonous fumes, and his "bra" constitution and the two inches of opened transom are all that saved his life.

Scotty said few things when they pulled him out at 10 o'clock this morning. One of his remarks was:

"Hoot, mon, but I dinna like the smeel over weel."—Detroit Journal.

Study of Shakspeare.

"The practice of reading aloud in small or moderate-sized gatherings is in every way to be commended," writes Sir Henry Irving, of "The Study of Shakspeare in Small Communities," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is good for the individual, good for the members of the group, good for the locality, good for the nation. No community can be too small for the practice of reading in public. If there be only two persons, each may, in turn, learn something from the successes or failures of the other. No one need be diffident at the beginning; there is nothing really difficult. There is no arduous labor; there is no possibility of absolute failure where there is honest, careful effort. Any form or subject of reading, worthy in itself, can be of use for the study of elocution. It is, however, possible to get together groups of persons interested in some common theme, when the mere getting them together without such an agglomerative cause is lacking; and Shakspeare has been, is, and ever will be, a name to conjure with. A play read weekly or monthly, with the various characters allotted beforehand, has been a source of much and continuous pleasure, productive of thought and study, ameliorative of defective power of utterance, a winnower of the chaff of harsh accent or ultra-colloquial mannerism."

Counting the People by Machinery.

Our first census, made in 1795, showed the population of the United States to be five million, and the count cost Uncle Sam, who was comparatively poor then, one cent for each person. It is estimated that the twelfth census, to be made in June, 1900, will show that our people number seventy-five million, and that the item of clerk hire, in the Census Bureau alone, will exceed $5,000,000. Clifford Howard, writing of "How the Next Census Will Be Taken," in the Ladies' Home Journal, says that "although the work of enumeration will be completed by the first of July, it will probably be two or even three months later before the last of the schedules are received at the census office; for not only must they all be first examined by the supervisors, but in many cases they will probably require revision because of some error or informality. The actual counting of the people will not be done until the schedules are turned into the census office. The enumerators simply gather the facts, and the office force in Washington does the counting and the compiling, which is done by electricity. In 100 days all the facts relating to 75,000,000 people will be tabulated."

Gladstone's Memorial.

A marble and alabaster Gladstone memorial tablet has been placed in Hawarden Church, between the pulpit and Armenian window. In the upper part are the words, "That rock was Christ," and on one side are four verses of the late stateman's favorite hymn, "Rock of Ages." On the opposite panel are the same verses in Latin, with the inscription at the foot, "Translated in 1848 by William Ewart Gladstone. Placed by his grandchildren, in love, gratitude and reverence."—London Chronicle.

Stove Made in Revolutionary Times.

E. S. Armstrong of Parksville, Conn., probably owns the oldest stove in good repair in the United States. It was made at "Johnson's furnace," somewhere in Kentucky, in the year 1776. Mr. Armstrong says it is a little out of date, but could be set up ready for cooking or heating in a few minutes. Mr. Armstrong also has a singular coin, date of 1801, which was given to his father, J. R. Armstrong, by an Indian girl during the war of 1812.

A man with but one idea is sometimes worse off than a man with no idea at all.

People are always ready to be amused, and to complain when an attempt is made to instruct them.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19..... ...1900

A special effort will be made by the Division of Agriculture of the twelfth census of the United States to collect and tabulate important data relating to irrigation in the arid and semi-humid regions of the United States. A preliminary schedule has been prepared and will soon be sent out to obtain the names of corporations and individuals owning canals or ditches. This is one of the essential steps for securing desired information regarding the extent and value of the canals and ditches used for irrigation, and their source of water supply.

In the preliminary schedule a request is made for the names of the principal canals or ditches in their order down stream, the ditches to the right looking down stream being arranged on first page of the list, and those heading to the left on the last page. Request is also made for the name and postoffice address of some person who can give detailed information concerning each ditch.

The principal schedule, now in course of preparation, will be sent to the addresses thus obtained calling for futher data, which will be supplemented by detailed statistics gathered by the census enumerators.

It should noted by all interested in the subject that these various inquiries of the census office in no way conflicts with, or duplicates the work, with reference to irrigation which is conducted by any other department of state. The most nearly related inquiry is that of the geological survey, which, like that of the census, is under the more immediate direction of Mr. F. H. Newell, the special agent for iirrigaton in the eleventh census, and hydrographer of the geological survey.

The fact that Mr, Newell has supervision of this work in the twelfth census guarantees its efficiency and its value to the arid and semi-humid regions.

It will be readily apparent that volume and value of these statistics will depend very largely upon the attention and interest shown therein by those engaged in irrigation, and it is earnestly hoped that all to whom the schedules are addressed will appreciate the importance of the request and make prompt and careful reply

In this way only will it be possible to make the information concerning irrigation full and complete.

In order to obtain a full understanding and an intelligent appreciation of the possible development of the arid and semi-humid regions of the West, a generknowledge of the progress actually made is of vital importance. An accurate census of irrigation will impart such general knowledge, and will be of great benefit to all those concerned in redeeming arid lynds.

The futnre development of this vast portion of our domain will be greatly advanced by acomprehensive compilation of facts relating to its irrigation, such as contemplated by the twelfth census.

DISEASE OF CATTLE.

Charbon, the Sixth Plague of Egypt In the Time of Moses.

Dr. Sidney L. Theard, sanitary officer of the New Orleans board of health, has made a study of charbon, the disease which has killed so many mules, horses and cattle in Louisiana and southern Mississippi during the spring just past and which still prevails there to an alarming extent. He has reached the conclusion that inoculation with the serum of an immunized animal is an absolute safeguard against the disease. He also states that all parts of the bodies of animals that have died of charbon are actually poisonous and says cremation of the bodies is imperative.

Great care must be exercised in handling animals suffering from the disease, as there are a number of instances of human beings contracting it in that way. Only recently a man died of the poison in the charity hospital at New Orleans, and several others similarly afflicted have been successfully treated there this season.

Nor is the disease confined to the south. It has made its appearance near Chicago within the last two months, and report says it is prevalent among the cattle in parts of Iowa and Wisconsin and in central Illinois.

Charbon has been known under various names from the earliest ages, and one authority declares that it was the sixth plague sent upon Egypt as a punishment for the obstinacy of Pharaoh in holding the children of Israel in bondage, after he had been commanded by God to let them go. It is described by Homer in the first book of the Iliad, and Ovid gives a minute description of it in the ninth book of the Metamorphoses.

In the majority of cases charbon is of miasmatic origin; that is, the spores of charbon exist in the soil. The transmission from soil to animal may occur by cutaneous inoculation, and in a few hours the germs have multiplied so rapidly as to throw the afflicted animal into a violent fever. It begins as a small, dark red spot, on which soon appears a pustule or vesicle. It sloughs and spreads rapidly, causing violent fever and speedy death.

The ravages of the disease in Louisiana especially have been very disastrous. Large plantations have been stripped of every horse and mule within a day or two, and the profits of years swept away, while small farmers have been ruined.—Memphis Scimeter.

All the indications point to a big corn crop. Western exchanges report the outlook at this season the most promising ever known for Kansas and Nebraska and the acreage larger than ever before.

Professor Robertson of Canada lays stress on the fact that the quality of the seed depends on the life from which it came. Seed should be pure as to variety, as well as free from weeds and other seeds. Large, heavy seed germinates more quickly and gives bigger crops of better quality.

OFFICIAL.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless said person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said Board, for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the business of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax-Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax-Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant, the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D., 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:

ORDINANCE No. 70

Filed Jan. 6, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

(Official.)

Ordinance No. 69.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male inhabitant of the County of Inyo, State of California, over the age of twenty-one years and under sixty years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians not taxed, and who have not paid the same in another County of this State, must annually pay to the said County of Inyo a Hospital Tax of Two Dollars; provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July, then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Hospital Poll Tax shall be collected in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the Hospital Fund of the said County of Inyo for the care and maintenance of the Indigent sick or otherwise dependent poor of the said County of Inyo.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen days from and after its passage and all ordinances and parts of ordinances of the said Board of Supervisors, of the said County of Inyo in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time, and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 69 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on the 4th day of January, 1900, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, Jas. Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL}

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 69.

Filed January 4, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book at page 145.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
—X—

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

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BISHOP CREEK
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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Two or more, gold and silver, each.. 75
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Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

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—All kinds of—
GENERAL
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IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.
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Before buying elsewhere -- give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

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All kinds of fresh:——
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Miner's and Prospector's
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COMPANY'S
Circular, which will
accompany this
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BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19 1900

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 18, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.229	18
Lowest "	29.940	14
Highest temperature	67.0	17
Lowest "	34.0	16
Mean "	49.9	
Average dew point	27.3	
Average humidity	42.8	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	21 NW	17
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.05
" 1895-6 incomplete, 2.36
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 40
" 1899-1900 2.56

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Methodist Church.

Preaching services will be held at the several appointments of the Independence charge of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church until further notice as follows:

Independence—Each Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Lone Pine—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Keeler—The Saturday preceding the 2d Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m.

Fort Independence—4th Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Lone Pine, 10 a. m.; Georges Creek, 1:30 p.m.; Independence 2 p. m.; each Sunday.

Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All are cordially invited these services as they are convenient for them.

JOHN JAY PARDEE, Pastor.

SUPERIOR COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Judge.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18 h 1900.

Estate of Dwight Eggleson, deceased—Feb. 3, 1899, fixed as time for hearing probate of will.

DIED.

EGGLESON—At Independence, Cal., Jan. 16, 1900, Dwight Eggleson, a native of Ohio, aged 67 years.

T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Saturday.

Jay Cook got back from Los Angeles Tuesday morning.

T. B. Rickey is expected to arrive from Carson on this evening's train.

George Naylor left for Ballarat last Monday to be gone a couple of weeks.

A chance for teamsters will be found by looking in the advertising columns.

Avah Bell left for Los Angeles on Monday. He expects to remain some time.

Jim McCormick brought down a nice bottle of gold from Mazourka this week.

J. C. Roeper has had a fine lot of fresh fish at the Independence market this week.

The weather still remains beautiful. No ice or frost and the days warm and sunny.

M. Page Miner, formerly of Bridgeport Mono county, died at Williams, Arizona, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn left for Minnietta Tuesday and expect to remain for some time.

Dave Holland came down from the Casey mine Wednesday, returning yesterday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Montgomery left for Ballarat last Saturday morning by private conveyance.

The late Dwight Eggleson named A. V. Davidson as the executor of his last will and testament.

J. W. Lacey is going to start for Tulare county in a few days with about forty head of work horses.

Mrs. F. Rhine leaves for San Francisco to-morrow morning and expects to be absent about a month.

Julius Schroeder was brought down from the Barnes & Anderson mine yesterday. He is quite ill.

See our circular with this issue. We are prepared to substantiate every word of it. INYO MERCANTILE CO.

Jacob Vagt is going to try farming on his own account. He will work the Vagt ranch at Camp Independence this year.

W. H. Ramsey has been appointed local agent for "Coin." It is a highly instructive and entertaining book. Buy a copy.

Elton Baker and Miss Mattie Wallace came down from Big Pine yesterday. Miss Wallace is visiting with Mrs. D. J Hession.

Billy Grant, Mayor of Olancha, left town Monday but failed to report where he was going, how long to be gone, or why he left,

The State Controller has reported 1,059 census school children in Inyo county and fixed our apportionment of State School money at $7,455 36.

W. S. and Chas. W. Dodenhoff of Palmdale were registered at the Independence Hotel last Monday. They were on their way to Bishop.

Grand Jurors.

The following is the list of grand jurors drawn by the Superior Court to serve for the current year.

1.	John S. McGee	Round Valley
2.	John P. Smith	" "
3.	Guilford P. Bourland	Lincoln
4.	John Barlow	"
5.	Charles Wonacott	"
6.	Robert Love	"
7.	Frank Shaw	Laws
8.	Hannibal N. Gunter	Bishop
9.	James McBride	"
10.	Joseph Shelly	"
11.	John B. Clarke	"
12.	Augustus A. Cashbaugh	"
13.	Charles H. Parsons	East Bishop
14.	John L. Bourland	" "
15.	Mark Watterson	" "
16.	Lumsford P. Yandell	" "
17.	Philip S Partridge	" "
18.	George Collius	Poleta
19.	Richard P. Hession	Big Pine
20.	Daniel Hall	" "
21.	John W. McMurry	" "
22.	Robert W. Thomas	" "
23.	William H. Uhlmeyer	" "
24.	Gustave Sanger	" "
25.	Elijah Robinson	Independence
26.	James C. Roeper	"
27.	Thomas Webb	"
28.	Henry Fellman	"
29.	John A. Lark	"
30.	William J. Lake	"
31.	Frederick Schabbel	"
32.	William L. Hunter	Georges Creek
33.	John Kispert	" "
34.	James E. Shepherd	" "
35.	Miguel Castro	Lone Pine
36.	Reuben C. Starr	" "
37.	John P. Tyler	" "
38.	August Walker	Olancha
39.	James A. McKenzie	Darwin
40.	Charles Peterson	Fish Springs

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is the list of transfers since Dec. 28, 1899.

G. H. Truman to E. A. Morton et ux. Dec. 13, 1899. E½ SE¼ 18-6-33—$10

D. E. Hunter to J. H. Bulpitt. June 10, 1899. Lot in 6-7-33—$10.

Mollie Conklin and P. Reddy to John Baxter. Lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, Independence—$500

The new registration law is in force, having gone into effect with the beginning of the new year. It has done away with the old great registers in use for so many years and in their place a certificate is issued. When a voter registers he signs a certificate in duplicate. The duplicate signed by the voter is sent to the precinct where he resides and votes, while the other is retained as a record in the county clerk's office. The registration under the new law began in all the counties on Tuesday, January 2nd.

Inyo Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., will hold a public installation of officers on Saturday evening, January 27th, followed by a banquet and ball. This is following out a custom adopted several years ago and these affairs have been the social event of the season. All masons and their families and friends are cordially invited to attend.

For some time past a deal has been pending between the Hoskins Brothers and Los Angeles parties for the sale of the Reward mine. H. C. Steele, one of principals, arrived here last Saturday, and W. S. Wright, a Pasadena attorney, came up on Tuesday. Negotiations have been pending all the week but no definite conclusion has yet been reached.

Sam. Graber and Paul Howard some time ago obtained permission to work a certain placer claim at Mazourka. They did a lot of dead work in running drifts and succeeded in opening up some fairly good paying ground. The owner has now notified them to move and Sam has brought his things to town while Howard will prospect elsewhere.

An old man named Dwight Eggleson died at Independence Wednesday morning and his condition was such as necessitated his burial the same day. His death was caused by old age and a general breaking up of his constitution. He has a sister, a Mrs. Richardson, living at Oakland and is thought to have considerable property. He left a will.

Three big teams passed through town yesterday en route for Bakersfield where they expect to engage in hauling for the Union Lumber Co. Harwood had ten animals, Mandeville twelve and Guildford Bourland eight. George Leonard accompanied Mandeville and had several animals.

Dr. L. W. Allingham has removed to Big Pine where he will reside in future and practice his profession. John Shaw and Dan. Conners came down from Big Pine Sunday with four-horse teams and moved his effects up Tuesday.

Mrs. P. W. Forbes gave a dinner Tuesday evening in honor of her mother at which was present Mrs. Yandell, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Lewis. They took advantage of the occasion to revive many old-time memories.

Allie Shelly came down from Bishop last Monday, returning yesterday morning. He will arrive on tonight's train and take a position in the store of A. W. Eibeshutz.

A trio of drummers, Johnson, Springsteen and Mahoney, were in town this week. Andy reports an exciting encounter with an Indian up the line in which the Indian had most of the excitement.

Sam. C. C. Lunt got back from San Francisco Wednesday evening. He went over to spend the holiday and effie he didn't have a good time it was because he couldn't be in two places at once.

Mike McSweeny arrived home from Los Angeles last Saturday, where he succeeded in disposing of his horses to good advantage. Rev. Hunter accompanied him on the trip.

A man named White passed through town this morning on his way from Bishop to Ballarat with a four-horse load of supplies.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending December 31st, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1899			
Oct. 1	To cash on hand	$ 5 079 35	
2	cash from A M Given, tax col.	323 55	
	cash from A M Given, tax collees	21 00	
3	A M Given, sheriff, fees	75	
	I. J. Woodin on redemption	45 23	
	John H. Sivers on redemption	50 45	
	D J Hession, clerk fees	24 10	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees	55 25	
25	Clara M. Shaw Int. State land	103 60	
		5 702 81	
Nov. 6	A M Given, taxes	1 529 85	
18	" " "	6 375 78	
21	" " "	4 324 05	
27	" " "	5 799 12	
28	" " "	6 328 91	
6	A M Given, Tax col fees	16 00	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees	21 74	
	D J Hession, recorder fees	30 65	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees	31 15	
1	H. C. Allen on redemption	27 19	
9	Geo. Watterson Poleta school bds	400 00	
	Richard Sealy Int. State land	24 58	
		50 512 83	
Dec. 4	A M Given, taxes	2 069 86	
"	" "	23 22	
	D J Hession, clerk	38 55	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees	80 25	
29	A M Given, Tax col fees	27 60	
	W W Yandell, Co. assessor	263 10	
	W W Yandell, Assessor	7 65	
	D. J. Hession fees State land cases	271 95	
	C. & C. R R Co. 1st instalment taxes	6 2 61	
	E. J. Clark, State land	163 03	
	Ella Stevens Int State land	88 35	
	Mrs. Lillian Benz Int. State land	173 70	
	A R Schively on Lake Land	1 237 09	
	John B. Church, on Lake Land	451 74	
	Julian Sonntag Int State land	681 06	
	John M Hunter Int. State land	161 87	
22	Thos. Williams Int. State and	128 40	
27	W. J. Sandford Int. State land	65 47	
	Josephine Richards Int. State land	114 20	
	A. B. Forbes Int. State land	535 15	
	F. E. Zeiger Int. State and	419 10	
		38 233 09	

	DISBURSEMENTS		
Oct.	Salary	1 200 48	
	General Expense	542 17	
	Hospital	727 24	
	Bridge	100 11	
	Road Dist No 1	148 75	
	" " " 2	133 60	
	" " " 3	243 25	
	" " " 4	162 50	
	" " " 5	197 50	
	Various school dist. funds:		
	Bishop	266 15	
	Darwin	71 24	
	Fish Spring	73 00	
	Irving	165 50	
	Independence	180 00	
	Keeler	54 00	
	Lone Pine	160 00	
	Milton	65 00	
	Round Valley	70 00	
	Riverside	60 00	
	Station	57 00	
	Valley	60 00	
	Union	26 25	
		4 421 15	
Nov	Salary	1 021 98	
	Bridge	40 00	
	Hospital	40 00	
	Various school funds:		
	Bishop	455 25	
	Big Pine	140 00	
	Darwin	82 66	
	Irving	25 95	
	Independence	81 10	
	Lone Pine	165 50	
	Milton	80 30	
	Poleta	60 00	
	Tahoose	120 00	
	Union	7 00	
	Valley	60 00	
	Warm Spring	95 00	
	Fish Spring	82 00	
		7 221 19	
Dec.	Hospital Fund	40 00	
	Salary	1 031 98	
	General Expense	224 25	
	Various School funds:		
	Big Pine	249 00	
	Fish Spring	114 10	
	Irving	165 00	
	Independence	34 50	
	Keeler	76 00	
	Lone Pine	164 38	
	Milton	93 50	
	Poleta	102 00	
	Riverside	107 50	
	Round Valley	1 3 47	
	Station	115 13	
	Tahoose	85 25	
	Union	114 58	
	Valley	129 00	
	Warm Spring	178 50	
	Darwin	52 00	
	Fish Springs Library	14 00	
	Independence Libry	12 00	
	Riverside "	12 07	
	Tahoose "	13 51	
	Poleta Building	50 00	
	County school	190 35	
	State General Fund	12 221 62	
	Tahoose School bond.	174 00	
	Station " "	155 00	
	Balance	15 109 21	
		38 233 09	38 233 09

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund		1 688 10
General expense	4 012 48	
State general	432 38	
Hospital	1 457 09	
County bond	1 143 54	
General road	491 64	
Road District No 1	592 42	
" " " 2	5 6 81	
" " " 3	564 94	
" " " 4	3 6 41	
" " " 5	474 67	
Bridge	258 92	
Institute	26 70	
Teacher's library	21 35	
County School Fund	580 84	
Property tax	30 17	
Swamp and overflowed land	2 290 69	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	7 59	
Big Pine	21 89	
Fish Spring	12 85	
Irving	145 56	
Independence	91 36	
Keeler	67 20	
Lone Pine	161 80	
Milton	32 05	
Poleta	31 95	
Round Valley	20 78	
Riverside	17 06	
Station	18 37	
Tahoose	52 91	
Union	86 88	
Valley	167 34	
Warm Spring		55 42
Darwin		11 33
Various school library fund:		
Bishop	49 02	
Big Pine	52 42	
Fish Springs		1 24
Irving	50 15	
Independence	10 17	
Keeler	23 93	
Lone Pine	28 38	
Milton	12 41	
Poleta	21 38	
Round Valley	51 17	
Riverside	1 81	
Station	15 75	
Tahoose		19
Union	17 13	
Valley	16 08	
Warm Spring	27 51	
Darwin	13 64	
Station bond fund	12 14	
Big Pine " "	771 31	
Fish Springs " "	174 35	
Tahoose " "	1 25	
Poleta Building	350 00	
Independence bulding	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine Sch l Bldg	25	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Riverside special	96	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Liberty library fund	17 44	
Library school fund	92 73	
Estates	144 67	
Cash on hand		15 109 21
	16 266 29	16 266 29

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of January, 1900.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Filed January 2, 1900.

D. J. HESSION, Auditor

Approved January 6, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund	806 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 260 44	
Bridge "	145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund	145 75	
" " " 2 "	103 60	
" " " 3 "	243 25	
" " " 4 "	102 50	
" " " 5 "	105 50	
Poleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 9 0 55	
Cash in county		5 079 86
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION County Auditor

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAMS WANTED!!

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.
Bakersfield, Cal.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN the Matter of the Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESON Deceased.

Notice for publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Third day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room of Probate of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Dwight Eggleson, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. V. Davidson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

F. E. DENSMORE Attorney for Petitioner. Dated January 18th, 1900

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal on March 2, 1900, viz.:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 805, for the S½ SE¼ sec 23, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26 T 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kispert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $3.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Fishers and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Lines is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

ND WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address
F. A. HYDE,
430 Commercial St., San Francisco.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor for California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—

The obtaining of United States mineral claims a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

Ordinance No. 68.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, Do Ordain As Follows:

SECTION 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one and under fifty-five years of age, found in each Road District in the County of Inyo, State of California, between the first day of March, 1900, and the thirty first day of December, 1900, excepting all persons who were honorably discharged from service in the army or navy of the United States, at any time between the first day of April, in the year A. D. 1861, and the first day of September, A. D. 1865, and who have not paid the same in some other road district, must pay to the said County of Inyo, a Road Poll Tax of Two Dollars, provided the same be paid before the first Monday in July, 1900, but if not paid prior to the first Monday in July then it shall be Three Dollars.

SECTION 2. Said Road Poll Tax shall be collected by the Assessor of the said County of Inyo, in the same manner that State Poll Taxes are collected, and shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said County of Inyo, and shall be placed to the credit of the several Road Districts of the said County of Inyo from which said Road Poll Tax was collected.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after fifteen days from its passage, and all Ordinances and parts of ordinances of said Board in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of said Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week; said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance, No. 68, was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board on the 4th day of January, 1900, by the following vote:

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.
Noes: None.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

SEAL

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

[Endorsed.]

ORDINANCE NO. 68.

Filed January 4 1900.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk,

Recorded in Ordinance Book, page 144.

NATHAN RHINE—NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 21, 1899
"	February 25, 1899
"	March 25, 1899
"	April 22, 1899
"	May 21, 1899
"	June 17, 1899
"	July 22, 1899
"	August 19, 1899
"	September 16, 1899
"	October 14, 1899
"	November 11, 1899
"	December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:05 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	11:30 a m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	11:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Clevenger	44	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:50 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:30 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	168	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:00 p m
Junction		Lv 10:15 a m	Ar 3:22 p m
Basalt	167	11:15 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:00 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:05 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 87 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers it the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—to soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L PET'R & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:27 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:06 p m
Carson	9:50 a m	3:45 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	4:05 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	4:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 4:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:05 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:03 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:30 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

New Pass in Rocky Mountains.

After numerous hairbreadth escapes a party of explorers in the Rocky Mountains stumbled onto a new pass. In a like manner, people who believed dyspepsia incurable are astonished to find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters used faithfully will make the digestion strong, the bowels regular, the liver active. Try it.

There is always room at the top if you don't happen to be well known at the hotel you stop at.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Hazlitt: He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must have always had a very low standard of it in his mind.

The offer of the Importers' and Planters' Association to send by express prepaid six pounds of their Yelocros Java & Mocha as a sample, if your grocer does not handle it, is very liberal and shows their confidence in the quality of their coffee. Their ad. appears in another column.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

5 DROPS

The Pleasantest, Most Powerful and Effective Never failing Remedy for

La Grippe, Catarrh, Rheumatism.

TRADE MARK Will cure any ache or pain known in the human body. Send for a trial bottle, 25c. This offer lasts 30 days only. Large bottle (300 doses of 5 DROPS each) $1.00 or 3 for $2.50.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
167 and 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption. — J. F. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

The Sailor and the Figurehead.

Old sailors sigh as they wander around the water front these days and note the disappearance of the famous old figurehead, which used to be the delight of every clipper ship's crew. They were huge wooden images of almost everything imaginable, but the female form predominated. Many figureheads were to represent the fair one after whom the ship was named, and there is an old sea yarn about a sailor who fell in love with the handsome wooden female which adorned his ship. He used to slip down the "dolphin striker" and hang on there, while the ship bowed and lurched, talking love to the figurehead. Finally, according to forecastle tradition, the figure sneezed, and the sailor, who was known as "Lovely Mike," because he was the ugliest man that ever set foot on a ship's deck, nearly fell into the sea. He recovered his senses and said, "Did you speak?"

"No, I didn't speak," returned the figure. "I just sneezed to attract your attention. You're known as 'Lovely Mike,' ain't you? You're a married man, ain't you? And your wife has to take in washing both when you're at home and when you're away, because she can never get a cent out of you. Mr. Farmer, just climb back to the forecastle and don't bother any more about me."

This rather curt interview is alleged to have worked a marked change in Mike, and when he got home he astonished his wife by giving her a couple of dollars.—Baltimore News.

Once Was Enough.

The young man who was trying to make the St. Joe boat was about two minutes late as he tore along River street. He could see the steamer hands casting off the ropes as he drew nearer, and, bumping amazed citizens out of his way, he rushed for the dock. The gangplank had been hauled in, and the nose of the steamer had swung six feet out into the river when he finally reached the water's edge. But that did not deter him. He was going to spend Sunday in Michigan or know why.

With a giant swing he tossed his valise aboard and then jumped for the steamer. He caught a rope and a post and held fast. Every officer on the boat expected to see him drop into the river, and bells jangled noisily as the captain peered over the side. When he saw the intrepid passenger was safe, the captain was twice as mad as if he had dropped into the water. Shaking his fist at him angrily, he yelled:

"Here, you, by jiminy crickets, don't you ever do that again!"

The passenger had hauled himself aboard by this time and, turning a look of scorn at the captain, said:

"What do you think I'm going to do—jump back and try it over?"—Chicago Chronicle.

The Mistake of His Life.

Bliffers—What's wrong today? You look blue.

Bluffers—I'll never forgive myself. I kicked a caller out of my house last night.

"Huh! I kicked many a one. Young fellow, I suppose?"

"No; past middle age."

"Well, these old codgers have no business coming round sparking young girls. I kicked out one of that sort last week."

"Yes, but I've found out that this man wasn't after my daughter; he was after my mother-in-law."—New York Press.

"Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

SMOKELESS POWDER COSTLY.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth Proved to Be Worthless.

The vastly increased expense of a military establishment under the more scientific methods now employed is sharply illustrated in the discovery that about half a million dollars' worth of smokless powder for seacoast guns turns out to be worthless, through an unexpected deterioration in its quality. Military experts have supposed that the smokless powder manufactured for the United States army was the best ever made, says the New York Post and a contract was not long ago signed which involved the expenditure of about $1,000,000 for a supply of it. But it is stated that recent experiments at Sandy Hook showed that the smokeless powder now on hand is worse than valueless. A ten-inch gun was being fired with charges from a supply that had been stored for about two years and a delayed detonation occurred, which burst the gun, a new one, valued at $30,000. An examination of the powder revealed the fact that it had undergone chemical changes of some sort and all of the supply on hand is supposed to be equally affected. Experts will now try to discover the cause of the deterioration, so as to make the needed change in the formula. Meanwhile the contracts for manufacture must be suspended, and if a war should break out it might be necessary to use the old variety of black powder. Apparently large charges to the profit and loss account must be allowed for in estimating the cost of keeping up with the times in warfare.

REVIVES A SCANDAL.

Wedding Brings to Memory an Affair Such as Often Stirs Army Circles.

One of those scandals which now and then stir army circles has just had an interesting sequel in the marriage of

Second Lieutenant Frank E. Bamford, of the Fifth Infantry to Mrs. Mae O'Brien, widow of the late Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, of the same regiment.

The scandal occurred at Fort McPherson, Ga., early in 1897. Lieut. Bamford, while engaged to marry Miss Nina Romeyn, daughter of Capt. Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth Infantry, paid such marked attention to Mrs. O'Brien that the betrothal was summarily broken by Capt. Romeyn. This, of course, led to a great deal of comment, and Lieut. O'Brien, meeting Capt. Romeyn on the parade ground, accused him of circulating scandalous stories about Mrs. O'Brien. Capt. Romeyn's reply was a sharp slap in the face.

Lieut. O'Brien placed the matter before his superior officers, and Capt. Romeyn was court-martialed and sentenced to dismissal from the army, but the sentence was reduced to a reprimand. He is now on the retired list. Lieut. O'Brien died some months ago in Florida. During the Chinese-Japanese war he was sent by the United States Government to take observations. Capt. Romeyn has a reputation as an Indian fighter.

An Endless Chain.

Some weeks ago a gentleman left a small package at the home of a young lady upon whom he was making his first call. She wrote him a note telling him he had left it. He wrote her one telling her it was some edibles, and that she might appropriate it to her own use. She wrote again to express her appreciation. He replied to express his appreciation of her appreciation. She retaliated with an expression of her appreciation of his appreciation of her appreciation.

At the present time the expression of appreciation is going forward in arithmetical progression as the letters multiply, and as they contain something a little more serious in its nature there promises to be some very interesting complications resulting from a correspondence, presumably for the expression of appreciation.—Memphis Scimitar.

Big Ben's Tone.

Whatever complaints may be made against the tone of Big Ben, the famous London clock, and musicians say it is a terribly bad "E," at any rate, every one will acknowledge that the clock in the House of Commons tower is a wonderful timekeeper, not varying a second in time all the year through. The mechanism for setting in motion the massive hammer which brings out the tone of Big Ben's sixteen-ton bell is very interesting. The striking machinery is driven by weights of about a ton and a half, which hang on a shaft 174 feet deep; and it is so arranged that after the chimes are over the hammer falls on the big bell within one second of Greenwich mean time.

Timothy's Mistake.

Timothy Knockdown, the auctioneer, took his wife for a seaside trip to Margate.

On the second day of their visit Mr. K. evinced a strong desire to return home. "And pray for what reason, Timothy?" angrily inquired his better half.

"Simply because everybody knows my business down here. To-day, for instance, I have been confronted by at least forty grinning boatman who reminded me that it is "a nice day for a 'sale,'" sadly responded the unhappy auctioneer.—Answers.

The secret of good looks is often a good stomach.

WINGS OF THE HONEYBEE.

A Microscopic View of One of Nature's Wonderful Schemes.

At a meeting of the New York Microscopical society the president of the organization exhibited, besides other things, the honeybee's wing, showing the hooklets by means of which the lower of the two wings of the bee is joined to the upper wing in flying, thus making them practically a single wing. The upper of the two wings is about half an inch in length, the lower a little shorter. The wings come together where they are joined to the body; they are otherwise separate. When the bee goes into its hive, it folds its wings together, one leaf over the other, so that they will take up less room. When it goes abroad, it spreads its wings and couples them together with the hooks.

When looked at under the microscope, the upper edge of the lower wing is seen to be re-enforced as though it had an extra plate or rib stretched along there, and to this rib, spaced apart at regular intervals, though they are all contained within a total space of little more than a quarter of an inch, there are attached 19 or 20 tiny, bony hooks. There is a little thickening at the base of each hook, where nature has strengthened it, and one is inclined to regard the hooks as inset separately and to look for the rivets wherewith they were secured to the plate or rib from which they spring.

The lower edge of the upper wing, as looked at under the microscope, is seen to be curled up into a flange or trough. When the bee comes out of the hive, it hooks the hooks on the upper edge of the lower wing into that flange or trough at the lower edge of the upper wing and so makes the two wings practically one.—New York Sun.

Fish Poisoning.

In the United States fish poisoning is most frequently due to decomposition in canned fish. The most prominent symptoms are nausea, vomiting and purging. Sometimes there is a scarlatinous rash, which may cover the whole body. The writer has studied two outbreaks of this kind of fish poisoning. In both instances canned salmon was the cause of the trouble. Although a discussion of the treatment of food poisoning is foreign to this paper, the writer must call attention to the danger in the administration of opiates in cases of poisoning with canned fish.

Vomiting and purging are efforts on the part of nature to remove the poison and should be assisted by the stomach tube and by irrigation of the colon. In one of the cases seen by the writer large doses of morphine had been administered in order to check the vomiting and purging and to relieve the pain. In this case death resulted. The danger of arresting the elimination of the poison in all cases of food poisoning cannot be too emphatically condemned.—Victor C. Vaughan in Popular Science Monthly.

The Bachelor.

A bachelor is a coward and a failure. He shaves and primps, but is too cowardly to put his arm around success and press it to his bosom. He resolves to marry every day for 40 years, but when the hour for the duel arrives, when in the presence of trembling, rosy cheeks, when beauty shakes her curls, his courage oozes, and he flees the field without even learning of the cowpath that leads to matrimony. Better be old darky 'Rastus in his cabin, where he holds old Dinah's hand and asks, "Who's sweet?" and Dinah drops her head on his shoulder and says, "Bofe of us."—Shawnee Daily Chief.

Those Amiable Creatures.

Maud—This is my engagement ring. Isn't it lovely?

Edith—Perfectly adorable! How generous Fred was to give you such a valuable one! And to think that folks say that your father paid for it!—Boston Transcript.

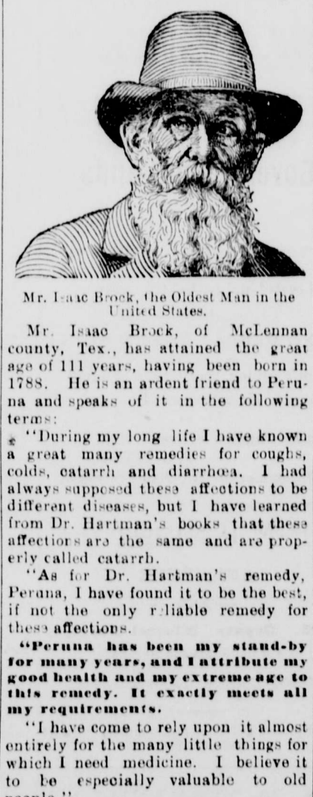
Clear Understanding at Start.

Newlywed (after the ceremony)—Do you really think I shall make a good mate, darling?

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, you're all right. How do you like your captain?—Philadelphia Record

OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.



Mr. Isaac Brock, the Oldest Man in the United States.

Mr. Isaac Brock, of McLennan county, Tex., has attained the great age of 111 years, having been born in 1788. He is an ardent friend to Peruna and speaks of it in the following terms:

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but I have learned from Dr. Hartman's books that these affections are the same and are properly called catarrh.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only reliable remedy for these affections.

"Peruna has been my stand-by for many years, and I attribute my good health and my extreme age to this remedy. It exactly meets all my requirements.

"I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine. I believe it to be especially valuable to old people."

Isaac Brock.

Catarrh is the greatest enemy of old age. A person entirely free from catarrh is sure to live to a hale and hearty old age. A free book on catarrh sent by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Japan's Queer Stores.

Japanese are very fond of strolling through their bazaars. You enter at one door and leave by another. Goods for sale are displayed on each side of aisles that wind through the length of the shop. Passing up and down these aisles, they lead you to the second and often third story of the building and then back again through different aisles, causing you to travel the length of the establishment many times. Finally you see the doorway a few feet distant, but even then you must travel this maze several times its length to escape.

Usually shopping is very restful in Japan. You sit around on the floor, and in some shops they bring you cups of tea to sip and a "hibachi" from which to light your pipe.—Baltimore Sun.

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY, HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY TO GET
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Smuggling a Cook Stove.

"Speaking of smuggling," said an old time federal deputy, "I'll tell you a curious little story. Shortly after the opening of one of the Mexican roads, never mind which, a locomotive engineer got married to a native belle in the town at the lower end of his run and set up housekeeping. Among other things they needed was a cooking stove. He could get exactly what they wanted on the American side, but the duty on hardware of that kind was extremely high, and he racked his brains to think of some way to slip it down to his home without paying the exorbitant tariff.

"A cooking stove is about as easy to smuggle as a baby elephant, but at last he struck a brilliant scheme, and on his next trip he simply lashed the thing to the pilot of his engine. It looked as much out of place as a piano on top of a hearse, but the yardmen were conveniently blind, and he pulled out in triumph. When he stopped at the customs office, the Mexican officials stared at the stove in amazement, but they concluded at once that it was some new Yankee device in connection with the locomotive and asked no questions for fear of betraying their ignorance of up to date machinery. The consequence was that the engineer got his stove without paying a cent of duty."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not a Bit of a Popular Hero.

"Nobody seems to know much about that man in uniform who slipped out of the carriage while the crowd was cheering the general and went back to the hotel."

"Bless you, no. He isn't one of the heroes. While the brave fellows were fighting at the front, he was nursing yellow fever patients in the hospital."—Chicago Tribune.

The Whirl of Life.

Here is what caught a reporter's eye in a two minutes' study of the streets of New York on a down town corner.

On the sidewalk, three urchins, evil of face, industriously "shooting" craps. From the doorway of a frowsy saloon, ten yards away, a gray haired woman issuing with a jug of beer, though it was only 10 o'clock in the morning. A burly iceman and a negro roustabout discussing, loudly and with much profanity, the advantages of each other's jobs. A whir and rattle of wheels and an undertaker's wagon drives up to the door of a modest red brick tenement. A white coffin, three feet long, is brought out and received by a venerable old man, with a flowing white beard, who comes to the door coatless and in slippers. You then notice for the first time the knot of white ribbon on the door handle. The old man tucks the diminutive casket under his arm and retires within, followed by the undertaker's men. He is solemn, but tearless. There is a story there somewhere—the slippered patriarch in the final stage of life performing the last dolorous offices for one lost in its beginning.

And over on the dock are the hue and hustle, the scurry and scamper incidental to the getting to sea of the great ship. Sharp are the contrasts of a town.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Carving the Yosemite Valley.

In a recent article on the origin of the Yosemite valley, Professor W. P. Blake—a most adequate authority on the subject—remarks that the gorge, so grand and impressive, is, in fact, only a minor feature of the glacial workings above it through hundreds of square miles of the Sierra. Professor Blake thinks that the ice must have filled the gorge, and much above it, to a thickness of 5,000 feet, and with a pressure upon the floor of the valley of 120,000 pounds to the square foot; the tremendous force of such a weight, on the under surface of which was a broken mass of rock, like diamonds in a drill, grinding, planing and cutting, can scarcely be imagined; for untold ages, too, this mighty force was at work, polishing the face of the country through which it passed.

The character of the Yosemite rock being granite, close grained and vertical in structure, with points of easy fracture, it would appear that, as the great mass of ice bore down upon this vertical rock, it was broken and knocked over by the moving ice, flaking off at the places of easy cleavage. Thus, according to Professor Blake, the precipice was formed, and thus is explained the dome shaped summits of the mountains there.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Bad Breath

Undigested, decaying food remnants, in the mouth and stomach, giving off pestiferous gases, are the cause of that awful breath, so repulsive as to cause a halt in friendship, affection, love,—any form of intimacy. Nobody can stand its over-powering stench, and it is a cause of terrible misery to those afflicted and their dear ones. There is only one way to cure it—disinfect the digestive canal with Cascarets! Clean it out, keep it clean, let Cascarets stimulate the lining of mouth and stomach, and put it in shape to work naturally and properly. Nothing but CASCARETS will bring about the desired result. BE SURE YOU GET THEM!

ens.—Detroit Free Press.

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Well, I'm glad to know about it."

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ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples and Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion and Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philada., Penna. Sold by Druggists.

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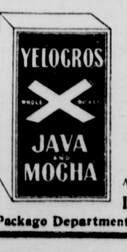

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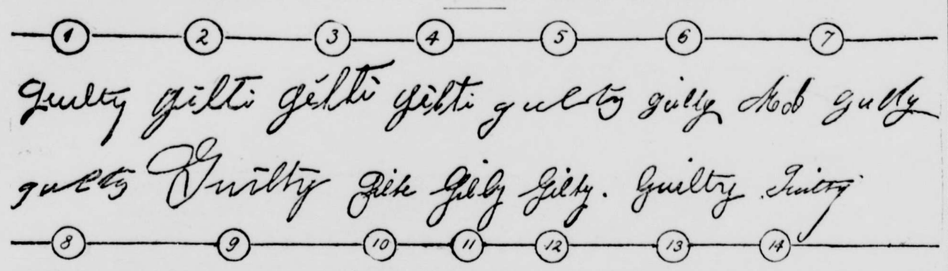
IDIOSYNCRASIES OF THE JURY SYSTEM.



NOT so very long ago a prominent citizen of San Francisco, having occasion to put up for the night at a certain hotel not very far from the city and in a little town where a murder trial had recently been in progress, found himself in a room vacated but an hour or so before by a jury. Observing some slips of paper scattered about the room he had the curiosity to collect and examine them, finding them to be the original ballots whereon twelve "good men and true" had recorded their convictions concerning the guilt or innocence of a fellow man. As there are in all fourteen of these ballots and the jury reached a unanimous conviction on the third vote, as appears from the foreman's notes, which were also gathered in, it is evident that two, including the "not guilty," were left-overs from a previous vote.

An inspection of these records may bring a shock to many citizens and shake the confidence of some in the infallibility of the system on which so large a portion of our administration of law is based. Yet a careful consideration and analysis of the facts which they indicate bring some comforting thoughts.

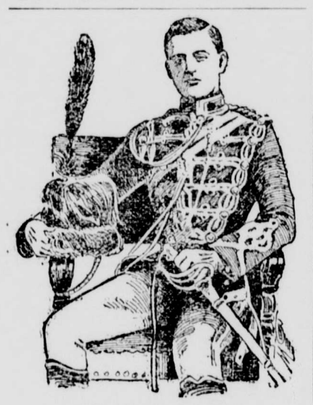
It is manifest that a goodly number of the jury were not familiar with the written characters or the orthography of the English language. There are certain earmarks which infallibly demonstrate that Nos. 1, 13 and possibly 11 and 12 were the work of men either of American or English nationality. The form of the "g," the peculiar mark above the vowels in Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 suggest Teutonic or Scandinavian training, although the spelling might in some cases be the inspiration of Italy or Spain. The neat clerical hand in 10 speaks of education, but it is not the education of this country, and may be Latin or Austr... No. 14 is distinctly German and is the work of an unpracticed hand.

The marked individuality of the chirography—for it is difficult to determine the four ballots that are the work of but two hands—proves that each man wrote for himself and that no one voted through his neighbor's proxy. The variety and originality of the spelling carries the argument further and vouches for the secrecy of the votes, for had there been collusion in opinion there would have been collusion in spelling or in the forming of the letters.—San Francisco Chronicle.

LIEUTENANT CHURCHILL.

Gallant Young English Hero Who Was Captured by the Boers.

Lieut. Winston Leonard Churchill, whose gallant defense of the armored train at Chevelev has elicited high praise (despite the fact of his capture), is a very mature man for his age. In his twenty-five years of life he has made himself noted as a soldier, as a writer and as a politician. He is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill and of Lady Churchill—both distinguished people. Young Churchill has been a brave officer of the English army, has written a number of ingenious articles for leading magazines and has stood for a seat in Parliament. And even with all that he has found time to give evidence of his versatility by putting out a love story of which



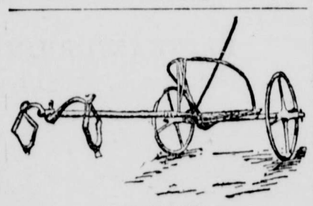
LIEUTENANT CHURCHILL.

clever descriptions of the sea shore are by no means the worst parts. He went to the Boer war as correspondent for a London paper, but did not hesitate to take a hand in the fighting when the opportunity presented itself. Mr. Churchill's name of Winston is derived through descent from the famous Winstons whose blood was mixed with that of the Churchills nearly three centuries ago. The Churchills are the family that gave the Duchy of Marlborough to the English nobility, and it is odd that the brave lieutenant has an American—Leonard Jerome—for his maternal grandfather. His best performances thus far have been in his capacity as a soldier. He served in the Spanish army in Cuba in 1895, took part in the recent wars in India and won a medal for bravery with Kitchener at the battle of Omdurman.

THE BATTLE CHARIOT.

What This Weapon of the Ancients Was Like.

In the accounts of ancient battles to be found in the histories mention is frequently made of the war chariots. These chariots have only come down to us in fragments, with the exception of the one in the Archaeological Museum of Florence, which is a unique example of a war chariot, the so-called "Biga di Frassino," found by Rosselinea in a tomb at Thebus. We gave a picture of this chariot. It is certainly as old as the fourteenth century B. C. It is probably a trophy obtained in the north by some Egyptian warrior.



WAR CHARIOT.

It is entirely open at the back, so that the combatants might leap to the ground and up again as became necessary by the exigencies of action. The... was no seat, and generally in wa... chariots there was only room for the combatant and his charioteer to stand in. The pole, as in the present instance, was usually attached to the middle axle, although to outward appearances it looked as though it sprang from the front of the basket. At the end of the pole was the yoke, which looked like a ram's horns. Depending from this by leather thongs was a Y-shaped piece, which preferably took the place of the modern horse collar. Probably broad bands were also fitted around the chest of the animals. Besides the harness of each horse there was a bridle and a pair of reins somewhat in the same style as in use at the present day. These were made of leather and were ornamented with studs of ivory and metal. The reins were passed through rings attached to the collar and were long enough to be tied around the waist of the charioteer in case of his having to defend himself. The wheels and body were usually of wood strengthened in places with bronze or iron. The wheels had from four to eight spokes, and the tires were of bronze or iron (in the present instance ash was used) and the pins which secured the felloes were of fossil bone. This description applied to the chariots of almost any of the nations of antiquity, the difference consisting chiefly in the mountings. Thus the chariots of the Egyptians and Assyrians, with whom the bow was the principal arm of attack, were richly mounted with quivers full of arrows, while those of the Greeks, who used the spear, were plain except as regards mere decorations. The Persians and the ancient Britons used a class of chariots having the wheels mounted with sharp, sickle-shaped blades which cut to pieces whatever came in their way. This was probably the invention of the Persians.

The use of the battle chariot really belongs to the heroic period. The warrior standing by the side of his charioteer was driven in front of the line to invite hostile warriors to single combat. After the strategic skill of a commander superseded the demands on his personal valor, the chariot was transferred from the battlefield to the hippodrome, where alone its original form was preserved. The description of the Homeric battle chariot therefore to a great extent also applies to the historic chariot of the race course. The small diameter of the chariot wheel may be explained from the desire of preventing the chariot from being opposed by the impediments in the battlefield, such as debris or dead bodies. The rims were usually formed of four felloes, in which the four spokes were let. The upper rail, which was of either wood or metal, varies greatly in form, and was intended to be grasped by the warrior on jumping into the chariot, while the front part served for fastening the reins and traces of the "wheel horses." In the Roman triumphal chariot a covering of leather served to ward off missiles, and later on the sides were composed of strong boards.

MAKING MONEY ON THE SIDE.

How Many English Clergymen Increase Their Incomes.

As the topic of the remuneration of the clergy is very much to the fore just now, and is even being made the subject of possible legislation, it will doubtless be interesting to mention a few instances in which the reverend gentlemen have not waited for parliamentary interference, but set about increasing their slender incomes in their own way.

Of course the most popular form their efforts take is usually that of contributions to various magazines and it is safe to say that there are dozens, if not hundreds, of the clergy who earn an appreciable amount in this way. The writing and composing of hymns is also a method closely allied to the foregoing.

One rector in Norfolk figures as a nurseryman in his spare time, his specialty being roses, and many visitors to the Broads will doubtless remember the sight his garden affords from the river in flowering time. That he finds it yields profit as well as pleasure is evidenced by the fact that he spends nearly £100 per annum simply to advertise his various roses and other plants for sale. Another cleric, whose living is in the country of Nottingham, also lets his supplementary pecuniary efforts run in the direction of horticulture, his particular fancy being zonal pelargoniums and geraniums, which are of first-rate quality.

Although not sold under his name, a certain paste for rejuvenating silk hats is the invention of a Church of England minister, who directs a snug little business in it through the medium of a relation, who poses as a proprietor. Down in Surrey one of the cloth employs his spare time in rearing prize strains of poultry, to which he has lately added canaries as a source of further profit. In the southwestern counties, which are rich in minerals, small collections of geological specimens are formed, named and sold by clergymen to students who are in want of such things. As much of this business is done through the medium of advertisement the cleric suffers no loss of prestige if he does not let his name appear. Bee farming was taken up by a clergyman in Essex, but up to the present does not appear to have been a particular success.

It will be seen that it is necessary to live in the country to carry out most of these schemes effectively. For the overworked underpaid city curate there seems to be nothing that he can turn his attention to.—London Mail.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Austrian Finds a Subtle Matter Which He Calls "Electroid."

Francis Rychnowski, a mechanical engineer of Lemberg, Austria, has discovered a strange and very subtle matter, which he called "electroid" because of a certain affinity with electricity. Electroid, produced by a special apparatus built by the inventor, is obtained by the dissolution of certain matters under the influence of the electric current. It makes noise, and at the same time a refreshing scent and cool breeze are experienced.

This discovery induced Mr. Rychnowski to make a machine capable of refreshing the air to such a degree that those present during the experiment had the feel that the window was open, although this was not the case. Electroid is a very subtle matter, but it seems to be a fluid, and it can be gathered and preserved. While falling on a plate it reflects in a shape of shining sheaves.

The commission appointed by the Austrian government to investigate this discovery reported that under the influence of electroid plants grow rapidly and the buds of flowers unclose while one is looking at them. Electroid annihilates microbes and thus preserves organic matter. These are physiological influences of electroid. Among mechanical phenomena the commission reported that the influence of electroid is not stopped even by a brick wall and glass; that it attracts solid bodies and makes them shine like moonlight—it makes them move and attract other bodies; finally, that it acts on photographic plates and produces sharp and distinct lines, such as were formerly possible only with a very powerful lens.

Chinese Cricket-Fighting.

The most popular and exciting form of gambling in China is cricket-fighting. At every street corner these little insects are for sale in tiny cages of split bamboo. The care of them and training is quite an elaborate business. Fish, honey, boiled chestnuts, and rice form their food, and if they are ill they are dosed with all sorts of remedies. For a chill a mosquito is administered; for asthma, bamboo butterflies; for fever, young shoots of green pea. On the great day of battle two crickets are placed on a tray with a deep rim, and fight furiously with shrill chirps of defiance. The Buddhist priests pay large sums for champion crickets, and hundreds of dollars change hands over a fight. These crickets are often buried in little silver coffins; this is done secretly by night, for their owners believe that then the spirits of dead crickets will come back to animate new ones.

Not That Kind of a Dog.

One day a little son of Rev. T. V. Gardiner of Edinburgh was playing with some boys who had a cart, and they wanted a dog to draw it. "Papa says we must pray for what we want," said the minister's son, and he knelt down and said: "O Lord, send us a dog to draw our cart." In a little while a big one came along that frightened them, and they began to cry. A second time the boy knelt, but this time he prayed: "O Lord, we don't want a bulldog."

Editors in Servia.

In Servia the life of a newspaper publisher is not a path strewn with roses. One of the weeklies in that country has had sixteen publishers within the last two years. Fifteen of them are languishing in jail on account of their outspoken condemnation of government measures and the sixteenth transgressor is awaiting trial for the same offense and in all probability will join his colleagues.

In every fight you will find the crowd holding a little man, and a big man willing to quit.

No one doubts the importance of good conduct; when a thief wants to abuse a man he says he is dishonest.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Following the boys on the heights of Ashland you will always see a mongrel dog of a dirty no color, but wearing a beautiful silver collar.

The boys cannot remember just when they began to notice the dog ever at their heels. He was neither big nor little, light nor dark, smooth nor curly, but just betwixt and between in all things but his disposition, which was perfect.

When the stranger first joined them he was driven off with many a kick, cuff and cross word; but soon made himself so useful in finding lost balls and carrying packages that the boys grew fond of him, and were ready to quarrel for the privilege of taking him home for dinner and the night. But "Tramp" was so impartial there could be no quarrels. If the boys forgot whom he stayed with last, he never did, but went frisking home with a different boy each night.

The boys had another follower, little "Curly" Wilson, aged 5, who would have been a nuisance but for Tramp, who kept as good watch over him as the stray balls and missing hats, shoes and coats.

Twice Tramp just escaped the poundman's wagon, and it was then the boys clubbed their pocket money and bought a leather collar and a license for him, and gave him his name of Tramp. During school hours Tramp played with Curly, or snoozed by the gate of some boy, or chased cats; but noon and 4 o'clock found him waiting at the steps where the boys left the street car coming from school.

They took him to the lake for a swim on Saturdays, or when they were too busy Tramp went by himself. Now this little lake, although lovely to look at, had its dangers like all lakes, and one that most lakes have not. It is an artificial lake made by walling in an arm of the bay, and has its tides like the ocean. When the tide is out, about half around the lake lies a smooth, slippery belt of deep mud.

Tramp knew enough to keep off it, but little Curly was not so wise! So one Saturday when the boys were very busy with plans for an afternoon outing, they sent Tramp to bathe alone. Unseen to them, Curly followed him. When they reached the lake the tide was just beginning to creep in, and Tramp waited for deeper water. The two friends raced about the asphalt boulevard for a while, then Curly ventured on the sand; and then, no boys being near and tempted by the shining mud, he took off his shoes and stockings and stepped out on it.

Oh, how good and cool it felt to his little bare toes! Tramp tried to coax him back, but could not, and soon Curly went one step too far, sank to his ankles and stuck fast! Poor Tramp! He couldn't get him out, and he hated to leave him. But help must be had! So seizing Curly's little wet hat, he dashed off up the hill to the boys.

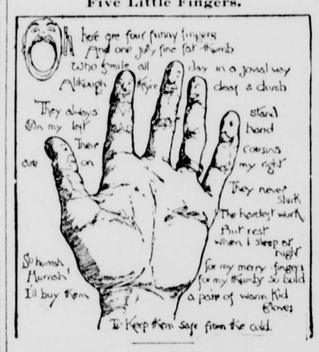
They saw him coming far off, and wondered what treasure he was bringing them. Some guessed rat, some duck, some rabbit; but when he dropped the little hat before them and flew madly back, the boys all cried, "Poor Curly's drowned!" and rushed after.

Now we know he wasn't drowned, nor in very much danger yet, although the tide was coming fast, and he stood in water above his knees when the boys reached the lake, a very scared, uncomfortable little boy.

It was no easy matter to get him out, for the boys sank so deep in the mud. They each tried and they tried together, but all to no purpose, and the water was slowly rising; they had finally to go out in a boat from the other side, and then by hard pulling they got him out.

For days his feet and legs were so bruised and lame he could get into no mischief. Tramp was the hero of the hour, and Curly's mother gave him the fine silver collar.—Youth's Companion.

Five Little Fingers.



A Difference in Feeling.

Bessie wanted a feather for her doll. Her mother could not find one, but found a flower instead, and said: "I think, Bessie, the flower is better."

"Oh, mamma," replied the little girl, "the feelin's inside of me ain't like the feelin' inside of 'ou. I want a feather."

Don't Fear Man.

From my own observation, and from comparing notes with other naturalists and hunters, I am of the opinion that all wild animals learn to dread man only when they find him to be an enemy bent on their destruction. As long as he comes and goes without disturbing them—unless they regard him as their natural prey—they care as little for his presence as they do for that of other animals that have no motive for injuring them.

Birds, for example, that have learned to dread man's destructive gun, have no fear of the horse, the cow or the sheep. When a farmer sees, perched on the limb of a tree, a hawk, which he knows is planning a visit to his hen yard, he mounts his horse, and with gun in hand, rides within easy shooting range of the hawk. The bird cannot at that distance separate the hostile man from the harmless horse.

Japanese Spaniels.

Over in Japan, where the people are fond of everything in miniature, the smallest breed of dogs in the world has its home. They belong to the family of spaniels, and are black and white or yellow and white in color, and the smaller they are the more money they will bring. A pup of one year weighing five pounds is worth $200. If the breeder is fortunate enough to raise a spaniel weighing only three pounds or less he can get almost any price he wants for it. Sales have been made to the sum of $500. One of these queer little dogs can easily lie on a man's hand or find a comfortable nook for sleeping in a bootleg. They are very delicate and tender, and they have to be watched and cared for like a baby. If given proper attention they will sometimes live to the age of 10 years.

BOER SPY

Displayed Both Bravery and Cunning at Fort Clarence.

Here is the story of a Transvaal spy that well illustrates the shrewdness and pertinacity which have made the Boer such a tactful and able enemy in the present war. It was just before the erection of the Johannesburg forts. The spy was ordered to report on the defenses of Chatham.

While employed in collecting materials he came upon a certain secret subterranean passage connecting Ft. Pitt with—somewhere. He tried hard to find out where that "somewhere" might be, but without avail. Rumor said it was Ft. Clarence. But Ft. Clarence was then—and is now, for that matter—used as a provost prison, and access to its interior was strictly prohibited.

One way of getting within the walls there was, and the spy took it. He committed a somewhat serious offense against military discipline, for which he was reduced to the ranks and imprisoned. As he had foreseen, he was consigned to Ft. Clarence.

The Provost Sergeant in charge kept rabbits, which were shut up at night in a sort of underground passage that opened into the moat—at least, so the other prisoners affirmed. The spy ingratiated himself with the warders, and after a week or two he was taken off shot drill and promoted to the post of rabbit keeper in ordinary to the Provost Sergeant aforesaid. He looked carefully and conscientiously after his four-footed charges. In fact, he spent the greater part of his time cleaning out and whitewashing their underground apartment, with the result that, on his release, he was able to forward full plans and details to Pretoria

But the Cheers Died Away.

Gen. Lee rode Traveler, his pet horse that carried him through the war, to Lexington when he went there to assume the presidency of Washington College. One day he met a rusty, weatherbeaten mountaineer lounging drowsily upon the road in his rickety cart. Gen. Lee's cordial "Good morning" aroused the old Confederate instantly.

"Whoa!" he called out to his old nag. "Ain't that Gen. Lee?" he inquired as he climbed down and caught Traveler by the bridle.

"Yes, sir!" said Gen. Lee, wonderingly.

"Well, then," said the old fellow in a glow of excitement, "I want you to do me a favor."

"I will with pleasure, if I can," was the response.

"All right, you just get down off Traveler."

Gen. Lee did so, and to his amazement his horse was led away and tied in the bushes while he stood alone in the dusty road in great perplexity.

"Now," said the excited veteran, "I am one of your old soldiers, Gen. Lee. I was with you all the way from Mechanlesville to Appomattox. I was thar every time. And I just want you to let me give three rousing cheers for 'Marse Robert.'"

Gen. Lee's head dropped in most painful embarrassment as the first yell went sounding along the mountain sides. The next yell was choked with sobs as the old soldier dropped on his knees in the dust hugging Gen. Lee's legs, and the third died away in tears.—Ladies' Home Journal.

He Carried His Point.

A 3-year-old boy who is sporting his first pair of trousers "got away with" his mother several nights ago. His nurse, who is so black that charcoal would make a white mark on her, was going to church, and the lad wanted to go too.

"You can't go wid me, chile. Them niggers ud put you out. You'se too white."

This ended the matter for a time. After a few minutes the boy broke forth again:

"Say, Nannie," he said, "det dat stove polis' and black my face; den I ten do wif you."

The boy went to church.—Memphis Scimitar.

Nightdress Swimming Race.

A striking novelty has just been introduced by a ladies' swimming club in the shape of a Somnambulists' Handicap. Each competitor, in addition to her ordinary swimming costume, had to wear a nightdress and nightcap, and to carry a lighted candle throughout the race, which comprised three preliminary heats and a final.

Cost of the Highland Costume.

The Scottish Highlander's dress, as worn at the present time, is sometimes very expensive. Some worn by officers of Highland regiments cost $1,000 each. That of the Prince of Wales landed him for $1,875.

AGRICULTURAL

House for Winter Brooders.

The plan here given has been found well adapted to the use of winter-brooding hens. It consists of a partly underground basement, over which a double sloping roof is placed with glass on the south side. By protecting the lower part of the house, which is built up of stone concrete—or if of wood, the walls are doubled and the sash doubled, with an air space of four inches between, artificial heat will not be needed, except perhaps for a few of the coldest days and nights in the winter. For these,

HOUSE FOR WINTER BROODERS.

sufficient warmth may be secured by means of an oil stove or a panful of red-hot wood or coal set on the floor. The shutters shown on the front will make a good protection during stormy weather when the winds are blowing cold. In the front is a small entrance door which is kept closed when not in use, and the main door is on the further end opposite the ventilator in the front gable. The house faces the south and the lower part is five feet deep from the level of the ground. This kind of a house is in use on several large poultry farms during the winters.

Feeding Crops at Home.

Edward Atkinson has advised the farmers to compress their cornstalks into bales for market as they do their hay. A writer in the New York Tribune suggests that they had better compress their hay, stalks and grain into milk and market them in that form. But cannot that be improved upon? Why not compress the milk into butter and cheese, and the balance of the fodder and grain into beef, pork and mutton, or good, well-trained young horses? Then they would be selling less of the fertility of the farm, and more of their labor and skill, and paying less tribute to the railroads and other transportation companies. When it takes the price of a bushel of grain or of two bushels as it did a few years ago to pay for carrying another bushel to the consumer, or when the farmer can get for his hay but one-half what the consumer has to pay, he should look about to see how he can compress his products into packages of less weight and bulk, that he may receive more of the proceeds for it, and the railroads less. And when he finds that of every dollar he receives for products one-half must go to restore to the soil that which the crop has taken from it, he should look to see if he cannot manage to retain at home some of the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid that he is sending away, and which he replaces from the mines of Chile, Germany and South Carolina.

Porto Rico Guano.

It is reported that samples of Porto Rican guano, or something called by that name, have been sent to this country with a view of selling it here for fertilizing. It is said to show an analysis of about 17 per cent. of insoluble phosphoric acid, nearly 2½ per cent. potash and less than 1 per cent. of nitrogen. This would be 340 pounds of insoluble phosphoric acid, valued by experiment stations at 2 cents a pound, or $6.40 a ton. The 48 pounds of potash at 4½ cents would be $2.16, and 20 pounds nitrogen at 15½ cents would be $3.10. This would show a possible valuation of about $11.50 per ton at old rates, but we think prices now are a little lower. We doubt, too, if it can be taken out so free from soil or other poorer material that a cargo would analyze as high as the samples sent, and it would scarcely pay the cost of importation unless sold higher than $12 a ton when bagged. Farmers would do better to grow nitrogen in clover, cow peas or other nitrogenous crops, and buy potash as muriate and phosphoric acid in acid phosphate, in which it is soluble. One hundred pounds of muriate of potash contains 50 to 52 pounds, or more than is in a ton of the Porto Rican deposit, and a ton of acid phosphate should have about 260 pounds of soluble phosphoric acid, worth about 6 cents a pound, or more than twice as much as the 340 pounds of insoluble material.—Exchange.

New Machinery and Tools.

It is certain, says an exchange, that iron and steel cost more than they did a year ago, and that wages have advanced, while the larger crops of this year, having supplied Western farmers with money, will make the demand better for agricultural machinery and tools. Prices are likely to advance accordingly, and those who will need them next spring will do well to do their buying early. Those who have those which served their purpose well this year should house them, clean and repair them to try to make them just as good as new, instead of neglecting them only to find next year that the weather has rendered them unserviceable. There is no economy in using a poor or a worn-out tool or machine, but we think more rust out, or rot out, than are worn out, and the purchase of new ones to replace them is a considerable tax upon the farmers whose lack of care allows them to do so.

Care of Tools.

There ought to be a society for the prevention of cruel and abusive use of farming tools and machinery. When we see mowing machines and reapers sheltered in winter under apple trees, plows and harrows in fence corners, and other tools just where the owner left them when he used them last, we feel indignant, says the American Cultivator. We know that it helps to make trade good for the mannfacturer, and gives employment to many men who must supply new tools in place of those rusted and broken, but we know that before the new ones are bought many a horse will work harder on these machines than he would have needed to if they had been properly cared for, and men and boys must work harder as well and do less effective work. Some tools we know are not sheltered because the owner has not roof enough to cover all that he owns, but in more cases it is but the result of carelessness. This is one of the leaks on the farm that prevent the stream of prosperity from filling the farmer's pockets and building up his bank account. Try to have them all housed before winter, and before spring comes have them overhauled and cleaned, iron work oiled, wood painted and every part in working order to begin with the next season.

Whitewash for Dairy Walls.

Farm and Home of London, England, gives the following recipe for a whitewash, which if well put on would serve on dairy walls or even inside the house: Soak a quarter of a pound of glue over night in tepid water. The next day put it into a tin vessel with a quart of water, set the vessel inside a kettle of water over the fire, keep it there till it boils, and then stir until the glue is completely dissolved. Next put from six to eight pounds of Paris white into another vessel, add hot water, and stir until it has the appearance of milk of lime. Add the sizing, stir well, and apply in the ordinary way while still warm. Except on very dark walls a single coat is sufficient. It is nearly equal in brilliancy to zinc white (a far more expensive article). Paris white is sulphate of baryta, and may be obtained at all shops.

Northern-Grown Corn.

We are not prepared to assert that yellow corn is more valuable for feeding purposes than white corn, but we believe that Northern yellow corn is better than Southern white corn of the same year's harvest. It may be because of more thorough ripening, but we think the fact has been proven both by analysis and by feeding tests. This has been used as an argument to persuade Northern farmers to grow their own corn, which we think they can afford to do, even if it is not better than Southern, if the farmer has light, warm land, easily cultivated, and plenty of help to work it at a fair rate of wages. Of course the gardener near a large city can grow crops more profitable, and he could not afford to grow field corn on land that is assessed at a valuation of $1,000 or $2,000 per acre, nor to employ labor at $2 a day to work it. To pay such taxes and labor cost he needs either two or three crops a year from his land, or a crop that will yield $500 or more per acre.—American Cultivator.

Blindfolding an Animal.

Breechy cattle are often forced to carry a heavy board blinder upon their heads—the weight and chafing of this being an unnecessary piece of cruelty. Use a bit of canvas cut and fitted in the manner shown in the cut, with rings to slip over the horns and a strap to fasten beneath the jaw. Let the rings slip on the horns far enough so the cloth will not easily come off.—American Agriculturist.

Value of Ensilage.

Ensilage should not cost the farmer over $1 a ton, and fifty pounds a day is a large ration for a cow. This is forty rations per ton, at 2½ cents per ration, and hence will provide for one cow forty days. There is no food that can be produced at a lower cost. The ensilage is not of itself a complete food, as the best results are derived; when grain and hay are also allowed; but it cheapens the cost of the whole and provides a succulent food in winter, when there is a change from grass to the regulation dry ration of winter.

Ingenuity of Ants.

A naturalist found that black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table, so he made tar circles on four pieces of paper, and put one under each leg of the table. Ants will not cross tar. Pretty soon he found the ants busily at work again, and, looking at the tar circles, found each one was bridged by bits of sand, which the clever ants had brought in from the street.

Protecting Apple Trees from Rabbits

Put an old cloth mitten on one hand; take a box of axle grease in the other hand. Then take a little grease on the mitten and rub up and down the tree till you get a little all over as high as the rabbits can reach. Do not put too much on, just a little all over. Don't be afraid to use it for fear of hurting the trees.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26..... 1900

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE FOUR RAMBLERS.

Have Proved Their Great Merits and Equaled All Expectations.

Perhaps the Rambler roses hardly need more praise than they have received. Yet such commendation as the following, in The Rural New Yorker, will give pleasure to many who have already appreciated these plants and will excite the interest of those who have as yet let pass the opportunity of enjoying their rare charms of beauty and superior qualities of growth:

It is rarely the case that a new plant of any kind is not overpraised when introduced. The originator overpraises it (we may pardon him perhaps), and those who purchase and introduce the novelty overpraise it, often knowingly and without the least regard to its real merits. It rarely—very rarely—occurs that it is just about impossible to overpraise a newcomer. Such a newcomer is the Crimson Rambler rose. It is all that has been said of it, and we may now add another merit, that of exceeding hardiness. At The Rural grounds it would be fair to say that the plants were not harmed by the past winter, next to the severest known to the writer. Our oldest plant now covers a trellis about 6 feet high and 10 feet long, and in a few days it will be almost a solid mass of crimson flowers borne in pyramidal panicles of from 25 to 75 or even more. There is a peculiarity of these little beauties perhaps not noted before. The roses are at first a brig'it crimson; then, instead of changing to a washed out, tawdry color, they change to a bright pink, so that the plants are well divided between pink and crimson flowers.

We have said about all that could reasonably be said in praise of this rose in past volumes, and it is not our purpose to speak of it at length now except to compare it with its three sisters, the White, Pink and Yellow Ramblers. If we could have but one, it would be the eldest sister, the Crimson. But having seen them all, we want the quartet. Could we have but three, we would omit the Pink, because it is not a decided pink and soon fades to a white, not so pure as that of the White Rambler. The Yellow, too, is yellow only in the bud or partly opened bud. The catalogues tell us that these roses will withstand a temperature of 2 degrees below zero. Over 20 degrees below zero failed materially to harm the Rural set.

The foliage of all four is much the same; the habit is much the same. There are two important distinctions, however. The Crimson Rambler has no odor; the others have. And, second, the Crimson does not begin to bloom until the others have ceased to bloom. Thus the Crimson began to bloom this season June 10, a few days earlier than usual because of the scorching drought. The others began to bloom June 1. The catalogue name of the Pink Rambler is euphrosyne; that of the White, thalia; that of the Yellow, aglaia.

A Magnificent Native Fern.

The royal fern, Asmunda regalis, so called because it bears its fruit like a crown at the summit of its frond, is not easily recognized in all its various phases of growth. The New York Tribune, illustrating it, says this is the most conspicuously large of all our native ferns, sometimes growing to five feet in height and forming hedges impassable to boats on the borders of large ponds and lakes, where it seems to grow out of the shallow water in huge clumps. The frond is as thin and almost as delicate as a maidenhair. The royal fern is very smooth and of the same delicate hue of green as the maidenhair, and its young fronds, when they first appear in the spring, are a dull pale crimson, like the maidenhair and other plants. But this color soon changes to the permanent green of the mature plant.

THE ROYAL FERN.

The royal fern is said to be found all over the temperate zone. It is the only fern in this section of the country that fruits in early summer and bears its fruit at the summit of a leafy frond, thus presenting the appearance of having turned brown at the tips.

Gardeners recommend the cultivation of this beautiful fern in shady, moist borders.

Garden Lilies.

Lilium auratum, with its immense flowers of white covered with crimson spots and a golden band lengthwise of each petal, is an attraction in any flower garden.

Lily brownii is another desirable garden lily. Lily candidum, the Madonna, or St. Joseph Lily, is too well known to doubt its beauty or fragrance.

Lily tigrinum, with its black spots, is a favorite with many. So are Roseum and Rubrum, because of their easy culture.

Lilium longiflorum, snow white, is a splendid variety for forcing for winter flowering.

Bulbs of the Easter lily, potted in August or when ripe, may be kept in cold frames and had in bloom any desired time from December to May.

SOWING WINTER WHEAT.

The Ideal Time In the Middle West. The Use of the Press Drill.

The ideal time for sowing winter wheat in most sections of the middle west is from Sept. 5 to 15. There are a number of conditions which will modify this, such as the presence of the Hessian fly, which may cause a delay in seeding, or the presence of a large number of grasshoppers. If the wheat is not sown until the latter part of September or the 1st of October, the majority of these pests will have disappeared. Early wheat, however, as a rule, withstands the disastrous effects of cold weather better than late and is also better able to grow away from chinch bugs next spring. Other things being equal, smooth varieties are preferable to bearded. The bearded shatter badly in handling and are also most disagreeable for the farmer in stacking and thrashing.

The press drill is especially desirable during dry seasons and for seasons when there is more than the usual amount of freezing and thawing. The seed is covered better, sprouts more readily and thus secures a more vigorous start. The more abundant roots enable it to withstand any drought that may occur late in fall and also the heavy effects of freezing and thawing the following spring.

Many farmers are discouraged and have decided to sow no winter wheat. Low prices and poor crops have led them to conclude that something else is much more profitable. While this may be true in some instances and some years, winter wheat will continue, as heretofore, to be a paying crop from New York west. While it may not pay to sow it extensively on the average farm, it should by no means be neglected, and every farmer should have a field of winter wheat.

Taking the foregoing view of the subject, Orange Judd Farmer concludes with the advice to plow the ground early, prepare it well, sow the wheat early, have the ground properly fertilized, and eight years out of ten the winter wheat crop will be a paying one.

An Apple of Growing Fame.

Pennsylvania has an excellent apple, originated in York county, whose fame appears to be growing, and the state may become prominent for its yield of the York Imperial apple. A recent state bulletin shows three forms of this apple that often occur on the same tree, and gives the following facts:

It is being planted largely in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. In Kansas it is growing in popularity. A speaker before the last Kansas state horticultural meeting said: "The York imperial is new to many of us because of its late sudden popularity. It has been sent to Europe, holding its own with the Missouri pippin and others. It is large, a good keeper and growers always seem pleased with it. It seems to be growing popular."

THE YORK IMPERIAL APPLE.

York Imperial is sometimes listed in catalogues as Johnson's Fine Winter and in its native county sometimes referred to as the Shep apple, shep being a word of the Pennsylvania German having reference to the oblique shape of the fruit. The tree is a vigorous grower, with slender, drooping branches, after the manner of Ben Davis. It comes into bearing at four years from planting and bears regularly and heavily. The foliage and fruit are remarkably free from scab.

The fruit is of medium size, skin yellow and almost wholly covered with two shades of red, flesh yellow, juicy, firm, subacid, season late winter. A good shipper, bringing high prices.

Lots of Pasture In a Little Rape.

"We have 110 hogs now running in six acres of rape, and there is enough rape for as many more. They don't seem to make any impression on it. They will eat one lot down, and by the time we are ready to turn back into it again it is thicker and larger than ever. I had no idea that there would be so much pasture in a small amount of rape. And then they seem to like it so well. They do so well on it, and they grow so fast. They are always satisfied and never squeal. It is a hard matter to call them out except at corn feeding time," says J. W. Cowdrey of Michigan in Farm, Field and Fireside.

One Thing and Another.

In California and Oregon the condition of hops Aug. 1 was respectively 12 and 6 points higher than at the corresponding date last year.

When grasses are hardy, sow in the fall, and sow as early as possible.

Pick all lima bean pods as soon as they are ready for use. By keeping the plants picked strong bearing is encouraged.

According to the Wisconsin station, corn well matured and in good condition for shocking, but with leaves still green, is the proper stage for the silo.

The belief is widespread that the alkali flats can probably be reclaimed by flooding the surface during a dry season and washing off the crust. Good authorities state, however, that the crust contains only a very small proportion of the alkali and that this method alone will not be sufficient to remove the trouble.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞Inquire at this office.☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.☜

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 21, 1899
"	February 25, 1899
"	March 25, 1899
"	April 22, 1899
"	May 21, 1899
"	June 17, 1899
"	July 22, 1899
"	August 19, 1899
"	September 16, 1899
"	October 14, 1899
"	November 11, 1899
"	December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund	803 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 260 44	
Bridge "	145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund	14 75	
" " " 2 "	101 00	
" " " 3 "	243 25	
" " " 4 "	102 50	
" " " 5 "	109 50	
Poleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.
A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞First-class work at lowest living price.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO.
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:- --
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

LOOK OUT FOR The Inyo Mercantile COMPANY'S Circular, which will accompany this issue.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26 1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Jan. 25, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.193	23
Lowest "	29 932	24
Highest temperature	65 0	26
Lowest "	32 0	23
Mean "	46 6	
Average dew point	10 6	
Average humidity	38.1	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	16 NW	21
No. clear days	2	
No. part cloudy days	5	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 05
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 21
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 0 40
" 1899-1900 2.56

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Methodist Church.

Preaching services will be held at the several appointments of the Independence charge of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church until further notice as follows:

Independence—Each Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Lone Pine—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Keeler—The Saturday preceding the 2d Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m.

Fort Independence—4th Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Lone Pine, 10 a. m ; Georges Creek, 1:30 p.m.; Independence 2 p. m.; each Sunday.

Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All are cordially invited these services as they are convenient for them.

JOHN JAY PARDEE, Pastor.

DIED.

SCHROEDER—At Independence, Cal., January 16, 1900, Julius F. Schroeder, a native of Prussia, aged 51 years.

BRADY—At Independence, Cal., January 25, 1900, George Washington Brady, a native of Kentucky, aged 74 years, 2 months and 25 days.

[Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church to-morrow (Saturday) at 1:30 o'clock p. m.]

George Washington Brady was born in the State of Kentucky, October 30th 1825, and grew to the years of manhood in the state of his nativity. The wonderful stories of the wealth to be obtained in California attracted him westward, and 1861 or 1862 he came to Inyo county, and has been a resident of this portion of the State ever since. By trade he was an upholsterer, and did some work at his trade, but most of his time was spent paperhanging and prospecting. In his prospecting trips he opened up a mining property which he was able to sell quite advantageously to himself and thereby became practically independent, purchasing the property which has since been his home and where he passed away. Mr. Brady served one term as Coroner and Public Administrator, and made a good official, carefully administrating on the estates that came into his charge. He has been ever a great lover of flowers and many there are who have been remembered by him on their birth days. All were his friends and no one but speaks a good word for Mr. Brady. He was an earnest Christian and passed away depending on this great power that had come into his life.

J. C. Anton was up from Lone Pine last Tuesday.

Archie Farriagton was down from Big Pine Wednesday.

Mrs. J. S. McQueen came down from Bishop last Monday.

Mr. B. A. Hoskins, of the Reward mine, is under the weather.

Fred Crocker of Big Pine has been in town several days this week.

Mrs. James Jones was taken suddenly very ill last week but is now slowly convalescing.

Some four or five commercial men were in our midst Thursday. H. J. Cullinane and J. Goodfriend were among them.

E. T. Anderson got back on Tuesday morning from a visit to Los Angeles where he was called by the illness of his wife.

Mrs. Schroeder wishes to thank her many friends for the many kindnesses shown her and her husband during his last illness.

Hon. T. B. Rickey arrived from Carson on last Friday's train and has been busy all the week looking after his cattle interests.

Horseback riding seems to be quite the fashion these fine days. Most any afternoon we notice the gentry of our berg out for an airing.

Henry Miller, the cattle king, of the firm of Miller and Lux, was thrown from his buggy a few days ago, and suffered concussion of the brain.

Mrs. F. Rhine left for San Francisco on last Tuesday morning's train to be absent about a month. During that time she expects to make a trip to Texas.

Wells Barnes, Deputy Grand Master, I. O. O. F. of this district went to Bishop yesterday morning to install the newly elected officers of the Bishop Lodge.

Ballarat Items.

The Tuber mill started up last Saturday.

The mill at Jail canyon shut down last week, the proprietor, Mr. Weaver, being sick with asthma and not being able to attend to the running of it.

The Harrison new 10-stamp mill is all ready to start up. They have two machine drills in operation and another is to be added immediately.

Mr. Day has 200 tons of freight at Johannesberg for the Mineral Hill mine. This includes a 40-ton cyanide plant and a 40-stamp mill, tramway, lumber, etc. The Mineral Hill people will erect an electric plant in Panamint canyon and transmit power from there.

F. Phoebe has secured a bond on the King mine, and will start the Redlands 10-stamp mill on ore from this mine immediately.

Mr. Cooper has 40 tons of ore out of the Cooper mine at Stone corral that he says will mill $100 per ton.

Four arrests were made at Ballarat last week, all for discharging firearms in the city. The peace and dignity of our Desert city must be upheld.

Concerning Assessment Work

In a late Supreme Court decision it was held that, although the owner of a mining location, originally valid, has failed in his assessment work, so that the ground is open for relocation, yet if, before any relocation is made by others or after the abandonment of the valid relocation the original relocator or his grantee resumes possession, and does the necessary work, his rights are revived under the original location. Also that assessment work for a mining claim may be done on an adjoining claim where it is shown that it was intended for such claim, and that the work would inure to its benefit.

Surprise Party.

A surprise party was tendered Miss Lulu Robinson last Saturday evening. The young people met the residence of L. Wood and from there went to the home of E. Robinson. Among those present were Misses Irma Webb, Minnie Levy, Maggie Bunney, Lizzie Matlack, Jeanette Wood, Edna Matlack, Susie Roughney, Etta Wood, Lulu Moffett, Mrs. Moffett and Messrs. Arthur and Paul Mairs, Val. Gorman, Julian Eibeshutz, Jake Vagt, Jay Cook, Ed. Cox, Frank Carson, Joe Levy, J. R. Moffett. Light refreshments were served and the evening pleasantly passed away with music, games etc.

A Sad Death

One of the saddest happenings in this community for many years is the death of Julius Schroeder. He leaves a family of small children and a wife soon to be confined and no provision for their support. He had been at work in the Barnes & Anderson mine; the shelter for the men is totally inadequate and when coming off shif at night they are chilled to the bone. The deceased contracted a severe case of pneumonia which, despite the best medical attendance resulted in his death. He was buried in the O H Fellows Cemetery yesterday.

Perry McMurry brought the County pile driver down from Big Pine Wednesday and it will be used in repairing the river bridge at Citrus, which is in a dangersous condition. What should be done is raising a sufficient sum of money by creating a bonded indebtedness if necessary, or otherwise, and replace the present defective wooden structures by good, substantial steel bridges. It is a constant waste of money, and is poor economy, to repair that which is of no value.

Hon. P. H. Mack received a telegram last Tuesday notifying him that a special session of the Legislature will be convened next Monday and he will leave tomorrow morning to attend. A copy of the Governor's proclamation has not yet and the ostensible purpose for calling the session is not known. The real purpose is to elect a United States Senator and Burns will get it—nit.

The Reward mining deal was finally consummated last Saturday and the property transferred to the new owners. It is the intention of the present management to thoroughly renovate the mill and install a cyanide plant. The plant already on the ground, owned by the P. D. Q. company, will probably be bought. An air-compressor and power drills will be installed, which will greatly facilitate operations.

The Masonic installation tomorrow evening will be a highly interesting affair. The impressive ceremonies will be held in the Courthouse. After the installation a banquet will be given at the Norman House, followed by a ball at Mairs' Hall for which the Independence orchestra will furnish the music.

An inquiry comes from Mason Valley as to the whereabouts of an old gentleman by the name of Leeds. He was at Independence about two months ago and is supposed to be somewhere in this vicinity. Any information as to his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by H. Hironymous, Yerington, Nevada.

Dr Middleton and family and his son-in-law, E. H. Ober and family, of Inyo county, arrived in Delano last week and have taken up their residence here. Mr Ober it will be remembered, visited Delano about a year ago and has some reputation in this locality as a foot-racer.—*Delano Record.*

Sam Spratt passed through Independence Wednesday enroute for Bakersfield with a well equipped 14-animal team ten loose horses and a buggy and team. He expects to remain for a while and go to hauling for the Union Lumber Co.

The Myers & Lynne Vaudeville & Comedy Company will show at Rhine's Pavilion this evening in connection with Schuman's projectoscope. It will be a good entertainment; don't miss it.

Mr. A. J. Ramsey is down from the Barnes and Anderson mine recuperating.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following is the list of transfers since Jan. 12, 1900.

S. H. Spratt to A. M. Given—5 acres of land, Big Pine—$125.

D. E Cole to J. G. Kichline et als—Undivided ½ interest in San Leon quartz claim, Coso mining distsict—$50.

Pierre Chotean and Edmund T. Allen, trustees, to Robert A. Hoskins—Mill, millsite etc., Russ mining district.

Frederike Rhine to B. A. and R. A. Hoskins—Hirsch mine, Russ mining district—$5 000.

E. T. Anderson returned from Los Angeles last Tuesday and left for Keeler Friday to take charge of Poland's mercantile establishment during his absence in San Francisco.

Jose Yolo, who was brought up from Olancha a few days to the County Hospital, died in less than twenty-four hours after his arrival. He was a native of California and aged about 45 years.

John Collins came down from Bishop Wednesday with 5,000 pounds of flour from Kilpatrick's mill. Mr. Kilpatrick turns out a superior article and it is giving excellent satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAMS WANTED!!

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.
Bakersfield, Cal.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESON Deceased.

Notice for publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Third day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room of Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Dwight Eggleson, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. V. Davidson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.
F. E. DENSMORE Attorney for Petitioner.
Dated January 18th, 1900

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900 up to the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners in the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year, commencing July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors either in his own name and for his profit an benefit, whether on commission or otherwise or as agent or employee for any other person unless said person, his principal or employee shall first procure from the Tax Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(1) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax Collector. If at any time in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on in said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall by resolution revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes, nor to the bona fide sale of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same and take an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.
(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.
(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:)

ORDINANCE No. 70.

Filed Jan. 6, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk,

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00. the first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1900 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 1900, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3 000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 Printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept of reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal. on March 2, 1900, viz.:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 836, for the S½ SE¼ Sec 23, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26 T 14 S, R 35 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kispert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:45 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	4.	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:20 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:56 p m
South Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:36 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	258	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. P. M. RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:06 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:36 a m
Mound House	6:46 p m	8:20 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for

LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with

CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains on Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Tru

The Typewriter Invention.

A statistician has proven that the invention of the typewriter has given employment to 500,000 people, but he fails to state how many cases of weak stomachs it has induced. All people of sedentary occupation need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps nature to bear the strain which ensues from confinement.

"Last night a man asked me to take a drink and I refused." Timmidy, you're improving. Remember your reply in future. "I shall, and whenever a man in future shall ask, 'What will you have, Timmidy?' my answer shall be, 'the same.'"

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Benjamin Franklin's mother-in-law hesitated at letting her daughter marry a printer, as there were then already two printing offices in the United States, and she was uncertain whether the country would support a third.

Be Beautiful!

A clear clean complexion is the foundation of all beauty. Cascarets Candy Cathartic make and keep the skin soft and velvety. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Cyrus: The greater a man is in power above others the more he ought to excel them in virtue. None ought to govern who is not better than the governed.

Yelocros Java & Mocha in one-pound cartons, sealed from the various odors of the grocery and packed by the men who raised it, comes very near getting coffee from first hands. Their ad. appears in another column.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $5. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 932 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

The Passing of the "Hayseed."

Who does not know him, with his goatlike beard, his wispy hair, his "galluses" of homely cut, his trousers evolved by the seeming aid of a buzzsaw, his voice of an impossible nasality, his speech uncouth, his gestures ungainly, his greenness amazing? Who has not seen him on the stage of the vaudeville farce or outlined by the overworked caricaturist? No one.

We are familiar with him from absurd hat to ludicrous footwear, and have been for years. Who sees him on the streets of northwestern cities today? No one.

In a modified form he exists in that part of the nation which Bostonese are wont to call "way down east." He also exists to some extent in the New England that is nearer Boston than Maine, while from New York and New Jersey he is not altogether absent. West of a line drawn north and south through Chicago he is rare—at least as an indigenous variety.

The passing of the "hayseed" is desirable. As the farmer becomes more like him of the city he and his children will care less for the so called delights of metropolitan life, will recognize his innate and indestructible independence and will be better satisfied with his lot. —Minneapolis Times.

What President Was This?

One day a president of the United States sent for me. He had been elected to that high office, but had not yet been installed.

"I hear," he said, "that you have just come back from Washington."

"Yes."

"Did you go to the White House? You did? Well, please sit down and tell me all about it. What sort of a house is it? How is it managed? How many rooms are in it? Whereabouts does the president do his work? And how did you get in there—how do visitors manage to see the house while a president and his family are living in it?"

"Why," I exclaimed, "you have often been to Washington! Have you never visited the White House?"

"No," said he, "I have only seen the outside of it. I have never even seen a president or, in fact, any great man. I am so peculiarly constituted that if I knew the greatest man in the world could be seen by walking to the corner I would not walk there. But now that I am about to make the White House my home, I should very much like to hear all that you can tell me about it."—Julian Ralph in Saturday Evening Post.

Merely a Question of Spelling.

He was the engineer of an ocean liner and prided himself on his knowledge of electricity. On one of his brief stays at home he accompanied his wife to a party. The subject of electricity coming up, he indignantly combated the idea that it was possible for two people to produce an electrical current through the body of a third by simple physical contact. His wife and a friend said they would prove it and, leading him to a window, told him to pull up his sleeves and place both hands flat on the glass. They then, on either side, took a firm grip on his wrists. At the end of a few moments his wife said:

"Don't you feel a pain, Willy?"

"No!" he replied and returned a like negative to a second and a third inquiry.

At his third response most of the company began to laugh, and it suddenly flashed into his mind that the pronunciation of pain and pane was the same.—New York Tribune.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling" a life filled with nameless pains and suffering. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

RICHEST IN AMERICA.

THE CLAIM MADE FOR A MEXICAN GYPSY.

It Is Said that the Number and Value of His Possessions Is Far Beyond the Wealth of Vanderbilts, Astors, Rockefellers or Goulds.

If you believe one of the Romanys of Milwaukee then the richest man in North America is not one of the Vanderbilts, Astors or Rockefellers, but a simon pure gypsy, whose name is simple John Smith. He lives in Mexico, is 80 years old and the owner of countless acres, of myriads of cattle and sheep, of gold, silver and onyx mines, of railway and bank stock and of plantations without number in the heart of Mexico's richest states.

Smith's wealth has never been figured up. He cannot tell himself. His sole ambition is to become the richest man in the world. And it is this hope that keeps him vigorous and drives dull care away.

John Smith has no settled home. He has a hundred homes on his different estates, and he moves from one to another. In each he sees what is going on, and gives his orders. Then he moves on again. The Milwaukee gypsy, a solid business man, who comes home now with the story of John Smith's amazing wealth, saw him at Orizaba. They became great friends.

"God alone knows how rich I am," said Smith, simply, "but I think I am the richest man on the continent."

Smith was plainly dressed in a suit of English tweed, with hobnail shoes. But his home was a revelation. Outside it was a veritable fortress, with stout walls of masonry, loopholed for defense, if necessary. A two-story wall inclosed it in a space as big as two blocks, and a great moat surrounded that. There were the regulation drawbridges and portcullises.

Two massive inner doors barred the last entrance. Once open it was a wonderful place, with a courtyard in the center, where played perfumed fountains and where a beautiful garden grew. The entire inclosure was paved with brilliantly polished onyx—the ransom of a king in cost—taken from one of his mines. Even the stables where Smith's herd of pet Jerseys were housed had the same costly flooring of onyx.

Servants lounged about, but one of the old man's eccentricities was to have his own children wait upon him at table. It was an incongruous picture to see him clattering around on the splendid flooring in his coarse suit and hobnails, while a soft light fell on the strange scene shed by great candelabra of solid gold from his mines.

Smith is an English gypsy. He went to Mexico before there were any railways there, and was the first man to haul machinery from the coast to the gold mines which now yield him an incalculable income. He got in on the ground floor on everything that has made Mexico so rich to-day.

But his life has been a series of adventures. Twice he has been shot down by Mexican thieves who attacked his gold trains. He was left for dead each time. All the gypsies in Mexico are wonderfully proud of him and call him "Our John."—Milwaukee Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IMMENSE SPIDERS.

Insects in Ceylon that Are Beyond All Comparison.

Far up in the mountains of Ceylon there is a spider that spins a web like bright yellowish silk, the center net which is five feet in diameter, while the supporting lines or guys, as they are called, measure sometimes ten or twelve feet, says the Cleveland Leader, and, riding quickly in the early morning, you may dash right into the stout threads, twining round your face like a lace veil, while, as the creature who has woven it takes up his position in the middle, he generally catches you right in the nose and, though he seldom bites or stings, the contact of his large body and long legs is anything but pleasant. If you forgot yourself and try to catch him, bite he will, and, though not venomous, his jaws are as powerful as a bird's beak, and you are not likely to forget the encounter.

The bodies of these spiders are very handsomely decorated, being bright gold or scarlet underneath, while the upper part is covered with the most delicate slate-colored fur. So strong are the webs that birds the size of larks are frequently caught therein, and even the small but powerful scaly lizard falls a victim. The writer has often sat and watched the yellow monster—measuring, when waiting for his prey, with his legs stretched out, fully six inches—striding across the middle of the net and noting the rapid manner in which he winds his stout threads around the unfortunate captive.

JEFFERSON'S DEBUT.

How He First Played Rip Van Winkle —His Audience.

"My approaching appearance was the important dramatic event of my life. I had been five years from America and was on my way home, and I felt satisfied that if this new version of 'Rip Van Winkle' succeeded in London my way was quite clear when I returned to the United States.

"On Sunday evening, being alone in my lodgings, I got out for my own admiration my new wig and beard, the pride of my heart and which I was to use in the last act. I could not resist trying them on for the twentieth time. So I got in front of the glass and adjusted them to my perfect satisfaction. I soon became enthused, and began acting and posing in front of the mirror. In about twenty minutes there came a knock at the door.

" 'Who's there?' said I.

" 'It's me, if you please,' said the gentle but agitated voice of the chambermaid. 'May I come in?'

" 'Certainly not,' I replied, for I had no desire to be seen in my present makeup.

" 'Is there anything wrong in the room, sir?' said she.

" 'Nothing at all. Go away,' I replied.

" 'Well, sir,' she continued, 'there's a policeman at the door, and he says as 'ow there's a crazy old man in your room, a-flingin' of his arms about and a-goin' on hawful, and there's a crowd of people across the street a-blockin' up the way.'

"I turned toward the window, and to my horror I found that I had forgotten to put down the curtain, and, as it seemed to be, the entire population of London was taking in my first night. I had been unconsciously acting, with the lights full up, to an astonished audience who had not paid for their admission. As I tore off my wig and beard a shout went up. Quickly pulling down the curtain I threw myself on a chair, overcome with mortification at the occurence.

"In a few minutes the comical side of the picture presented itself, and I must have laughed for an hour. I had been suffering from an attack of nervous dyspepsia consequent upon the excitement of the past week, and I firmly believe that this continuous fit of laughter cured me."—Joseph Jefferson's "Reminiscences.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

On one occasion the Prince of Wales visited a Hindoo school in Madras. The youngsters had been drilled into the propriety of saying "Your royal highness" should the prince speak to them, and when the heir-apparent accosted a bright-eyed lad, and, pointing to a prismatic compass, asked, "What is this?" the youngster, all in a flutter, replied: "It's a royal compass, your prismatic highness."

Robert Hilliard, the actor, brought a young Englishwoman to see "El Capitan." She was much impressed with De Wolf Hopper, and remarked: "What a charming man your Mr. Hopper is. Tell me, is he married?" "Been married three times," was the reply. "Three times!" she repeated; "and they are all dead?" "No," was the answer; "divorced." "Ah!" she rejoined, "I see; he is a Grass-Hopper."

A young lady, who had greatly enjoyed John Kendrick Bangs' "Houseboat on the Styx," thought it only just to write a few lines expressing her delight. She ended her letter with: "I did so much enjoy your 'Houseboat on the Sticks.'" Mr. Bangs politely answered: "Dear Miss: If you have studied mythology, and without doubt you have, you will realize that considering the ungodly heat where those Styx are supposed to be located, it would be impossible for them to support the houseboat until my lines were finished. Yours truly, J. K. B."

The late Hall McAllister some years ago entertained a visiting scientist at the Union Club, before its amalgamation with the Pacific, and during the evening—a particularly foggy one—made some whimsical remark conveying the idea that fog was an excellent conductor of sound. The scientist took exception to this novel theory and asked Mr. McAllister on what it was based. "On phenomena which we have all observed," returned the ready jurist; "on an evening like this we hear the foghorn quite distinctly, but when there is no fog we cannot hear it at all."

An Iowa judge recently related an amusing incident that had occurred in his court when a colored man was brought up for some petty offense. The charge was read, and as the statement, "The State of Iowa against John Jones," was read in a loud voice, the colored man's eyes bulged nearly out of their sockets, and he seemed overcome with terror and astonishment. When he was asked if he had anything to say, or pleaded guilty or not guilty, he gasped out: "Well, yo' honah, ef de whole State o' Iowa is agin this one pore nigger, I'se gwine to give up right now."

An English police inspector being informed that a hotel-keeper was serving game out of season, visited the restaurant in plain clothes and ordered dinner: "Waiter, partridge for me." The inspector finished his dinner leisurely, and then said to the waiter: "Ask the proprietor to step this way a minute." "What for?" "I wish to notify him to appear in court to-morrow and answer for selling partridge out of season. I am a police officer, and have secured the necessary evidence against him." Waiter—"It wasn't partridge you had." Police Inspector (uneasily)—What was it then?" Waiter (cheerfully)—"Crow." The inspector swooned.

Disraeli, it is said, laughed only once in the House of Commons. Gladstone had made an impassioned speech in favor of the union of Wallachia and Moldavia. Disraeli pointed out that the result would be the extinction of the independence of these people, and the only thing left would be the remorse "which would be painted with admirable eloquence by the rhetorician of the day." In reply, Mr. Gladstone said that he would not be guilty of the affected modesty of pretenting to be ignorant that that designation, "the rhetorician of the day," was intended for himself. Mr. Disraeli interrupted with the remark: "I beg your pardon; I really did not mean that." Gladstone's face expressed amazement and indignation, and Disraeli sat down with a satisfied smile that told of his enjoyment.

Shakspeare and Sanitation.

An amusing paper entitled "Shakspeare and Sanitation" was read at the recent provincial meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health at Stratford-on-Avon. Among other things the author related the following: "It is interesting to find that the name of John Shakspeare, the father of the poet, first appears in the records of the municipality as owing a fine of twopence for having made a dirt heap, with his neighbors Adrien Quincy and Henry Reynolds, in Henly street; and on another occasion he 'stood amerced' in fourpence for failing to keep his gutter clean."

Rain, Evaporation and the Ocean.

Lieut. Maury calculated that, if an inch of rain fell over a fifth part of the surface of the Atlantic, it would mean an addition to its volume of 360,000,000 tons of water; and that, if the same amount of water evaporated from the ocean, it would leave 16,000,000 tons of sea salt.

The patient usually has more confidence in his physician than the latter has in himself.

JOLLY JOKER.

Smith—Young Brown seems to have a clear head. Jones—Yes. There's absolutely nothing in it.

"Is your new play a comedy or a tragedy?" 'I can't tell until I see how the audience takes it."—Chicago Record.

"She goes in for realism, doesn't she?" "Yes, indeed! Even the clocks on her stockings are striking."—Philadelphia Record.

"Dewey believes in short engagements," remarked Mrs. Snaggs. "Yes, the Spaniards who were at Manila last year can testify to that."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hattie—So Jack is engaged to Fannie. Ella—Yes, poor fellow. He'll probably never know what he missed. Hattie—Why, what do you mean? Ella—That he could have had you for the asking.

"What," asked the sentimental young woman, "was the most touching incident you ever witnessed?" And, after some thought, Senator Sorghum answered with emphasis, "An election."—Washington Star.

Physician—You should repose on the right side only in order to enjoy a good night's rest. It is positively injurious to lie on both sides. Patient—But how can I help it, doctor? You seem to have overlooked the fact that I am a lawyer. —Chicago News.

Couldn't Decide.—"Hark! do you hear that man on the front seat? What under heaven is that gibberish he's talking?" "He's reading a list of Boer words and their definitions." "Well, I thought it must be that or golf."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jack—You won't let me have a V? Why, you loaned an X to Jones, and he's almost a perfect stranger to you. Tom—Well? Jack—Well, I'm an old friend of yours. Tom—Exactly, Jack, and I don't want to lose you.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"These sky-scraping flats have knocked the stuffing out of romance," said the young man. "Yes," said the other young man, "they have. Fancy serenading a girl who lived in the fifth story, with a brass band and a megaphone!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—Now, little girl, I have told the class about the wicked place being paved with good intentions. Now, what do you suppose heaven is paved with? Little Girl (with a delightful recollection of a fresh-air picnic)—Ham sandwiches, bananas an' pie.—Harlem Life.

Mrs. Stubb—John, what in the world are you doing with those boxing gloves in one hand and the remnants of dinner in the other? Mr. Stubbs—Maria, there is a tramp down-stairs who says he is looking for scraps. I want to be certain which kind he means.—Chicago News.

"Don't you wish you had minded me?" said the stern mother, as she plied the paddle to her erring son with monotonous frequency and vigor. "I wish," said Johnny, as he tried to twist around so that the paddle would strike him slantingly, "I wish I wuz a orfing."—Ohio State Journal.

"I wish now," shrieked the angry young wife, "I wish now, Frederick Harrison, you had married Edith Macmahon instead of me! That's what I wish!" "I would have married her," yelled the infuriated husband, "only she wouldn't have me and you would."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

They bade each other an affectionate farewell at the door. "Where is he going?" asked a neighbor. "For a little jaunt on the boulevards with his automobile," replied the wife, "but one of the crank pins seems to be a little loose and there is no telling when he will get back."—Chicago Post.

"I dunno how Bill's a-goin' to vote in this election," said the campaign worker; "I've heard tell he's on the fence." "He wuz thar," replied his neighbor, "but one o' the canderdates let fall a dollar on the off-side o' the fence, an' Bill got dizzy, an' fell over!" —Atlanta Constitution.

"When my wife gets to jawing," said the man with the frayed cuffs, "I preserve a dignified silence." "Yes, I heard about it," said the man with the blue overalls. "I heard your hired girl telling our hired girl that you was the best hand at settin' 'round an' sulking she ever seen."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Now, General Aguinaldo," inquired the interviewer, "do you think that the Filipinos can possibly get the better of the Americans?" "'In the long run,' yes." And the General's eyes danced as he watched his army preparing for a ten-mile dash into the deeper recesses of the forest.—Detroit Free Press.

She—Harry, Kate Snowball has a diamond ring that her lover, Fred Stilton, gave her. Funny that you never gave me any diamond ring. He—Nellie, it is only girls who are not precious in themselves who require the embellishment of precious stones. She—Oh, Harry, what a dear fellow you are!—Boston Transcript.

A manly boy of 15 entered the office of a London merchant and asked for employment. He gave satisfactory answers to a few questions, and then the merchant inquired: "What is your motto?" "Same as yours, sir," the boy replied; "just what you have on your door—'Push.'" He was promptly engaged.—Tid-Bits.

Sandy Pikes—T'ings ain't fair in dis wurld, Billy. Billy Coalgate—What's de matter, now, Sandy? Sandy Pikes—Why, I'se jest bin doin' a little t'inkin'. Here's dese high-fluted fellows dat git a good dinner fer jest tellin' a funny story after dese t'ro' eatin'. We has to fill a woodshed before we kin git a little cold lunch. It ain't right.—Chicago News.

Bishop Welldon's Linguistic Feat.

Dr. Welldon, the new bishop of Calcutta, has accomplished a linguistic feat. Six months after his arrival in India he took a full confirmation service in the Bengali dialect at Ranaghat, in the diocese of Calcutta. There are many in the episcopacy who take up the study of the Indian tongues, but throw them up in dispair. Bishop Welldon, however, persevered, and got on so well that, besides the service named, he has already given a sermon in the Bengali vernacular, which is the one mostly spoken in the Calcutta diocese.

THE PAGE'S DIFFICULTY.

He Told His Troubles Right Out at the Wedding.

A good story comes from Atlanta, but the incident happened several seasons ago. The occasion was a swell church wedding. The edifice had been gloriously decorated. The bride, surrounded by a company of pages, flower girls and maids of honor, was slowly passing down the aisle, while the prospective bridegroom and his best man and the officiating clergyman were taking their places. The church organ was pealing forth the sounds as of joyous wedding bells. Fashionable people dressed for the occasion occupied the seats of the handsome church.

It so happened that one of the pages had in the rush of business preparatory to dressing for the occasion been turned over to the care of a nurse. As he proceeded down the main aisle of the church in company with the other youngsters, who in white satin suits were doing the honors of each respective household, he suddenly espied his mother seated in one of the pews.

At this point the organist began playing softly as the wedding party passed to the altar. Then, above the gentle strains of music clear as a bird could be heard the voice of the aforesaid small boy.

"Mamma," he shrilly cried, "nurse put on my panties wrong side before, and I can't hardly walk!"

Of course the horrified mamma could do nothing but blush scarlet, but lifted a prayer that the young scion would keep still from that time on. And he did and received a hearty kiss from the bride at the close of the ceremony. This is a true story and can be vouched for by those who attended the wedding.—Galesburg (Ga.) Mail.

ANCIENT ARITHMETIC.

Examples That Were Used In Egypt 3,600 Years Ago.

Probably the oldest copy book for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was found in excellent condition, dates from the period about 1700 B. C.—that is, about 100 years before the time of Moses, or almost 3,600 years ago. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Direction how to attain the knowledge of all dark things," etc. Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtractions and divisions were not known in their present form, but correct results were obtained nevertheless.

Equations are also found in the papyrus. Among the examples given is this one: Ten measures of barley are to be divided among ten persons in such a manner that each subsequent person receives one-eighth of a measure less than the one before him. Another example given is: There are seven men, each one has seven cats, each cat has eaten seven mice, each mouse has eaten seven grains of barley, each grain of barley would, if cultivated, have yielded seven measures of barley. How much barley has been lost in that way?

The papyrus also contains calculations of area, the calculation of the area of a circle and its transformation into a square, and finally calculations of the cubic measurements of pyramids.—Philadelphia Record.

The Fate of Admiral Byng.

Admiral John Byng was the fourth son of the Earl of Torrington and served in the British navy, rising to be admiral of the red in 1748, when he was 44 years old. In 1756 he was sent with a badly equipped fleet to relieve Minorca, threatened by the French. He reached Minorca after the French had got there. His second in command, Rear Admiral West, drove them back, while Byng kept his ships out of action. In a day or two he sailed to Gibraltar, leaving Minorca to its fate. He was tried for treachery and cowardice, but acquitted. The court martial convicted him of not having done his best to relieve the island, and under the application of article 12 of the British naval code of those days he was condemned to be shot. The ministers took him as a scapegoat, and he was shot on the quarter deck of his own flagship, the Monarque, in Portsmouth harbor on March 14, 1757.

A Text That Caught.

The following extraordinary coincidence occurred at Tinwald recently: A young preacher, who has lately married, was planned to take the morning service, but, by a misreading of the plan, he mistook his appointment for an evening one. Consequently the congregation gathered on the Sunday morning waited in vain for his appearance. Thereupon one of the office bearers of the church present undertook the service. Totally unaware that the absent preacher had recently married, he electrified and amused his audience by announcing as his text, "He has married a wife, and therefore he cannot come."—New Zealand Herald.

The Business For Him.

Little Charles—Sister told mamma yesterday you was born to be a politician.

Mr. Skimpley—A politician? I wonder why she thinks so.

Little Charles—She says you can do so much talkin without committin yourself.—Chicago Times-Herald.

People who suffer from heat in the hands and feet can obtain speedy and easy relief from the same by putting inside their stockings and gloves a small portion of very fine oatmeal.

Prisoners in the penitentiary are about the only ones that live up to their convictions.—Kansas City Star.

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The Kaffir's Wives.

The Kaffir is a day laborer and reckons his wealth in the number of heads of cattle he may be able to acquire. He works for a couple of years until he can get 11 oxen or cows. Then he hies himself to the Zululand on the east or to other countries controlled by black men and there buys himself a wife. Ten cows is the price of a wife. The eleventh is killed for the wedding feast. The Kaffir remains a few months with his wife, then off to the mines he goes to earn the price of another.

When he possesses half a dozen wives, the Kaffir's menial toil is over, and he becomes a gentleman. His wives plant the mealy (corn) and look after what cattle their lord and master owns. With a kraal full of daughters the Kaffir must become a rich and important person.

The daughter of a chief costs 25 cows and the daughter of a king 60, no matter how old or ugly. The chiefs are severely strict in their watchfulness over the morals of the Kaffirs. If one is found guilty of dishonesty, he is fined so many oxen. The Kaffir is said to be better in his original state than when contaminated with what they call civilization.—Columbia State.

The Actor's Card.

"I showed them my card at the door," the actor was complaining, "and they referred me to the manager. And what do you suppose he said? He said he was sorry, but the demand for seats had been so great that he had decided to discontinue the professional free list."

"Well," said his friend the sharper, "did you expect to beat a full house with a single card?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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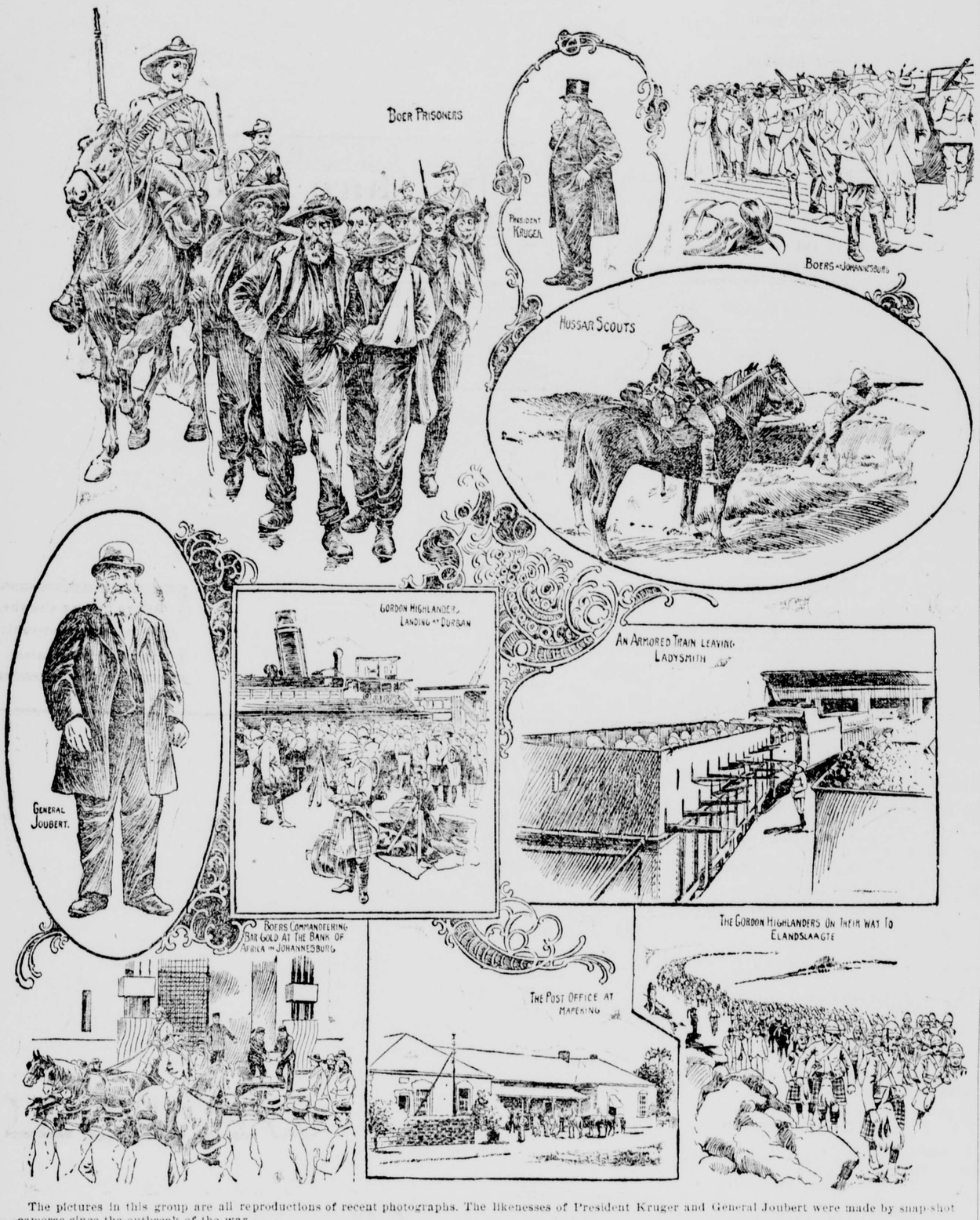

The pictures in this group are all reproductions of recent photographs. The likenesses of President Kruger and General Joubert were made by snap-shot cameras since the outbreak of the war.

WRITER OF SWEET HYMNS.

The Late Rev. Robert Lowry and His Beautiful Song.

In many churches next Sunday the beautiful strains and the soothing words of the old hymn, "Shall we gather at the river?" will stir the hearts of thousands, and tears will come to the eyes of those who may read between the lines the sorrowful story of some past day when they stood by the bedside of one who was about to make that unknown journey, and the old doubt will come back to them—the old doubt that has ever troubled the heart of man when the dearest on earth is leaving. Shall we meet again in the great forever? The organ tones swell soft and low, and sweet and reassuring comes the promise:

Yes, we'll gather at the river,
The beautiful, the beautiful river,
Gather with the saints at the river
That flows by the throne of God.

For thirty-four years the wonderful hymn has brought peace to those who

REV. ROBERT LOWRY.

mourn. It has been sung in the great churches in the great cities and in the little chapels in the unpretentious hamlets. It has been sung in the Sunday schools and at the fireside and its melody has found a place in the hearts of the people.

The author of this and many other hymns that have soothed the troubled heart was laid to rest recently at Plainfield, N. J. He was Rev. Robert Lowry, a prominent Baptist preacher. Dr. Lowry was for years pastor of churches in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and other places and was at one time professor of rhetoric in Lewisburg University. He wrote many hymns, among them, beside the one already alluded to, being "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" "One More Day's Work for Jesus," and "Marching On."

"Shall We Gather at the River," like so many other gems of thought, was written on an inspiration of the moment. On one very warm summer day in 1864 Mr. Lowry was seated in his parlor in Brooklyn mourning the loss of several near and dear friends and many acquaintances taken away by an epidemic that was then sweeping through the city. All around him were signs of sorrow. Crape was on the doors of many houses; the signs of mourning were on the dress of the people; a gloom of sadness had been cast over all. Everywhere there was death. And across the mind of the pastor came the thought, "Shall we all meet again; we who have known and loved one another here on earth—shall we meet in the hereafter?"

"Seating myself at the organ," said Dr. Lowry one time in speaking of the occasion, "simply to give vent to the pent-up emotions of the heart, the words and music of the hymn began to flow out."

REARING THE CHILD.

Study Carefully Its Natural Growth, and Nourish That.

"In trying to understand child life, make two mental pictures," advises Barbetta Brown in the Ladies' Home Journal. "In one, draw in the child as a block of marble, with mother, grandmother, teacher working away doggedly, relentlessly; chiseling, hammering, pounding it into what they are pleased to consider its proper shape. In the other, draw the child as a plant, with roots firmly set in the soil of circumstance, with peculiar tendencies of its own toward growth, naturally, gladly reaching outward and upward to what was meant to be its blossoming. Then tell me which picture appeals to you as more nearly approaching truth. I have faith enough in human understanding to believe that none will choose the first, but all the last, to hang in their gallery of ideas. How much simpler the beautiful growing process than the harsh chiseling process! All that we who love the child have to do is carefully to keep in good condition its environment; to see that it gets its needed sunshine; to study most carefully its natural growth and nourish that, and perhaps gently and lovingly to prune it now and then."

GOLD BUG FROM KLONDIKE.

Has Yellow Prongs that Tell Where to Find the Metal.

In the window of a shop on one of the main business streets of Seattle is a glass jar of alcohol containing a rare bug. Crowds jostle each other all day to look at it. The label on the bottle says only "Klondike Gold Bug." All over the creature's body are little prongs tipped with very pale yellow, almost white.

However, the more superstitious of the returning miners believe that the gold bug has a mysterious liking for the yellow metal and knows how to find it. This is the story a returned miner tells:

"Naw, I didn't have much 't first. Anyways, I got er 'poke' of gold by long work an' hid it in the dirt floor o' my shack. Next spring I panned and panned, an' didn't have no luck. But one day I noticed a bug crawling over the ground toward the middle of the shack. I kep' ketchin' him, an' pretty soon he started to dig right down toward where I had my 'poke' buried.

"So I puts the bug on the table while I burled the sack in another place. Then I put the bug down. Well, the critter seemed to sniff around, and then he started to dig, by jinks, right down where I had the sack. I thought I'd struck it at last. It nearly made me crazy to think that my luck had changed and I had a bug as good as Aladdin's lamp. I didn't sleep any that night. I waited till the sun rose, about 3 o'clock in the morning, watching my bug so he couldn't get away, and then started out with him. I put him down near where I had been digging.

"That bug crawled around for hours, and I was thinking myself a fool, when I noticed him changing his tactics. All at once he started to dig. I got a shovel and started after the bug. I dug all that day, and along about 9 o'clock at night I saw something yaller. By gosh, it was a nugget big as a hen's egg. I ain't going to tell you anything more, but I've just been to the assay office, and I didn't come out from the Klondike busted this year. Don't laugh at them little bugs. Some of them may fool you some day."

BREAD FOR HORSE FOOD.

Liverymen in New York Find It Economical and Nourishing.

A delivery wagon of one of the big breadbaking factories of Yorkville stopped in front of an uptown livery and boarding stable yesterday morning and two men at once unloaded barrels of bread and carried them into the stable. The bread looked good and was good. There were all sorts and sizes of loaves in the barrels—"home-made," "rye," "Vienna," "potato," "graham" and "cottage."

The curiosity of a man who saw the bread being delivered to the stable was aroused and he ventured to ask the proprietor of the stable what it ment.

"There's nothing remarkable about it," said the proprietor, with a laugh. "I simply buy it for horse feed. We grind the bread up and mix it with other feed and it makes first-class food for horses. It is stale bread and costs us 40 cents a barrel and there are fifty or sixty loaves to the barrel, so you see it comes pretty cheap. Some of the bread is only a day old and is good enough for any man to eat, but the bread factories cannot sell it. What you see here are returned loaves from the groceries.—New York Press.

Belgian Queen's Home.

The Queen of the Belgians was brought up in her father's castle at Pesth amid surroundings and customs which remind one of the feudal ages. At night her father himself descended the great staircase to lock the outer gate and the door of the principal hall. This hall was divided into two parts, one end being raised a little above the other. At the elevated end the daughters of the house sat at their needlework or painting or music, while their attendants sat at the lower end of the hall.

No Street Smoking.

The town of Westhofen, in Germany, still enforces an old ordinance which forbids any one walking in the street with a lighted cigar.

Public Land in Idaho.

Eighty-four per cent of Idaho is public land.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier mentions that a sign reading "Progress Is Our Motto" has been displayed for many years in a store on one of the principal streets of that city which has for ten years past been vacant.

American capitalists have invaded the Canadian iron country and organized a company which will control the iron, steel, coal and limestone output of Newfoundland, together with the Cape Breton coal fields and the Sydney limestone quarries.

A system is to be established in Philadelphia whereby teachers will be given permission to take their classes for one-half day, once or twice a year, to Fairmount Park and to the zoological gardens, such visits to be regarded as a part of the regular class duties.

In the Transvaal July and August are the midwinter months, October, November and December constitute spring and summer sets in shortly after Christmas. January is the hottest month and July the coolest. The thermometer seldom goes over 90 degrees or under 25.

The new finds of iron ore in the Menominee region of Upper Michigan have so upset all calculations about the kinds of rock that ought to yield iron that it is now deemed probable that large deposits are yet to be found and that more metal is stowed away there than anybody supposed.

All the exterior of the great Sacre Coeur church in Montmartre has been completed and the scaffoldings which have marked the hill for so many years will be soon taken down. So far the church has cost about $6,500,000 and as much more will be needed before the decoration is finished.

Gettysburg is now the most carefully marked battlefield in the world. Though the number of men engaged on both sides was 160,000, the position of every regiment, battery and squadron has been accurately located. In addition to monuments, stones have been set to define actual positions.

Japanese newspapers are published in Brooklyn, San Francisco and Honolulu and Japanese magazines at Sacramento and Los Angeles. They are either lithographed or produced by some manifolding process. Japanese journalism at home, as well as abroad, follows American models in general.

In Boston the other day a man who had been arrested on a charge of non-support was fined $20 and his neglected wife secured his release by paying that amount. Under the provision of the law relative to such cases, which provides for the payment of the amount of the husband's fine to the wife, however, the sum was promptly refunded to the woman and the pair left the court rejoicing.

Only 4,000,000 out of 780,000,000 of registered United States bonds now outstanding are owned by nonresidents of this country. There are about 265,000,000 of coupon bonds outstanding of which no record of ownership is kept, but there is reason to suppose that a larger proportion of these than of the registered bonds is held abroad. The record shows how thorough has been the foreign liquidation of American securities in recent years.

Seven years ago Bernard Brewster, of Grafton, W. Va., established a library in that town and equipped it with 1,000 books, and in order to make them more durable the donor had the volumes bound in thin sheet iron covers. The latest report of the librarian shows that all of the books are still in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that each has passed through the hands of 350 readers and not one penny has been spent for repairing the bindings.

Viewing the Dewey arch in New York from the north, one of the most prominent things in sight is the huge advertisement of one of Gotham's department stores, which looms up boldly in the background. Of the 50,000 views of the arch which have been taken by professional and amateur photographers, it is fair to assume that half, or 25,000, were snapped from the north, and each of these pictures necessarily contains the "ad" of the department store.

Near Philadelphia the widow of a clergyman has fitted up the sunniest and best rooms in her house as workrooms for invalids and delicate women. Every convenience is supplied for comfort. Here the workers are taught to make all sorts of useful and beautiful articles for sale. They are engaged at a regular weekly salary and a free lunch is served daily. Those who cannot leave their rooms are visited and supplied with materials for knitting, sewing, etc.

In Newark, N. J., one of the churches has added greatly to its popularity by allowing three of the prettiest girls in the congregation to act as ushers. The young ladies do their work well and they have no trouble in seating the congregation swiftly and noiselessly. Young men like the church and there is always a large sprinkling of this element, which is not always easily drawn to a place of worship. Girl ushers are to be introduced in some of the New York churches.

CHINESE EAT WHOLESOME FOOD

Popular Misconceptions of the Diet of the Disciples of Confucius.

The cuisine of the Chinese and the mode and ceremonies attending their feasts have done much to give them a somewhat extraordinary reputation. Globe-trotters, striving to make their letters brilliant and their books sensational, have told such wonderful tales of bird-nest soup, canine hams, grimalkin fricassees, rats, snakes, worms and other culinary novelties, served up in such marvelous styles and eaten with such apparent relish, that their readers naturally take it for granted that these things form a large proportion of the food of the people of China.

Generally speaking, the diet of the Chinese is sufficient in variety, wholesome and well cooked, even if their methods are essentially different from our own. Doubtless many of the dishes found are extremely unpalatable to Americans because of the quantity of nut oil used and by reason of the pungent flavor of the large amount of garlic introduced. In the latter respect, however, the dishes of southern Europe are equally objectionable. As to the assortment of food, it has been said that there is a wider difference, perhaps, between the rich and poor of China than of any other country.

It is probably true that the Chinese use a greater variety of meats than do the people of other countries, although but little land is set apart for grazing or for the cultivation of food for live stock. Beef is not a common meat, principally because of the Buddhistic prejudice against killing any animal and particularly such a useful one. Since hogs can be so economically reared, pork is undoubtedly, after rice, the leading article of food. This is eaten in every form, and one may say that every part of the animal is utilized for food. Horseflesh, venison, antelope and bear are often seen, but in passing through the markets pork, mutton and fowls are the most conspicuous.

For fish the Chinese have an omnivorous appetite; nothing from the water, either fresh or salt, being rejected. A few kittens and puppies may be offered for sale in cages. Those which are intended for the table are fed upon grain and clean food; so that, if the nature of this food be considered, it is far more wholesome than is the unclean hog. To assert that cats and dogs form a staple article of food is pure fiction.

One may live for years in a Chinese city without seeing rats or mice offered for sale as food. They are sold for medicine, but even for this purpose they are not so easily caught as to be cheap. The treatment to which the common people often subject unfortunate rats which have been caught in the granary militates against the notion that these animals are selected as choice tid-bits for the table. Because the rats steal their most precious article of food, rice, the Chinese hold that they are criminals of the deepest dye and that they merit the worst kind of torture. Blacks dogs and cats are favorites among the most superstitious natives of the South. These animals invariably command a higher price than others and are eaten at midsummer in the belief that the meat insures both health and strength for the ensuing year. The blood of all animals is taken, so far as concerns religious scruples, except by Buddhist priests, by a few of the stricter laymen, and, of course, by the Mohammedans, of whom there are quite a number in the northern part of the country.—Forum.

The Railway's Father.

Who is the "father of railways?" Books of reference give the distinction to George Stephenson and Dr. Smiles has enshrined the claim in his "Lives of the Engineers." But an effort is now being made to secure recognition of the claim of William James, a Warwickshire contemporary of Stephenson. It appears that in 1799—when George Stephenson was a lad of 18—William James was engaged in lying out plans for railroads. In 1802 he journeyed into Lancashire for railway survey purposes and conceived the idea of establishing railroads between Liverpool and Manchester, Bolton and other towns for the carriage of cotton and general goods.

Between 1819 and 1820 James projected a line called the Central Junction railroad, a portion of which, between Stratford-on-Avon and Moreton-in-the-Marsh, with a branch line to Skipton, was actually laid. In 1821-22 Mr. James formed the first railway company in England, the Liverpool and Manchester, and in the family papers it is alleged that Stephenson in surveying its line merely followed in his footsteps. Sir Edward Watkin and other leading railway men are strongly impressed by the claim of the Warwickshire man to be the pioneer of our railway system, and a committee has been formed for the purpose of getting his service recognized. It is intended to ask the authorities to allow a tablet to the memory of James to be placed in Westminster abbey.

A Woman's Tear.

The tears of lovely woman had been a mystery through the ages, but James Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, determined that the secret should be a secret no longer.

One day he saw a tear slip down a lady's cheek and instantly sought to catch it in a small vial which he constantly carried with him.

One-half the precious drop escaped, but having preserved the other half, Mr. Smithson submitted it to reagents, and next day published to the world the fact that it was simply microcosmic salt, with muriate of soda and three or four saline substances held in solution.

Curt Epitaph in New Hampshire

A reticent person's epitaph is to be seen on a tombstone in the graveyard at Stowe, N. H. It runs thus: "I was somebody—who, is no business of yours." There is not another word or even letter on the stone.

All women are born equal—but some of them spoil it by marrying worthless men.

The rule of love is usually more effective than the rule of might.

KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieut. Charles C. Wood, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The first Canadian to meet death fighting in the British army in Natal, South Africa, was Lieut. Charles Carroll Wood, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. He belonged to the North Lancashire Regiment and while reconnoitering with a small detachment at Belmont the enemy, numbering 700, was sighted and a skirmish followed in which Wood was mortally wounded.

The dead lieutenant was born in Halifax in 1875 and received his military training in the Canadian Royal Military College at Kingston. He is the first graduate of that institution to die in battle. His father was Col. J. Taylor Wood, an intrepid seaman in the American civil war, being commander of the cruiser Tallahassee. He was so intensely devoted to the cause of the South that when the conflict ended he would not live under republican government and took up his residence in Halifax. The dead lieutenant was a great-grandson of President Zachary Taylor and a grandnephew of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. The son inherited his father's valor and was beloved by the men of his regiment.

LIEUT. CHARLES C. WOOD.

MULVANEY'S DUEL.

How He Maintained His Honor as a Gentleman.

"Did ye iver get mixed up in a dool?" inquired Mulvaney as he helped himself from my tobacco pouch.

I replied that I never had except in France.

"In France, is it?" said Mulvaney, scornfully. "A French dool is wan av the gintlest an' most leddylike forms av amusemint that iver was invented. This dool was a sarious affair."

"Which duel was that?" I asked.

"The wan I faught wid Corp'ril Flynn, to be sure. Did ye never hear av it? No? Thin I'll till ye. Never mind what it was about. There was a woman in the case, an' I'm namin' no names. She was not Corp'ril Flynn's wife, an' consequintly he had no baisness to remonstrate wid me, an' I punched his ugly face as a gintleman should.

"The corp'ril knew he was no match fer me wit the bare fists, so he challenged me to a dool. I niver approved av dools. Among gintleman an' Christians the fist is the only proper weapon. At the same time I'm no cow'rd, an' I accipted the challenge.

"'What weapons do ye choose?' says Flynn.

"'Cards,' says I.

"'Cards?' says Flynn.

"'Cards,' says I agin. 'We'll draw wan at a time from a full pack, an' the man thot draws the ace of spades will shoot himself,' says I.

"Flynn tur-rned pale, fer he had no luck at cards, but I had the ch'ice av weapons, an' he couldn't well back down. So we tuk a pack uv cards an' two revolvers an' wint outside cantonments where we wud not be disturrbed.

"The seconds shuffled the cards, an' we commenced to draw, but it was not my lucky day. The foorth card I drawed was the fatal ace. I bid good bye to me frinds an' started off to find a secluded spot where I cud lay down me life.

"As I walked along I reflicted on the rash act I was about to perfor-rm. Says I to mesilf: 'What for wud I be throwing away the life av wan av the defenders, av the nation? It's rank traison to kill a man that wears the widdy's uniform, an' they hov a disagreeable habit av hangin' traitors. How wud I luk at the ind av a rope? What wud Dinah say? No I'll not do it.' An' wid that I raised me revolver an' fired in the air.

"Corp'ril Flynn an' the seconds kim running to pick up me corpse, but I still lived.

"'What's this?' says Flynn.

"'It's me,' says I.

"'Did ye not shoot?' says he.

"'I did,' says I. 'I shot—an' missed. But a shot has been exchanged, an' me honor is satisfied. An' furthermore,' I says, lookin' hard at Flynn, 'if there's anny won that's not satisfied I'll break his face.'

"Lucky for him, the corp'ril was perfectly satisfied."—New York Journal.

Not Necessary.

There is a good deal of point in the little story of a Frenchman who is getting himself up a new house, and he and his wife are considering plans. One of these plans is favored by the wife.

"Well, I should like this plan very well," says the husband, "but I don't quite see where I am going to get myself in a study."

"A study!" exclaims the wife. "What do you want of a study? You don't smoke!"

A young man is happier than an old one because his wife is younger, and able to take better care of him.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. NULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2..... 1900

It is rapidly growing into a custom for survivors in a bereaved family to publish a card thanking those who have shown kindess to the dead and to the sorrowing family. This is the worst possible form. It is a cheap piece of playing to the gallery across a new made grave. It is vulgar in the extreme. Those who do kind acts to a friend in his final illness do not look to "his sisters, his cousins and his aunts" for a card of thanks printed like a circus announcement. Those near friends who gather to console the family in its trial of sorrow get their richest reward from within their own hearts. If they crave more it comes from the grateful glance of the tear-dimmed eye and the mute gratitude which blesses through grief.

No such good Samaritan wants to be advertised in the local paper afterwards like a new brand of patent medicine. Yet this thing is growing in public favor. As soon as afuneral is over somebody is asked to write a card of thanks to everybody from the grave-digger and his partner, the doctor, to the pall-bearers and the preacher, and then this ridiculous, ostentatious writing is passed around for the signatures of everybody from grandfather to second cousin, and then it is hurried to press as though it was an urgent telegram, Who could have started this buffoonery over sacred things? It is good time ior the press to ridicule the custom out of existence. People often fall into absurd customs which can be corrected by calling attention to the absurdity. Let it be with this. It is easy enough for sorrowing friends to thank the close friends of the family for kindnees without parading the thanks and two generations of names in the public press before thousands of strangers. It is well enough to advertise business affairs, but the relations between the dead and his saddened friends should repose in modest retirement, cherished sacredly, perhaps, by those concerned, but shrouded from the rude gaze of the public.—*Mariposa Gazette.*

In the Governor's proclamation calling together the legislature he has laid down and mapped out enough work to keep that honorable body together until watermelon time. Of course, we understand that their is a vacant seat in the United States Senate that should be filled by a Californian, which the last legislature failed to elect. We don't understand why Gov. Gage could not have his man elected, but it seems that California has some Republican representatives that Gov. Gage could not dictate to. We presume that a majority of the Republicans have agreed to go into caucus on the Senatorship and we will soon know whether it is to be Burns, Grant or a dark horse. If the southern members still hold out for Grant and the northern members for Burns, we hope the better element will be able to get together and elect a man from the San Joaquin valley, and if it is to be a Republican, we hope it will be Smith of Bakersfield.

What idiocy there is in many of our customs and ideas. Take that elegantly attired man over there, a useless ornament of society. He would not touch the hand of the cook, but he will eat that which their hands have been manipulating! He would not recognize the poor sweaters who have made his clothing, but will wear them with strut! He would not associate with the workers who built his palace, but will show it to his friends with pride! He would be disgraced to recognize the artists who delight him on the stage! In other words it is degrading to wash clothes but Respectable to dirty them.

Degrading to cook food, but respectable to eat it! Degrading to work at housebuilding, but Respectable to occupy houses! Really, we have no classes!—*Appeal to Reason.*

We have heard of members of the human family using rubber teeth, rubber limbs and even rubber necks, but a party in San Francisco by the name of George Henderson, who on account of the incessant use of cigars contracted cancer of the tongue, and was obliged to have that useful member of his make up amputated, and in its place has substituted a rubber tongue, which is reported performs all the necessary functions with neatness and dispatch.

Of the sixteen reasons that Gov. Henry T. Gage has for calling an extra session of the Legislature there seems to be only one out of the lot which seems to be worthy of consideration, and that is the 8th, viz: To consider and pass and re-enact the law repealing the act of legislature, which was approved Mar. 27, 1897, concerning the manner of locating mining claims upon the public domains of the United States.

A Boston young lady typist fell in love with an Italian organ-grinder, married him, traded off the hand organ for a new typewriter, poisoned the "monk", and got her husband a congenial job at working the bellows for a local church. All of which goes to show that the possibilities of the American girl as a factor in civilization must no longer be overlooked. —*Ex.*

The Duke of Westminister, who recently died, was the richest man in England. He owned miles of houses and blocks in London, and London has a million people that are slowly and surely starving to death. Last year 780,000 people were aided by charity. Great is London.—*Ex.*

SUCCESSFUL BEEKEEPING.

A Bee Woman of Wisconsin and What She Has Accomplished.

As a sort of inspiration to the daughters of the farm who may be interested in the possibilities of beekeeping The American Bee journal presents a picture of one of the most successful bee women" of Wisconsin, Miss Ada L. Pickard, in her apiary, together with the following words from the lady herself:

"When I was a small girl, my mother purchased Mr. S. I. Freeborn's apiary, numbering 160 colonies, which he placed upon our farm in Richland county during the summer of 1887. She, being much interested in the work, succeeded in interesting me during the vacations. I always worked with her until the spring of 1898, when we moved 100 colonies about 12 miles from home, and I took charge of the apiary, having sole management of it and securing, as the result of my labors, 16,000 pounds of fine basswood honey. The picture represents me in my apiary last summer. When fall came, we removed our bees home and placed them in winter quarters. Having excellent success in wintering, we moved 111 colonies to the place where I now am, and we are awaiting the results. The prospects are very good for a crop of honey this year, as the basswood trees are hanging loaded with bloom."

In an institute paper on bee culture Miss Pickard has said: To be a thorough bee master requires as much intelligence, forethought and skill as to be a good lawyer, physician, or any other professional, and withal a clear perception of the relation of cause and effect. Some people are inclined to think that beekeeping is a pleasant pastime which lazy and incompetent people can take up with success, thinking all that is required is to put bees into a hive in some out of the way place, and that they will "work for

A BEE WOMAN IN HER APIARY.

nothing and board themselves." And so they may, but if the owner desires to obtain any surplus for his own table, or for the market, he must give them further care, and unless he has a heart for the work, so that he finds some degree of pleasure in caring for them, he had better not attempt to keep them at all, as they will only prove a source of annoyance without profit.

To make a successful beekeeper requires a special gift, or a natural aptness for the business, the quality of perceiving what needs to be done, and an inclination to do it promptly. The old familiar adage, "Never do anything today which can be put off until tomorrow," does not apply to beekeeping, as it savors too much of slothfulness; but the old Anglo-Saxon maxim, "Never leave until tomorrow what can be well done today," will be found more applicable, being much more in accord with the assiduous activity of the bees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAMS WANTED!!

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.
Bakersfield, Cal.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESON Deceased.

Notice for publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Third day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room —Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Dwight Eggleson, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. V. Davidson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

F. E. DENAMORE Attorney for Petitioner. Dated January 18th, 1900

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900 up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 21, 1899
" .....February 25, 1899
" .....March 25, 1899
" .....April 22, 1899
" .....May 21, 1899
" .....June 17, 1899
" .....July 22, 1899
" .....August 19, 1899
" .....September 16, 1899
" .....October 14, 1899
" .....November 11, 1899
" .....December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899 date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....	866 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 200 44	
Bridge "	145 12	
Road District No 1 Fund..	14 75	
" " " 2 " ..	103 00	
" " " 3 " ..	241 25	
" " " 4 " ..	102 59	
" " " 5 " ..	105 50	
Poleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness 60 990 55		
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness.....		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living prices

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise.
Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO.
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - CAL.

WATCH
THIS SPACE
FOR
INYO MERCANTILE CO'S.
New Ad.,
Which will appear
in next issue.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, ...1900.

Methodist Church.

Preaching services will be held at the several appointments of the Independence charge of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church until further notice as follows:

Independence—Each Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Lone Pine—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Keeler—The Saturday preceding the 2d Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m.

Fort Independence—4th Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Lone Pine, 10 a. m.; Georges Creek, 1:30 p.m.; Independence 2 p. m.; each Sunday.

Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All are cordially invited these services as they are convenient for them.

JOHN JAY PARDEE, Pastor.

We learn that Ed. Shepherd is sick in San Francisco.

Miss Mattie Wallace who was seriously ill is much better.

Dave Holland was with us Saturday and attended the ball.

Mr. B. A. Hoskins was in from the Reward mine Thursday.

Ed. Rose and wife came down from Fish Springs on Wednesday last.

J. E. Harper, of Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, visited our berg Monday.

Mrs. John J. McLean rendered a vocal solo at the evening services last Sunday.

Miss Purdum, of Los Angeles, arrived here last Tuesday morning on a visit to Mrs. C. Mulholland.

It will be unlawful to shoot quail, doves, deer and wild ducks and geese after the 15th of February.

Webb Walker came up from Olancha last Saturday to attend the installation ceremonies of the Masonic Lodge.

Chas. D. Fitzgerald died at the County Hospital last Monday evening. He was aged 21 years, and a native of Inyo county.

Sam. McMullen, representing Murphy, Grant & Co., of San Francisco, was in town Monday interviewing our merchants.

Jim Sutherland and Tom Keys returned Tuesday from a prospecting trip down on the Colorado river and over into Arizona.

Hilario Arambula, who lives near Citrus, was thrown from his horse last Monday evening and his shoulder was dislocated.

The *L. A. Review*, of the 20th inst., has a lengthy article on the mineral formation, mining industry, and the general resources of the Panamint country, in the southern end of our county.

Irv. Mulholland, accompanied by Frank Carson, Ivan Bunney and Bev. Hunter, left here Wednesday morning with about 150 head of mules and horses which he will drive to Visalia for a market.

Mr. J. J. Gunn and wife came in from the Minnietta mine last Saturday. Mrs. Gunn stopped at her parents' home to remain during her mother's absence at Stockton, she having gone there on business.

We failed to mention in our last issue that Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery had returned from a visit to their old home at Ballarat. We understand that Monty is thinking strongly of returning there to reside.

The notice lost, strayed or stolen, certainly had the desired effect. Billy Grant, Mayor of Olancha and proprietor of Owens lake, has materialized, making his appearance on our streets on Sunday last, looking as happy and as smiling as a Cheshire cat.

E. A. Pueschel, editor of the *Kern Independent*, referred to one Jamieson in his paper in a slighting way in relation to jumping oil land. The aforesaid Jamieson proceeded to do up the Bakersfield editor according to the Queensbury rules, and ye editor was taken home in a cab. Moral—Editors carry a club.

We notice that the singing at the M. E. Church of late is splendid. The choir is composed of Mrs. Webb, organist; Misses Cook, Thompson and Webb, sopranos; Mrs. McLean and Miss Roughney, altos; B. H. Yandell, tenor; S. Lunt, baritone; F. Carson, bass. This is a voluntary choir and the good people of our midst should turn out and encourage them.

R. A. Hoskins, who has been Foreman of the Reward mine for the past three years, left last Wednesday evening on a visit to his aged parents, who live at Roseland, Nebraska. Mr. Hoskins, by his kind and considerate treatment of men in his employ, and strict business integrity has gained many warm and lifetime friends, who join with us in wishing him a pleasant visit and a safe and speedy return.

Peter McGann, who disappeared so mysteriously two weeks ago, has been heard from. Mr. J. Horton, of Bishop, who was on his way to Silver Peak overtook McGann, last Sunday a week ago, on the Deep Spring road between the toll house and Antelope springs, giving him a ride and furnishing him something to eat. Sheriff Given received a telegram on last Tuesday, from H. McNamara of Benton, stating that McGann had passed through there on his way to Bridgeport, Mono county.

Cong Gee Fant Choy.

The birth of the New Year is the 39th year of the 77th cycle. As the Chinese count 60 years to a cycle and commenced 2697 B. C., or the 26th year of the reign of Quong Sone, made its appearance last Monday evening at about 6 p. m., and was ushered in with the firing of firecrackers, bombs, etc., and we have had nearly a continuous bombardment all week. We have noticed that the night shift that have charge of the fireworks have not neglected their duty, but have selected the loudest bombs to fire off along about 2 or 3 a. m. The members of the Flowery Kingdom are supposed to liquidate all outstanding debts and accounts and commence the New Year with no outstanding liabilities. China gin, moonshine, cigars and confectionery were indulged in very freely, and all the whites that visited them were treated royally. As this is about the only holiday observed by them, they go in for a general feast and merry making for the whole week.

Installation and Banquet

The members of Invo Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M., of Independence, held a public installation in the Superior Court-Room last Saturday evening, Worshipful Master, John S. Gorman, officiating. After the incoming officers were installed all proceeded to the Norman House where the Masons had made preparations for a general banquet. To say that it was a feast fit for the Gods is putting it mildly, for it was indeed a spread that undoubtedly did the host proud. The tables were loaded with good things of which there was an abundance and as fast as the they were emptied, were cleared and made ready for others. We understand that over 200 people partook of the feast. After the banquet all that desired to dance adjourned to Mairs' Halll where the Independence orchestra was in waiting to furnish music for a grand ball, that the Masons had arranged for their friends. Ye scribe believes that everybody in this country likes to trip the light fantastic, as old and young seemed to be strictly in it. In the early part of the evening the hall was too small to accommodate the vast crowd, but later the older ones drew out leaving the younger people more room to dance, and dance they did until the wee small hours, when all retired, fully assured that the Masons of Inyo Lodge do nothing by halves, and all voted that they had been right royally entertained.

Entertainment

The entertainment last night, given by Prof. Hewett, was indeed a very creditable performance, in fact, it was the best performance that has been given in Independence for some time. The singing was good, their two voices blending nicely together. The Professor's violin solo on one string convinced all that the instrument was in the hands of a master. The triple-tongue cornet solo was good. The one act comedy was true to life and created lots of laughter. The principal event of the evening was the second-sight reading, when Zetta with her back to the audience and a sheet thrown over her could name any article the Prof. would exhibit. She was able to tell the time to a minute of any watch in the house, give name, make, kind and number of watch, read names on charms, dates on coins, etc. After the performance prizes were distributed as advertised; every admission ticket being numbererd and the coupon good for a chance in all the prizes. To-night there will be an entire change of programme. After the performance a dance will be given. Every admission ticket gives the holder a chance to win an elegant lady's gold watch, which will be given away this evening to the holder of the lucky number.

Illness of County Clerk Hession

Saturday evening about 8:30 p. m., Dennis Hession was taken with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. He was taken to his home immediately and medical aid summoned. Dr. Blair attending a patient at the Hession residence was called and afterward Dr. Woodin. The doctors remained with the patient all Saturday night and Sunday. Up to 1 o'clock a m., Monday morning hemorrhages occurred at frequent intervals. Tuesday at 10:30 Dr. Doyle, of Bishop, was wired and summoned for consultation. He responded immediately, and drove from Bishop in less than four hours, a distance of 44 miles, changing horses at Big Pine, Fish Springs and Black Rock. District Attorney Dehy meeting him at Black Rock and driving him to Independence. On his arrival the crisis seemed to have passed and the patient was resting easily, hemorrhages having become less frequent, and he seemed to be on the mend. Tuesday morning it was thought his chances for recovery were few, and his relatives at Big Pine were telegraphed for and arrived here Tuesday noon. The patient has improved steadily since Tuesday noon, and as we go to press he is still on the mend. We are informed that if there are no more hemorrhages, and with careful nursing, he will pull through all right, all of which we are indeed pleased to chronicle.

Under-Sheriff Willis went to Keeler Wednesday and arrested two Chinamen, Sam Kee Cham and Charley Hum, and brought them to Independence Thursday. These gentlemen of the Flowery Kingdom were engaged in the pastime of conducting an opium joint and running a fan tan game, all of which is contrary to law. They will have a hearing Saturday at 10 a. m.

Dr. McQueen left to-day for Lone Pine and will remain there a few days, creating as much agony as the time will allow. His wife accompanied him, which we consider a wise idea on her part.

We are informed that the parties who took the contract to run a certain number of feet on the Barnes & Anderson mine have completed their part of the work.

The Panamint country, one of the best mining regions in California, has a new town, called Borin, situated in the Slate Range district. Lots of miners and lots of money are going into the Panamint and pretty soon there will be lots of gold coming out of it. There is a good deal coming out of it even now. Our Randsburg correspondent says its gold output for this year will probably be $1,000,000. —*L. A. Mining Review.*

Constable J. W. Smith, of Ballarat, came in on Thursday morning's train with a prisoner by the name of J. M. Davis, who had been arrested for larceny and held over to appear before the Superior Court.

A party consisting of W. and J. Brockman, Frank Williams, George Cowser and Wm. Riggs, passed through Independence on Sunday last, with a 12-animal team on their way to Ballarat.

Hans Meyer will leave in a few days for Coso springs. Mr. Meyer is suffering acutely from rheumatism and he is in hopes that the waters of those springs will effect a permanent cure.

Geo. Montgomery and Treasurer Bunney were quail hunting yesterday and Mr. M. reports fourteen birds slaughtered. Geo whiz! We wonder who they bought them from?

Our postmaster issued money orders to the amount of $2,538, and there was drawn on the office money orders to the amount of $4,562, during the past month.

Hon T. B. Rickey, after spending a week in this vicinity looking after property interests, left for his Carson home last Tuesday morning.

The cry of "Go west, young man, go west!" is no longer the cry of those seeking fortune and adventure from this locality, but it is Ho, for Ballarat.

Peter McGann, Jr., who has been absent from Inyo county for about four years, came in on the train Thursday morning from Tuolumne county.

The attendance at our school for the past two weeks has not been as large as usual. Many of the pupils are suffering from bad colds.

V. G. Smith and family came down from Big Pine Tuesday, returning Wednesday. Mrs. Smith is a sister of Clerk Hession.

Mr. Richard Hession, Sr., of Big Pine, was called to Independence Tuesday on account of sickness of his son, Dennis Hession.

Mr. R. P. Hession, brother of County Clerk Hession, was telegraphed for Sunday and arrived here the same evening.

Mr. Casner and family passed through town to-day with a four-horse team on his way south

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.; of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said George W. Brady, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. W. Elbeshuiz for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 30th day of January, 1900.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous vinous malt, distilled fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors either in his own name and for his profit or benefit, whether on commission or otherwise or as agent or employee for any other person unless said person, his principal or employe shall first procure from the Tax Collector a ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permits or shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution, revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the business of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the proprietor thereof, and not permitted to be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. ... 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, state of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cheney, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

{SEAL.}

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:)

ORDINANCE No. 70.

Filed Jan. 6, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by the Board for such purpos.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attend upon the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00 the first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ord by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1900 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 1900, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.

4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal on March 2, 1900, viz.:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 805, for the S½ SE¼ Sec 23, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26 T 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kispert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S W AUSTIN, Register.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suit).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—

THIS FIRST CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
—x—
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral claims a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

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TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8:00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an impesing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and grand canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:20 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:43 p m
Gold Hill	10:52 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	To RENO.	To RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Tickes Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

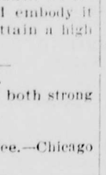
VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hois

$4200 Reward!

Can You Tell?

The Shortstory Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., will pay $4,200 in cash prizes, ranging from $100 to $500 each, to those who will tell in writing some unusual experience, thrilling adventure, or fascinating freak of the imagination in a style that will interest the hundreds of thousands of readers of THE BLACK CAT, the unique shortstory magazine which has won the title of "The story-telling hit of the century." This prize competition is open to all, and each story will be judged solely upon its merits without regard to the name or reputation of its writer; *but no story will be considered at all unless it is sent strictly in accordance with the printed conditions*, which will be mailed free, postage paid, to any one, together with 5 complete specimen stories, and many of the names and addresses, as references, of the men and women in all parts of America who have received over $30,000 cash, for BLACK CAT stories, also information of real value to all who are interested in earning money at home. Send address at once, as the contest closes March 31st. The Shortstory Publishing Co., 61 High-Hartford Street, Boston, Mass.



NOT ON THE TIME TABLE.

The Curious Reason For Which a Train Was Side Tracked.

In the rarefied atmosphere of the high tablelands of Mexico objects that are really a long way off appear to be close at hand. This has led to many ludicrous mistakes on the part of tourists, and even on the part of those having a knowledge of the peculiarity of the country.

The Mexican Central railroad has a tangent (section of track in which there is no curve) that is said to be the longest in the world. It is over 60 miles in length, and a locomotive headlight can be seen, of course, for a very long distance.

One evening a train rounded the curve approaching this tangent, and as it entered on the straight track its brakes suddenly began to grind. It soon came to a standstill, and the conductor, fearing that an accident had befallen the engine, hurried forward, and was shown by the engineer a light that was twinkling and dancing on the track directly ahead.

"A headlight, sure," the engineer said. "Must be an extra and the dispatchers have overlooked it, for orders do not mention it."

"Guess you are right," the conductor replied, "but I never knew the dispatchers to be so careless before. Anywhere but on this tangent there would have been a collision and somebody killed. We'd better move ahead slowly to the next side track. We can't tell just how near that train may be, and we will wait for it to pass us there."

They reached the side track in safety, and, drawing in on it, awaited the coming of the other train. Half an hour passed, and the engineer was fuming, wondering how much longer he was to be delayed, when the conductor called him to step out to the main line.

"What do you think of that headlight, now?" he asked, when the engineer had joined him. "Seems to have got clear up and off the road."

The engineer gazed at the twinkling light, then, "Venus, by Jupiter!" he exclaimed. "Billy, we've side tracked to let a star go by, or my name's not Smith!"—Youth's Companion.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

The Difference Being Well Dressed Made to a Cabinet Official.

"Yes, the clothes a man wears make a great deal of difference in this world, especially in official life," remarked the private secretary of a cabinet official, who is compelled to see many people and to hold many more people at bay.

"I was especially struck with the importance of clothing some time ago," continued the official, "when the assistant secretary was absent and it was my duty to stave all the callers off the secretary. I do that often, but when the assistant secretaries are here they help a great deal.

"Well, I noticed on the occasion I referred to that I had no trouble in keeping people away when I wore my Prince Albert and looked like the real thing. When I told them that the secretary was too busy to see callers, they thought I owned the whole place and walked away without remonstrance or without saying that their business was very important and they were sure they would be seen if I would just take their names to the secretary.

"When I wore an average looking business suit, which might look just a little bit shabby, the callers didn't pay much attention to what I said. It was more difficult than you can imagine to get them to go away. They would find all kinds of excuses to remain and to get me to present their names to the secretary. The difference was so appreciable as to be noticed by others in the room. I found that it paid me to go well dressed on all occasions and that I was much more useful to my executive head."—Washington Star.

Coined Words.

Coined words! I have made a little study of them myself, always with disappointing results. I always run across them after discovering them, somewhere about 100 years before the birth of the inventor. I once coined a name, away back in 1876, for one of my so called humorous characters—Bilderback. I put the Bilderback family in jocus print for several years. One night, about 1887, I lectured in Salem, N. J., and told one of my Bilderback stories. The audience was convulsed with more mirth than the story called for. After the lecture I was introduced to about a dozen Bilderbacks, who enjoyed my story more than any one else.—Robert J. Burdette in Chautauquan.

Wherein They Differed.

Dr. Emily Blackwell, one of the pioneers of her sex in medicine, heard a young physician deliver a fierce diatribe against opening the doors of the profession to women. When he ceased, she asked:

"Will you please tell me one reason why they should not practice medicine?"

"Certainly, madam. They haven't the muscle, the brawn, the physical strength."

"I see, sir. Your conception of a sickroom is a slaughter house. Mine is not."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Blaine and Thurman.

The senate has always been controlled by lawyers, who are the aristocratic class in the United States, and Blaine was at a disadvantage because he did not belong to the profession.

The law lords were disposed to disparage and flout him, but he was disrespectful to the verge of irreverence.

"Does the senator from Maine think I am an idiot?" roared Thurman, in reply to an interrogatory Blaine put to him one day in the Pacific railroad debate.

"Well," bellowed Blaine, "that depends entirely on the answer you make to my question!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Accuracy.

The idea that a strict fidelity to truth demands accuracy is one which is seldom entertained, but until we receive it as a principle and embody it in action we shall never attain a high degree of truthfulness.

The Extremes.

Hobbs—My landlady has both strong and weak points.

Dobbs—What are they?

Hobbs—Butter and coffee.—Chicago News.

Prosperity for 1900.

Indications point to great prosperity for the coming year. This is a sign of a healthy nature. The success of a country, as well as of an individual, depends upon health. If you have any stomach trouble try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which cures dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness.

Ruskin: The infinity of God is not mysterious, it is only unfathomable—not concealed, but incomprehensible. It is a clear infinity—the darkness of the pure, unsearchable sea.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Golf playing on Sunday may or may not be wicked. The recording angel is kept a good deal busier by the amateur who fozzles than the player who simply abuses his caddie.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Not skin deep—blood deep! Pure healthy blood means pure, healthy complexion. Cascarets make the blood pure and healthy. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Dilwyn: People are commonly so employed in pointing out faults in those before them as to forget that some behind them may at the same time be descanting on their own.

If you like good coffee why not try Yelocros Java & Mocha? Under the supervision of one firm from tree to cup. Dealers sell it at 35c per pound. Read the liberal offer in their ad. of to-day's issue.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

5 DROPS The Pleasantest, Most Powerful and Effective Never failing Remedy for **La Grippe, Catarrh, Rheumatism.**

TRADE MARK. Will cure any ache or pain known to the human body. Send for a trial bottle, 25c. This offer lasts 30 days only. Large bottle (300 doses of 5 DROPS each) $1.00 or 3 for $2.50.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
167 and 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1875.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He Did: a Cut.

In a rural community in one of the middle states dwelt a man who made a vow in 1856 that he would wear his hair and beard untrimmed until John C. Fremont should be elected president of the United States.

He kept that vow for 40 years, at the end of which time he had nearly a half bushel of hair on his head and face. Then, coming to the conclusion, toward which his mind had been gradually working for a long time, that General Fremont's death in the interval had practically absolved him from his vow, he decided to have his hair cut and his beard shaved off clean. On his next visit to the county seat he went to a barber shop and was soon relieved of the hirsute burden he had carried for four decades.

"How much?" he asked.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar?" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion.

True Dream of Br'er Williams.

"After dis," said the old colored farmer, "I ain't gwine tek nobody's advice 'bout whar I orter keep my money. You know, Br'er Williams tol' me dat banks wuz onsafe—dat dey all time failin en swallerin up what yo' puts in 'um?"

"He did?"

"Dat what he done! En he say, 'W'en yo' sells yo' cotton, tek yo' money en dig a hole in de ground en bury it.'"

"En yo' done lak he say?"

"I did, fer sho'! En what yo' reckon? Br'er Williams gone ter bed dat night, en, please God, he see money in his dream, en whilst he wuz in a trance en walkin in his sleep de sperit what wuz a-movin er 'im led right whar dat money wuz, en 'fo' he knowed it he had done digged it up en lef' de state wid it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Modern books, however rapidly they may deteriorate from other causes, are protected from bookworms by the chemicals used in paper making.

"Take Time by The Forelock."

Don't wait until sickness overtakes you. When that tired feeling, the first rheumatic pain, the first warnings of impure blood are manifest, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will rescue your health and probably save a serious sickness. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

LET US ALL LAUGH.

JOKES FROM THE PENS OF VARIOUS HUMORISTS.

Pleasant Incidents Occurring the World Over—Sayings that Are Cheerful to Old or Young—Funny Selections that You Will Enjoy.

As they bent solicitously over him, the man who had been kicked by a horse opened his eyes. "Have you any last wish?" they asked him.

"Yes," he murmured. "Have an automobile hearse at the funeral."

Revenge, it seemed, was strong even in death.—New York Press.

Her Specialty.

The Prompter—So your wife has gone into vaudeville?

The Comedian—Yes.

The Prompter—What line of work?

The Comedian—Oh, curtain lectures I suppose.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Too Numerous.

Young Wife (poutingly)—You haven't given me anything since we've been married.

Young Husband (facetiously)—Why, I'm always giving you kisses, darling.

Young Wife—Oh, those don't count.

Young Husband—No, they're countless.

Origin.

"'It is a woman's lot to suffer in silence!' I wonder what is the origin of that sentiment?"

"Perhaps it's a corruption of the truth that a silent woman suffers a lot."—Detroit Journal.

What Shall the Poor Girl Do?

"Oh, Minna, I'm in despair! Arthur promises if I marry him he'll give up his life of dissipation, and Franz threatens if I don't marry him he'll begin a life of dissipation. Now what shall I do?"—Lustige Blaetter.

Matrimonial Repartee.

"You are your own worst enemy," she said.

"Why do you keep reminding me of the fact that I deliberately asked you to marry me?" he returned.—Chicago Evening Post.

Tried the Experiment.

"My! hasn't that woman a sour looking face?"

"Yes. She must have heard that lemon juice was good for the complexion."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

No Skin Game.

"What do you think," said the Arctic fox, "about this boundary brush?"

"Oh," answered the marten, "it's just as well to be fur-bearing."—New York Press.

Safe.

"Disgraceful! I should think society would turn him down."

"No danger of that. He's one of the 'high lights.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Financial Estrangement.

"What cold glances Wiggins gives you, Billy."

"Yes; he owes me $5 and I owe him $4. He's mad because I don't pay him."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not to Be Trifled With.

"Whatcher gwine do wid dat razor?"

"I'm lookin' foh dat drug sto' man. Ast him foh a box o' face powder, an' he dun sol' me lampblack."

Arms.

"I wonder why these emblems are called arms?"

"Well, you know, a family with arms have a good deal that would otherwise be quite beyond their reach."—Detroit Journal.

He Was the Favorite.

Tom—So you became engaged to Miss Willing while tandem riding, did you? Jack—Well, not exactly. We were climbing a hill when I proposed and I won in a walk—see?

No Basis of Agreement.

"Your church, I am informed," said the man who was in search of information, "takes care of its preachers when they become too old for active service?"

"It does," replied the man who had the information to give out.

"At what age is it usually considered they ought to go on the retired list?"

"It is hard to tell. There is frequently a difference of thirty years between the estimate of the congregation and that of the preacher."—Chicago Journal.

Rather Indefinite.

"I think," remarked the front-row patron of burlesque shows, as he climbed into the barber chair, "that I'll have a hair cut."

"Yes, sir," answered the tonsorial artist. "Which one, please?"—Chicago News.

The Logic of It.

Old Lady—Why do you have such a dirty, grimy face?

Hobo—I s'pose, lady, it comes from travelin' on me cheek.—Philadelphia Record.

Considerate.

"What a lovely waste basket the editor has."

"Yes, he's so kind hearted he means the poet's lines shall fall in pleasant places."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

This Preposterous Age.

"Why did the beautiful Miss Punk have two wedding ceremonies?"

"The biograph man was late, so they had to go through the service again."—Chicago Record.

With the Heel Toward the Door.

Rev. Fiddle, D. D.—May I leave a few tracts?

Farmer—Certainly! Here, Towser!

Comparing Notes.

Mrs. Jones—My husband is the light of my life.

Mrs. Smith—So is mine. One of the kind that smokes and goes out nights.

An Important Distinction.

"I lost my purse this afternoon."

"Gracious, Julia, were you going shopping or coming back?"—Chicago Record.

How He Avoided It.

Hoax—I never can bear to see a woman stand in the street car.

Joax—Same here. I always buy a paper.

Modern Improvements.

Irate Tenant—It's colder than all get out in our apartments this morning. Why isn't the heat turned on?

Janitor—It's turned on in the rooms I occupy and just as soon as they get warm I'll turn it on in the rest of the building.

Feminine Economy.

Husband—What's this? Another $25 milliner's bill? I thought we had decided to be more economical.

Wife—Well, didn't I spend two days looking for your new winter suit, and didn't I finally get one for $6.98 that they wanted $7 for?

In Her Line.

Wife—I found a place to-day where I can get a $12 wrap for $7.98.

Husband—Very well. To-morrow go out and find a place where I can get the $7.98.

Amazement.

Countrywoman (at the dress parade)—My! my! What a wonderful thing discipline is; a whole regiment assembled, and each man holds his tongue!—Meggendorfer's Humoristische Blaetter.

Wanted It from the Start.

Little Willie—Say, pa, was the earth created before man?

Pa—Yes, my son.

Little Willie—Why was it?

Pa—It was probably known that it would be the first thing he'd want when he arrived.

Why He Took His Departure.

Cholly—I never shall marry a strong-minded woman, never.

Minerva—No, of course, you won't. The woman you marry will be weak-minded, I am sure.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Reward in Sight.

"What makes you so devoted to golf, Mr. Poddington?"

"Well, you see, somebody always gives a dinner after the game."—Indianapolis Journal.

"And Thrift Is Blessing."

The Pedestrian—You keep a horse! Why, I had no idea you were so thrifty.

"Oh, yes. I deposit regularly in the savings bank all the money I borrow from my friends."—Life.

The Tip that Failed.

"Haven't you forgotten something, sir?" asked the waiter, who expected a tip.

"Very likely," replied the feeder. "You kept me waiting so long that I've forgotten who I am."—Philadelphia North American.

The Reason for It.

He had come into the office to secure a game license. Before making application he did considerable blowing about what luck he had always had and how much greater it was to be this season. Briefly, he made the clerk tired.

He was asked the usual questions when he applied for the license.

"What's your name?"

"How old are you?"

"What's your mother's maiden name?"

"What's your father's name?"

"Where do you live?"

"Say, look here," said the hunter bold, "what's all this nonsens of a game way? What difference does it make where I live and all that?"

"Just to assist the coroner in disposing of the remains when you are returned," replied the clerk without looking up.

And three or four in the room with great unkindness, laughed aloud.—Detroit Free Press.

Antiquity of Windmills.

Windmills, though only now becoming popular for pumping water, were known in Europe so far back as 1105.

SHELVED HIS INVENTION.

An Experience Which Taught the Mechanical Expert a Lesson.

One of the best mechanical engineers in New Orleans told an interesting story apropos of the tribulations of inventors. "About three years ago," he said, "I got up a little device that greatly simplified the working of a certain type of pump. I took out patents that cost me in the neighborhood of $200, including attorney's fees, and finally submitted the thing to a big manufacturing concern in the north. The proprietors at once conceded the merit of the invention and offered me $500 down and a royalty of $125 on each one used. The cash payment amounted to nothing, for it really fell short of covering my time and expenses, but the royalty was generous, and I figured it out that it would yield me an income of $3,000 or $4,000 for several years—perhaps longer, it depended on how soon something better entered the field.

"Accordingly, I accepted the proposition and transferred all my right. Now, how much do you think I actually received? Not a penny! No, I haven't been cheated; at least, all the accounts have been perfectly straight. The trouble is they never put the device on the market. They simply stuck the patents and drawings in a pigeonhole and there they remain to this day.

"Why did they do it, did you ask? To save money. The public is very well suited with their pump as it stands, and it is doubtful if they could get any more for it with my improvement added. Such a step would merely cut down the net profit, so they prefer to let well enough alone. It was necessary, of course, to get my invention safely shelved, or it might have been taken up by some enterprising rival, and the only earthly reason for spending $500 on the thing was to put it out of the way. It was rather rough on me, to be sure, but the experience was valuable, and I won't get caught that way again."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Coats That Last a Century.

To wear your grandfather's coat would not seem much of an honor, but to John Chinaman it is the greatest felicity. Not only is the common looking, shapeless blue blouse of his ancestor prized because it is his ancestor's, but because of its intrinsic value. The clothing usually worn by the Chinese is of the purest silk and costs anywhere from $100 to $250 a suit.

As a nation the Chinese object to wearing clothing of any other kind, and centuries of experiment have taught them how best to make up the costly caterpillar thread into the most durable form. On this account the Chinese dress, though of purer material, has none of the sheen usually associated with silk, a peculiarity which has resulted in the erroneous ideas as to their composition. All the garments are made in China and are only exported for the personal use of Celestials in foreign countries.

Owing to their cost, however, they are only purchased at long intervals, each garment being of so durable a character that they are handed down to the third and even the fourth generation. Wear appears to rather improve them than otherwise, with the result that the coat of the father or grandfather often has more intrinsic value than the newer and less worn articles.—Omaha World-Herald.

The Walls Ran Down.

The Irishman who went up in the hotel lift without knowing what it was did not recover easily from the surprise. He relates the story in this way:

"I wint to the hotel, and, says I, 'Is Misther Smith in?'

"'Yes,' said the man with the sojer cap. 'Will yez step in?'

"So I steps into the closet, and all of a suddint he pulls the rope, and—its the truth I'ze telling yez—the walls of the building began running down to the cellar.

"'Och, murther!' says I. 'What'll become of Bridget and the children which was left below there?'

"Says the sojer cap man: 'Be aisy, sorr. They'll be all right when yez come down.'

"'Come down, is it?' says I. 'And it is no closet at all, but a haythenish balloon, that yez got me in!'

"And wid that the walls stood stock still, and he opened the door, and there I was wid the roof just over my head! And, begorra, that's what saved me from going up to the hevins intirely!"—Irish Independent.

Steadfast Nature.

"I have seen Brother Bruggetts grow from a poor young man to a middle aged millionaire," said the aged minister, "and it has not changed him one bit. When he first entered my church, he established the habit of putting a quarter in the plate every Sunday, and, though he has since grown rich, he puts in his 25 cents."—Indianapolis Journal.

Why He Was Wakeful.

"Didn't sleep a wink last night," said the dyspeptic.

"Overwork?"

"No; I heard one of those songs about slumber sweetly, sweet dreams be thine, and the confounded tune kept running through my head all night!"—Washington Star.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

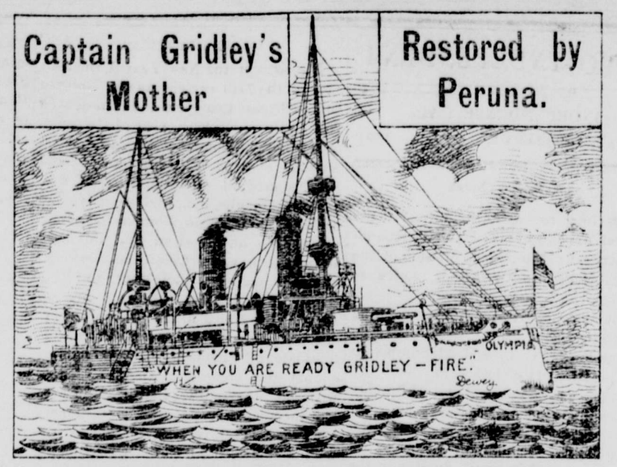
CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Captain Gridley's Mother Restored by Peruna.



DEWEY'S FLAG SHIP OLYMPIA—CAPTAIN GRIDLEY, COMMANDER.

Mrs. Gridley, Mother of Captain Gridley, who was in command of Dewey's flag ship, at the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, says of our remedy, Peruna:

"At the solicitation of a friend I used Peruna, and can truthfully say it is a grand tonic and is a woman's friend, and should be used in every household. After using it for a short period I feel like a new person." ANN E. GRIDLEY.

Nearly all our ills are due to catarrh. We are liable to have catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and pelvic organs. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for free book.

A Happy Thought.

The spontaneous and happy wit of the late Isaac H. Bromley, for many years a writer of New York Tribune leaders, is recalled by the example below:

One day in The Tribune office the veteran journalist Charles T. Congdon was talking of the delightful reading he had found in Bayle's Dictionary and remarked that if he were ever in jail he would be quite contented with that book.

"Of course you would," said Bromley. "If you had Bayle, you could get out."

Getting Out of a Corner.

"What a beautiful lounge!"

"Yes. That's a birthday present from my husband. He always gives me a present that costs him as many dollars as I am years old."

"That's nice of him. It reconciles one to growing old. By the way, I have a lounge at home like that, but not nearly as fine, and we paid $38 for it."

"Is that all? This—this didn't cost nearly as much as that."—Chicago Tribune.

A Moderate Man.

"How much is this soap a cake?"

"Take two for 15 cents."

"Two? Do you think I buy soap by the wholesale?"—Fliegende Blatter.

No trait of character is more valuable to a woman than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us.

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
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ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples and Purify the Blood. Aid Digestion and Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, we will mail sample free, or full box for 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philada., Penna. Sold by Druggists.

Horrid Rheumatic Pains
Are caused by the impurities in the blood. You will be relieved of the pain quickly, your blood will be made pure by
Moore's Revealed Remedy
Easy and pleasant to take. One bottle gives relief. $1.00 per bottle at your druggist's.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark. Price $1.00
CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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THE MILKMAID.

In days of old the milkmaid went
About with dimpled arms.
In days of old the poet loved
To sing the milkmaid's charms.

In days of old the lowing kine
Obeyed the milkmaid's call—
In days of old the milkmaid was
The merriest maid of all.

In days of old the artist took
His brush and showed us how
The milkmaid went to work upon
The wrong side of the cow.

In days of old the milkmaid's song
Resounded through the land,
And many a gallant's lips were pressed
Upon the milkmaid's hand.

Alas! Old Bossy heeds no more
The merry milkmaid's calls,
For the milkmaid of to-day's a man
In greasy overalls.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Act of Providence

"YES," cried my friend Amory, as he rose to go, "the whole world is run by chance, and no one can make me think differently."

We had been spending an evening at whist, and now that the game was over, we four had enjoyed a social cigar before separating.

The talk had turned upon serious matters, and Amory, an agnostic, had advanced his favorite theory that everything was governed by chance alone.

Clark, who had studied for the ministry, but was now in business, had combated with him for a vigorous half hour, and as the night was cold, and we were about to part, it was evident from Amory's last remark that he had not been convinced.

"For myself," said I, also rising, "I have listened to you both, and have said nothing; but if you will come to my rooms to-morrow night I agree to tell you a story that bears upon the matter, and then you can better decide which theory is the right one."

It was agreed, and the next night, after a little supper, my three friends settled themselves about my open fire and told me to begin.

"You will remember my brother-in-law, Merriam, of the navy? Well, thirteen years ago, he was in Paris, on leave. He had a good-looking, smart valet, for he knew but little of the customs of the country, and needed some one to assist him, and he thought he had a most desirable servant, until one night he awoke to see the fellow at his cash box with a dark lantern at one side.

"Ned did not wait, but springing from his bed he seized the man, and they had a hand-to-hand struggle in the dark, for the lantern was overturned the first thing.

"Merriam was of good size, and it was evident that he was about overpowering the valet when the fellow stabbed him, and slipped from his grasp out of the door and escaped. The wound was not a bad one, and as he had in turn given the thief a good pounding he did not follow.

"Upon examining his cash box he found that the man had only taken some 200 francs and a handsome meerschaum pipe that he had recently bought, and, feeling himself a stranger in a strange land, he concluded to call the matter square and not to go to the police at all, which conclusion he followed, and he never saw his valet in France again.

"When he returned home, naturally he told of the experience and described the pipe to me, as it was a curious one, and seemed to be the thing that he most regretted losing.

"It was a Turk's head, small, and with flowing hair and beard, with the mouth open, as if laughing, and in the back of the mouth the artist had inserted one small gold tooth that could only be seen if you knew where to look for it.

"It was just the sort of thing a naval officer would fancy and spend his money for, and, as I say, it was the one article that Ned most seemed to miss by the robbery.

"Five years after the occurrence that I have related, an old client of mine introduced me to a gentleman one day by the name of Dupray. He was a Frenchman who had come to England to engage in business, and in some way had become acquainted with Mr. Leroy.

"Leroy was a merchant, rich, queer, and with no family but his daughter. Now this daughter, strangely enough, was entirely opposite to her father.

"He was homely, she was beautiful. he was queer and rough; she was one of the sweetest women that I ever had the good fortune to meet. He wanted everything his way and she was willing to do his will in every particular but one, and in that I upheld her against her father, and to his disgust.

"She wanted to marry a young man who was a doctor in a neighboring town, while her father desired that she should make a grand match with some one who should raise her from the level on which she was born.

"A few days after my first meeting with Dupray, Leroy came to my office in a most merry frame of mind, and in a few moments announced to me that the Frenchman was in love with his daughter, and would marry her if he would allow it.

"The Frenchman was willing to settle on her all the property that her father might leave her, so that he was not after her fortune.

"'He's a fine man, too, Hamilton,' said the old merchant, rubbing his hands; 'comes of one of the old families, and has plenty of money. I think we shall make a good thing of it if Marcia marries him.'

"'Well, I suppose she will, of course, if you demand it,' said I, knowing how strong was his control over her, and wondering whether she had given the young doctor up. 'What does she say?'

"The old fellow's face sobered.

"'That girl's the apple of my eye, as you know, but she's as stubborn as her old daddy. She refuses, unless I can produce what she calls proof of the high standing of Dupray, and he has sent to France for the papers.'

"I thought for a moment, and then said:

"'Was the wedding to have been at once, before she made this demand?'

"'That's it. I wanted her to have him, and he wanted her at once, for we were to go to the continent together—and make the wedding trip a sort of business trip, too. But—confound it—you know the girl, and she has simply backed out until the papers come. It's all right, though, and in two weeks the matter will be arranged.'

"I cogitated a little and then said:

"'Better have the settlement drawn while you are waiting. I suppose you intend to give Marcia everything, and you might make the will and then have Dupray sign the settlement, or at least have it all drawn up so that it can be signed when the time comes. I tell you that I want to draw that paper, for while your foreign son-in-law may be the best fellow in the world, and willing to promise everything now, I am going to put British law about his neck, so that he will have to keep his promise by-and-by if he should want to change his mind.'

"The old man laughed.

"'I know you were always in favor of that young doctor, and he's a good enough fellow, but now that a better man has come along and wants my girl, and she is willing, he's going to have her. But it's right that everything should be done in proper form, and I'll bring Dupray down in a day or two and we'll fix the things up.'

"Three days later, one afternoon, Leroy and the Frenchman came into the office. Dupray was as polite as one could ask, and yielded a quick consent to all the suggestions I made with relation to the papers to be executed; but, somehow, as I began to write, I felt that he was not friendly with me, and that he laid it at my door that these papers were being brought to a head so certainly before the marriage.

"You may be sure that when that idea took possession of my mind, I was stubborn enough to determine that the papers should be drawn and signed that day; and when Leroy proposed that they should leave me to my writing, while they went and had a smoke, I said:

"'No, smoke here; and then when I want you to sign I shall not have to run after you.'

"And they sat down.

"Leroy took out some cigars, and offered one to the Frenchman and one to me. I declined, as I did not like to smoke and work, and the Frenchman declined, saying that he preferred a pipe, producing from his inside pocket a handsome meerschaum, and proceeded to fill and light it.

"Remember that this was more than five years since my brother-in-law had told me of his foreign experience, and I doubt if I had thought of it even for half that time.

"Well, the two men smoked and I wrote, but all the time with that uneasy feeling that sometimes comes when you are not in accord with your surroundings, and it was with satisfaction that after an hour I completed the first draft of the paper and laid down my pen to read it to the high contracting parties.

"As I turned in my chair with the agreement in my hand, Leroy threw away the stub of his third cigar, while the Frenchman removed his pipe from his lips and drew nearer to me to listen carefully to the legal bars that he knew I was preparing to keep him out of the money. I felt pleased to think that it was so, and perhaps my face showed a trace too much of that pleasure.

"As I began to read, the man replaced his pipe in his mouth, and from time to time blew clouds of soft, aromatic smoke in my face; but as I was a smoker myself, I determined not to allow this to disconcert me, as I had no doubt he intended it to do, but read steadily on. When an agreement had been covered, I would pause and look at Leroy for his approval, then continue to read.

"At one of these pauses, for no known reason, my eyes turned upon the pipe held loosely in the Frenchman's hand as he sat listening at my side, and my heart leaped into my very mouth as I saw that it was a Turk's head, small and with flowing hair and beard, with an open, laughing mouth, wherein gleamed a single small gold tooth.

"It was the pipe that my brother-in-law had described to me as having been stolen by his valet.

"'May I see your handsome pipe?' said I, extending my hand, while my eyes studied the face of the Frenchman. 'It certainly is a beautiful one, and very odd. Where did you find it?'

"For an instant the fellow hesitated, his mouth twitching, then he handed the pipe to me, replying:

"'I purchased it in Paris some years ago, from a friend who imports them. I think it rather a curio in its way myself.'

"'It surely is,' I said, 'for I never saw but one like it, and that belonged to a naval officer, Lieut. Merriam. It was stolen from him, I think, in Paris.'

"The man's face flamed in an instant.

"'What!' he cried, 'do you accuse me of stealing this pipe? Do you call me a thief?'

"As he spoke, the door of the outer office swung slowly open, a man entered who advanced directly to our group. I looked up in surprise, but before I could speak the newcomer said:

"'No, Felix, he does not; but I do. This is my pipe, and this is the man who stole it from me five years ago!' And with a quick motion he seized the article in question. 'And now will you kindly call the police?'

"It was unnecessary. With a single, startled curse, the Frenchman fled before I could raise from my chair, and Merriam, home unexpectedly on leave, turned to grasp my hand, with a laugh, saying:

"'How I frightened that rascal! what was he doing here?'

"'Only some business with my friend, Mr. Leroy, here,' said I, with a meaning look at the old merchant; 'but I think we are well rid of him, and shall not seek to follow him. Was it not strange that you should have happened to come in at the very moment when I had told him that the pipe was similar to the one which you lost? A lucky chance, I call it—'

"'No, sir, it was no chance,' interrupted Mr. Leroy, 'but an act of Providence direct to prove to me that I am an old fool, and to save my girl. Hamilton, you may tear those papers up. My Marcia will marry the man of her choice, if she marries at all. Good day!'"—New York Weekly.

WOODEN INDIANS OUT OF STYLE.

Molded Cigar Signs Have Become the Vogue of Late Years.

Wooden Indians, bemoans a man who had carved them for years, have gone out of fashion and his occupation is disappearing with them. Luckily, he is the only one in the business still and there is employment enough for him, although prospects for some years have been of such a character that no recruits have been added to this calling and with him it will die out of New York. Tobacco shops in these days are, according to his experience, not especially anxious to possess an Indian as a sign of their business. In case they select this advertisement a molded Indian serves their purpose just as well, and the former ambition of tobacconists to place in front of a store a well-carved presentiment of the native American no longer exists. Degenerate cigarette shops uptown call attention to their business by means of an exhibit which, compared with an Indian, carved or molded, seems a lamentable decline in taste and aesthetics. The swarthy young women with beaded jackets and fezes who make cigarettes in the shop windows still are potent in attracting crowds to watch them. One who has seen them frequently must be suprised that the tobacconist business could possibly be improved by the contemplation of these young women at work. If anything could destroy the ideas of delicacy and exquisiteness connected with the Turkish cigarette it would be a sight of these women.

The wood carver complains that the tobacconists are not the only persons who have ceased to demand his handiwork. The circuses, for which he used to carve all kinds of show wagons for the street parades, no longer call on him or any other wood carver, but have them made by a cheaper process of molding, if they want such articles. It is easy enough for any person who has seen a circus parade in recent years to realize that there must be little demand for any work in that direction. For fifteen years one circus parade has exhibited annually the same set of gilded wagons, without even the change that might come from a little fresh paint.—New York Sun.

Effect of Altitude.

Perhaps in no State of the Union has climate so much to do with the character of the people as in Colorado, is the contention of a writer in Ainslee's. He says in part:

"Go into Colorado; climb the long ascent from the level of the Missouri, and then as you emerge from the train into the handsomely improved streets, and among the unsurpassed brick and stone residences of Denver, feel your head swim with the lofty altitude and the rarefied air; then realize that the miners went on a mile further into the air, that they are working and taking out millions of dollars of gold to the present day a mile higher in the air, at Cripple Creek, at Leadville and a dozen other places: it will make you pause to think what exaltation there is in dwelling there always, what staying powers the pioneers must have had. Wait a day or so, until the vertigo has passed away, and the exhilaration comes to you that always comes when you have climbed a mountain and stood upon its top and gazed out over a wide world that expands below you; then you will begin to feel that electric, that nervous surcharge, that indomitable, undiscourageable, almost towering spirit of elevation and still further elevation that makes Colorado almost the liveliest, the most irrepressible, the most determined element in the American body, social and politic."

Ready Answer.

Everything possible, of course, is named for Admiral Dewey in these days. There are "Dewey" hats, "Dewey" shoes, collars, neckties, articles of furniture, cigars, and so forth, to an endless extent, and even certain dishes at restaurants are named in his honor.

A guest at a lunch counter on the day the Admiral landed at New York observed "Dewey cakes" on the bill of fare and called for some.

"Waiter," he said, after he had tasted them, "are these your Dewey cakes?"

"Yes, sir."

"They taste very much like the 'General —— cakes' I got here not long ago."

"Oh, no, sir," replied the waiter. "They've got lots more ginger in them."

Poles in Russia.

The Czar has revoked the law which, since 1865, has forbidden Poles to acquire real estate except by inheritance. They will still be restricted, however, both in Poland and in Western Russia, to sixty-five hectares for one family.

Spain's Sunday Schools.

In all Spain there are only 3,230 children in the Sunday schools.

A WOMAN'S WILL.

A FEMALE over 12 years of age in New Mexico and over 16 in New York may bequeath her personal property. But 18 is the age fixed for devising real estate in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Washington, while in the other States the testatrix must be 21 years of age. Married women may devise their separate estates in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. It is necessary in the other States that a married woman have the written consent of her husband before disposing of her property by will. An unmarried woman's will is legally revoked by marriage, but her property may be arranged in such a manner as to permit her to dispose of it after marriage as she may desire. The person making the will is called the testator; feminine testatrix. A will is of no effect until the death of the testator, and may be changed or canceled at any time by him. A will may be revoked by marriage, a codicil, destruction of will, disposing of property devised in the will, or by the execution of another will, as the last will annuls the power of any preceding one. If real estate is conveyed by will, it should be done in accordance with the laws of the State or county in which the land is located, but personal property is conveyed in harmony with the laws of the place in which the testator resides.—Woman's Home Companion.

Dr. Lucy Wilson's Work.

Dr. Lucy Langdon Williams Wilson, who holds the chair of biology at the Girls' normal school, Philadelphia, has arranged an exhibit of the biological work of the school, which is to be sent to the Paris exposition. The collection, which has been made at Mrs. Wilson's own expense, costing probably about $500, consists of sixty-six charts, illustrating very clearly the course of study and the methods of instruction used at the school, and 100 neatly bound volumes of the pupils' work. One-half of the charts illustrate the nature work taught in the school of practice, and the other half represents the laboratory work of the students of the Normal school. The charts are printed in French and English, and pictures and drawings explain the work of each grade. The books contain the written exercises and drawings of plant and animal life done by the pupils.

DR. WILSON.

Cecil Rhodes' Sisters.

These are the two sisters of the "Diamond King," Cecil J. Rhodes. Although their brother, who has made $75,000,000 mining diamonds in South

CECIL RHODES' TWO SISTERS.

Africa, showers the lustrous gems upon them the sensible young women never use diamonds for personal adornment. Both are genuine English girls, fond of outdoor life and devoted to horses. It is due to their influence that Mr. Rhodes no longer avoids the fair sex as once he did.

The Well-Dressed Woman.

The majority of European women are in one degree or another of a mind with the English woman who said that "there was no use in being well dressed at home, because everybody in the town knew who she was, and that there was no use of dressing well when she went elsewhere, because then nobody knew who she was."

This is an altogether different attitude from that of the American woman, who feels that she owes it to herself to be well dressed, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. American writers who go into raptures about the originality of the Parisienne ought to have these facts brought home to them.

The Busy Woman's Time.

The busy woman who has discovered how to use her time is certain to become successful. It is not the bustling, rushing, hurrying woman who uses it to the best advantage. She frequently imposes on people, who believe that she is a great worker, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. As a matter of fact, she is generally the one who does least. She spends her energy in talking, but it is the quiet, self-possessed woman who is the real busy one. Apart from the capacity of working quietly and persistently, there is the necessity for using the minutes to advantage—a very difficult task at all times.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to work is the thoughtlessness of those acquaintances who drop in from time to time "just for a moment's chat," or "to wait for the next car." If one had nothing to do this would be extremely pleasant; but when it really means that the hours of work must be indefinitely lengthened until lost time has been made up the pleasantness of such a proceeding fails to strike the busy one. The housekeeping woman has no notion of the value of time. How can it be otherwise when she generally has too much of it on hand?

As to Invitations.

If you know that the friend whom you are inviting has a visitor staying with her, you should by all means include the visitor. If you cannot at that time invite your friend's guest to your dinner or luncheon it would be better to defer your invitation to your friend until a time when she has no one with her.

You may request an invitation for a dance for a stranger in town, for a young relative, or for a young man who dances whose acquaintance you know would be agreeable to the prospective hostess.

For card parties, luncheons and dinners you can never request an invitation, even for a guest staying in your house. You can only let your hostess know that you have a visitor, thus leaving her free to do what seems best to her. You are at liberty to take your guest to an afternoon tea, to a large evening reception or to any affair to which the number of guests is evidently unlimited, without previously notifying your hostess.

You cannot ask a hostess for an invitation for a resident of the same city unless this person is a newcomer. For most social events you can freely ask an invitation for a man or a distinguished stranger; less often is it proper to ask one for a married couple.—Woman's Home Companion.

Returns with a Title.

The wife of Count Forest-Divonne, who has been transferred to the French embassy at Washington, has been gladly welcomed back to the city of her girlhood conquests. The countess is extremely beautiful, and is one of the few American women who have been received with open arms by the old regime in France, and to whom all the salons in the Fauborg St. Germain stand wide open. She has not paid many visits to the States since her marriage some years ago, at which time Count Divonne was an attache of the French legation at Washington. The wedding was of such magnificence that it is still talked about in Washington's smart circles. It is to be said, too, that the marriage has been a far happier one than has been the rule with Franco-American alliances.

COUNTESS DIVONNE.

Orange Blossoms.

There is a tendency toward the discarding of orange blossoms at weddings ultra-fashionable, which is termed iconoclasm by those who consider the use of these fragrant flowers indispensable by the bride who would be true to all the traditions regarding wedding finery. The orange branch bears flowers and fruit at one time, and is therefore looked upon as the fairest emblem of prosperity. The use of orange blossoms is older than the Anglo-Saxon race, and it is said that it was in Arabia the flowers first appeared in bridal wreaths.

No More Old Maids.

The tradition that if one does not wish to marry one must become what used to be known as an old maid is now quite obsolete. A woman in her thirties, whether married or single, is at her prime, and no one knows it better than she does. Her age is a distinct gain, not a loss; an asset, not a deficit. She is quite conscious of the advantage, and is, on the whole, rather proud than otherwise of her experience.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Beware of Birds.

Kissing a pet bird is one of the many things to be added to one's list of "dont's." It has been recently discovered that consumption is sometimes hidden in the cage of canaries, parrots and other feathered pets. Lung diseases are prevalent among pigeons, and the practice of placing the lips to the bird's beak is considered a dangerous proceeding, and is apt to spread germs.

Ways of Women.

A woman rarely ever writes with a stub pen.—Washington Democrat.

The uglier a girl is the more useful is she to her mother.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

You can always distract a woman's attention by showing her a new dolly pattern or a baby.—New York Press.

No woman born ever yet started off on a trip, no matter how brief, without buying something.—Philadelphia Times.

A curious thing about a woman is that she can feel absolutely honest about her dishonesty.—Fairfield Republican.

A woman can condone selfishness in a man when it takes the form of his wanting her all to himself.—Philadelphia Times.

When a woman quotes her doctor as saying she must not work too hard, she looks keenly at those around to see if they are properly impressed.—Atchison Globe.

FIRST CABLE CAR.

Remarkable Canal Between Phillipsburg and Newark, N. J.

Running from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Newark, N. J., there is a canal that is in many respects the most remarkable in existence. It is sixty miles long, and was in operation in New Jersey before a railroad existed in the State. Its most remarkable feature is that in place of the lock system in use on canals the boats are drawn up and down ele-

THE SIRST CABLE CAR.

vations on great cars with high sides and open ends on a track eighteen feet wide. These are the original cable cars. The principle by which they are operated, the endless cable, is exactly the same as that which was utilized for operating cable cars in cities. This method of transportation has been in use on the Morris canal for half a century, and antedates the introduction of cable cars by at least thirty-five years.

SETTLED FOR THE DRESS.

No Claim Was Made by the Farmer for His Wife's Broken Limbs.

"Just settled the strangest claim for damages that I ever had," laughed the railroad claim agent. "I was called down the road the other day to look up an accident that we had. We had run into an old farmer's wife, breaking both of her legs and an arm and using her up generally. I received orders from the general manager to go post haste to the point of the accident and settle for it on the best terms I could get.

"Just before I left the manager handed me a letter and said with a smile that I had better look into that, too, while I was about it, as it would not take me out of my way. When I was settled for the journey I took the letter out of my pocket and looked it over. It was a claim for five yards of calico, which the threat that if we didn't settle for it immediately suit would be commenced to compel us to. The claim was very vague, no reason being given why we should pay for five yards of calico, and I resolved to look the matter up to satisfy my own curiosity if nothing else.

"However, the other case was more serious, so I looked that up first, and as I entered the house the old man, whose wife had been nearly killed, said grimly:

"'So you're here ter settle that thar claim fer damages? Wul, it is mighty lucky that ye have come, for I waz goin' ter start suit again ye right away. My wife hadn't worn that thar dress more'n twice an' it waz jes' ez good ez new'

"Like a flash it dawned upon me that the two claims were identical. I managed to settle with the old man without falling dead, and when I left he shook hands with me cordially and said that he guessed all this talk about robber railroads was mostly newspaper gas for political effect."—Detroit Free Press.

GOOD ACTING.

Former Carried Away by the Realism of the Scene.

One of the leading lawyers of the northwest is William John Hahn of Minneapolis, for many years attorney-general of Minnesota, says the Philadelphia Post. In his younger days Mr. Hahn was as good an amateur actor as he is a lawyer, which is high praise. He was the leading man in a company headed by Mayor James Richardson, now of Connecticut, and "Mat" Stroup, now of Aberdeen, N. D.

It was twenty years ago that this locally famous aggregation gave an English drama. Mr. Hahn played the part of an idle vagabond—the ne'er-do-well son of a 'squire, who had through evil associates been accused of a crime. The last act was a court scene in which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Mayor Richardson was the judge and Mr. Stroup was counsel for the defense. The house was crowded, and as was usual, the near-by country had sent in a fair delegation of farmers and their families. The lawyer made a stirring plea for mercy, which visibly excited the audience.

"A good lad, your honor," he pleaded, "and honest, too; good to his parents and a friend of his neighbors, and——"

A Glasgow town farmer, carried away by the realism of the scene, had risen.

"Sure!" he called out, "and you don't want to forget, 'Mat' Stroup, that 'Johnny' Hahn never charged a poor man a dollar and he never lost a case in his life. He ain't guilty no more than I am!"

"Order in the court!" cried the judge, with admirable presence of mind, and while the farmer's friends restored peace sentence was pronounced and the curtain fell.

Spaniards a Charitable People.

The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor tax, Spanish communities of 50,000 self-supporters feed a popular population of 5,000 or more.

HOMESPUN PHILOSOPHY.

Observations on Commonplace Things by the Atchison Globe Man.

Some people get up a fight just to see how it will come out.

Many a man goes off to have a good time, and doesn't have it.

There are some things that we all know: one is, every one knows what fear is.

Considering the sensational things that might happen, mighty little does happen.

Elderly women who wear flat, comfortable shoes, do not admire the rainy day skirt.

Some people treat you so cordially, to put you at your ease, that they make you uncomfortable.

Just as soon as things begin to taste right to a sick person, the neighbors stop sending things in.

A man must be patient with every bore who comes in, for the reason that the man may some day have $2 to spend with him.

It takes a woman longer to clean out a cupboard than to do any other work because of the love stories she finds in the paper she puts on the shelves.

We have more respect for the bravery of the man who will deliberately go to a dentist's, and have a tooth pulled, than we have for the bravery of Fred Funston.

It is very strange that a woman who corrects her husband every few minutes in his conversation, because he said 2 o'clock instead of 3, or brown instead of black, is so widely careless herself.

When a father forbids a daughter to allow a certain young man to call on her, the mother and daughter connive together to have him call when the father is away, and an old, old story of trouble begins.

A circus man makes money because he realizes that the people have no sense. He deals with strangers every day, and has no hesitancy in fooling them. People who live in the same community all their lives, are compelled to show respect for people they do not respect.

QUEER STORIES

It is asserted that one hundred million people lived and died in America before Columbus' discovery.

The Anglo-Indian Empire contains only 125,489 square miles in Europe, but it has 2,248,476 in Asia, 2,625,613 in Africa, 3,665,823 in America and 3,299,781 in Oceanica.

The excuse given by the British admiralty for lack of originality in naming ships is that they are restricted to one set of names that have already been borne by ships in the British navy because of the signal codes. Every time a new name was given every signal book in the service would have to be altered.

England occupies the first place in respect to her population and area. She contains a quarter of the human race. A second quarter is Chinese. Almost a third quarter is contained in Russia, France, United States and Germany. Three-quarters of the population of the globe are therefore governed by only six States.

The curious notion seems to gain some currency that just because the distance from the Caribbean to the Pacific is less at Panama than at Nicaragua, the Panama Canal, if constructed, would be shorter than the Nicaragua. The fact is just the contrary. The actual cutting to be done at Panama involves a course much longer than that at Nicaragua.

Noting the fact that Germany imports three and a half times as much meat from America now as she did in 1894, the American consul general at Hanover suggests that the sausage manufacturers of the United States pay more attention to exportation. He thinks that this country might easily control the sausage business of the world.

His Wedding Invitation.

"At las'," said the old colored inhabitant, "I done mek' up my min' ter git married ergin, en I wants you, ef you please, suh, ter write de invitations fer me."

"Been married before, then?"

"Yes, suh, ef I don't disremember, I has been in wedlock fo' or five times—I ain't sho' how many; en now I gwine ter tackle it fer de las' time."

"Well, what do you want to say?"

"Des say, suh, dat havin' mek' up my min' ter marry I inwites all what know me, en what don't know me ter come ter de weddin', admission—25 cents for gentlemens, en 15 cents fer ladies; chillun 10 cents a head. En say, suh, ef you please, dat de weddin' supper will be barbecue shoat en baked 'possum, at 15 cents a plate all roun'—come one, come all—both de great and de small."—Atlanta Constitution.

Vast Deposits of Washing Compound

A natural soap mine and a paint mine are two of the latest curiosities which have been discovered in British Columbia. Several soda lakes have been found in the foothills near Ashcroft, B. C. Their bottoms and shores are incrusted with a natural washing compound containing borax and soda. It is quite equal to the washing powders in common use for cleansing purposes. About 275 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of one lake. It is handled exactly the same as ice. One lake alone contains 20,000 tons.

Strainers of Hair.

It is not generally known that clippings from masculine heads of hair are used for making strainers through which sirups are clarified.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9..... 1900

A valid mining location, lode or placer, at once withdraws from the public domain the land it covers.

Otis' telegrams from Manilla cost the United Srtes $1,000 a day, while the expense of maintaining the army in the Philippines costs over $1,000,000 a day.

A new publication called the *California Miner*, devoted to the interest of the Miners Association and mines and mining in general, published in San Francisco, has made its appearance. The general make-up is good and its columns are full of mining news. We wish it success.

The Southern Pacific can have no kick coming in regard to Gov. Gage. He labored long and faithfully to have the Legislature elect as U. S. Senator the Railroads' choice, but it was impossible to deliver the goods. We wonder if the Governor is sorry that he called together this extra session?

Tremendous enthusiasm prevails wherever Bryan speaks. The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania has declared for Bryan for President, and will urge the adoption of a platform in conformity with the views of the distinguished Nebraskan. We believe that when the National Convention meets there will be no other name but Wm. J. Bryan's mentioned for the nomination.

Dr. Calver, of Washington, D. C., has invented a process whereby he concentrates the suns rays at a single point, producing tremendous heat. He has been at work on his invention for twenty-five years. It is patented in this country, England, Germany and France. The collecting and chaining the heat of the sun will produce a far greater revolution than the introduction of steam power.

Since the oil excitement started in the southern part of the San Joaquin valley the excitement has gradually increased and Bakersfield is now enjoying a regular oil boom. Kings, Kern and Tulare people are putting blanket claims over the whole country. Land is being homesteaded, scrip and placer locations are being filed by the hundreds. We predict numerous lawsuits before the rightful claimant is recognized.

The proposition which is now before Congress to amend the constitution so that U. S. Senators, shall be elected by the people, is one that should be carried to completion at once. If the U. S. Senators were elected by the direct vote of the people, there would be no such scandels and corruption as we have had in many States in the last few years. The bribery of a few is possible, but the bribery of the many is not probable.

Now that Roberts has been denied his seat in congress and there is no chance for our truly moral representatives to be corrupted by his presence, the nation can breathe freer. When the precedent thus established, however, is used in the future to deny seats to men elected to congress, for political purposes only, some of the people who applaud the expulsion of Roberts may have a different tune to sing.—*Tulare Times.*

"Its war and rumors of war." Russia is about to have trouble with China. England and the South African Republic are engaged in a deadly conflict of arms. The United States has set up a code of moral laws for the half-civilized Philippines which they are resisting. Summing it all up it is in every case expansion, and that might is right. Ye Gods, how we do adhere to the Golden Rule.

Thos. R. Bard is the gentleman that will succeed Stephen White in the U. S. Senate from California. Bard was born in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland boundary line, Dec. 8, 1841. He came to California in 1865, and has been in Ventura County ever since, and at present has large oil interests in that county. We know little of Mr. Bard, but we hope the S. P. people have no strings on him, and will not be dictated to by that corporation, and that he will fill the seat left vacant by Senator White with as much honesty and with the same interest for his constituents as white did.

The attempted assassination of Wm. Goebel, Governor elect of Kentucky, is a disgrace to the fair name of that State. There is no reason to suppose that the attempted assassination was not the work of the Republican ring, which has been trying to keep Goebel from taking his seat as Governor of the state. The would be assassin fired from a building in which all the Republicans had offices and which was filled with Republicans at the time.

A week before the shooting Republicans had been congregating at Frankfort, and no doubt all came there with the avowed purpose of preventing Governor-elect Goebel from taking his seat. All were heavily armed and the party that the authorities have under arrest was armed with three pistols and two knives, but says he is only a farmer visiting the city. Taylor immediately after the shooting called out the militia and adjourned the legislature, which he had no right whatever to do, and called the same to meet in London, the strongest Republican precinct in Kentucky, but the Democrats refused to go there. Taylor placed a guard of militiamen around places where the legislature proposed to meet, and will allow no meeting of that body. We consider this an outrage. The feeling in Kentucky is intense.

Trite Sayings.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

When there is a will there is usually property.

We cannot give a reason for half the things we do.

Many the woman with the sweet face has a bitter temper.

A bald-headed man never gets over trying to make his hair grow.

A homely man always consoles himself with the belief that he is smart.

A bald-headed man is a blessing in more ways than one. He never gets his hair cut on Saturday night.

Our debts, like our good deeds live after us.

He that has patience can have what he will.

He that speaks much will be much mistaken.

He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner.

The longest days are those in which we have the least to do.

No woman can get up cooked dishes to look like they do in pictures.

General Buller is again advancing to the relief of Ladysmith. From the tone of the British press, it seems as though a detour would be made through a comparatively open country and where the British soldiers would not have to force the strongly fortified position of the Boers in order to get to the relief of Gen. White. Great is the excitement in England, and the British people, regardless of the losses already sustained, maintain that ere long the Union Jack will be floating over the Transvaal.

An American miner in the Klondike, British Columbia or elsewhere on British territory, can become a voter after a residence of three years by taking the oath of allegiance and becoming a British subject.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet from the State Mining Bureau, viz: "The Genesis of Petroleum and Asphaltum in California."

Rev. J. J. Pardee came up from Independence Tuesday, and is assisting Rev. Wilson in meetings. He is announced to preach Sunday.—*Register.*

NEW ADVERTISSEMENTS.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court-house in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said George W. Brady, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. W. Eibeshutz for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 29th day of January, 1900.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

TEAMS WANTED ! !

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.
Bakersfield, Cal.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

IN the Matter of the Estate of DWIGHT EGLESON, Deceased.

Notice for publication of Time Appointed for Probate of Will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the Third day of February A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court Room —Probate— of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Dwight Egleson, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. V. Davidson for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary thereon.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

F. E. DENSMORE Attorney for Petitioner.

Dated January 18th, 1900.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900 up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit. from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired. ☜

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons. ☜

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday..... January 21, 1899
" ..... February 25, 1899
" ..... March 25, 1899
" ..... April 22, 1899
" ..... May 27, 1899
" ..... June 17, 1899
" ..... July 22, 1899
" ..... August 19, 1899
" ..... September 16, 1899
" ..... October 14, 1899
" ..... November 11, 1899
" ..... December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....			10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....		806 42	
School "		5 042 09	
Hospital "		607 20	
Salary "		3 200 44	
Bridge " ..		145 14	
Road District No 1 Fund..		148 75	
" " " 2 " ..		103 00	
" " " 3 " ..		243 25	
" " " 4 " ..		102 50	
" " " 5 " ..		105 50	
Poleta Building		50 00	
		10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old indebtedness.....		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.
D. J. HESSION, Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.
A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver.....$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each.. 75
Assay for gold, silver and lead.... 1 50
Gold, silver and copper..... 2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living prices ☜

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:- - -
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

39-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class. ☜

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR INYO MERCANTILE CO'S.

New SPRING SPRING SPRING SPRING Ad.,

Which will appeaR in next issue.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, ...1900.

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 8, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.102	3
Lowest "	29.654	6
Highest temperature	60.0	6
Lowest "	25.0	8
Mean "	41.3	
Average dew point	11.9	
Average humidity	31.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	40 NW	2d
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 2 29
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 compete, 1 04
" 1899 1900 2 02

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Methodist Church.

Preaching services will be held at the several appointments of the Independence charge of the Nevada Mission of the M. E. Church until further notice as follows:

Independence—Each Sunday evening at 7.00 o'clock.

Lone Pine—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock a. m.

Georges Creek—1st, 2d and 3d Sunday in each month at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Keeler—The Saturday preceding the 2d Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m.

Fort Independence—4th Sunday in the month at 3 o'clock p. m.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Lone Pine, 10 a. m.; Georges Creek, 1:30 p.m.; Independence 2 p. m.; each Sunday.

Teachers' meeting for the study of the Sunday-school lesson each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All are cordially invited these services as they are convenient for them.

JOHN JAY PARDEE, Pastor.

BORN.

SCHROEDER—In Independence, February 3, 1900, to the wife of Julius Schroeder—a son.

DIED.

HESSION—In Independence, February 5, 1900, DENNIS JOSEPH HESSION, a native of Tuolumne county, Calif., aged 43 years and 24 days.

James Sutherland left Wednesday evening for Ballarat.

Park Barnes came down from the Barnes & Anderson mine Thursday.

H. Jacobson, of San Francisco, was registered at the Norman House last Tuesday.

Harry Cook was down from Mazourka and reports things at their mine looking about the same.

Roland Laird returned Thursday from Round Valley where he had been on a visit to relatives.

Mr. Janvier is down from Mazourka and reports work on his claim as going along as usual.

Ben. H. Yandell has entered the field as an amateur photographer, he having received a fine 5x7 camera.

O. I. Mairs, proprietor of the Norman House, is having the third story of his hotel partitioned off into rooms.

We understand that a Grand Ball will be given on the 22nd of February in this place, by the Independence String Band.

The ghost walked for the employes of the Barnes and Anderson mine. All the hands were paid in full Thursday morning.

Mr. J. Quinn, of the Reward cyanide plant, came up Thursday morning. Mr. Quinn is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

The dance that was to take place tonight has been called off on account of so many of our young people being out of town.

Julian Eiheshutz, son of A. W. Eiheshutz, left for San Francisco Thursday morning, where he will remain some four or six weeks on a vacation.

Marshal Naylor and Lester Laird, who have a contract to run 50 feet in the Silver Hill claim, just east of the depot are in some 15 feet, and report the ore looking good.

J. Sub Johnson wants all the able-bodied men of Independence to join the American Cat Fisherman's League, of which he is President. Mr. Johnson can catch more catfish in a week than some men can in an hour.

We overheard a remark a few evenings ago which we consider worthy of mention. Two parties, both well-known in this community, were about to come to blows, when a bystander (a disinterested party) thinking that he could stop the trouble got between them and remarked, "Any fool can fight, but it takes a man of brains to keep out of trouble." The trouble ceased.

A petition is being circulated throughout the County, which is being extensively signed, to be presented to the Board of Supervisors praying them to appoint Richard Hession, Jr., brother of Dennis J. Hession, deceased, to the office of Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of Inyo county, to serve until the regular election in November.

It is also rumored that there are other petitions out.

WILL IT MATERIALIZE?

A SOUTHERN OUTLET FOR INYO MEANS PROSPERITY.

Will be of Incalculable Benefit to Miner and Farmer.

A party of Southern Pacific surveyors will leave for Mojave within a few days to make another and final survey for the proposed new line from Southern California to Utah. It is stated that the surveyors will confine their attention for the present to the work of locating a line from Mojave to Keeler, the southern terminus of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, which latter road will serve as a link in the new road across Nevada. In the near future another surveying party will be sent to Nevada to locate the east end of the new line from some point on the Carson and Colorado to a connection with the Central Pacific. No decision has been reached by the officials of the Southern Pacific as yet regarding the route through Nevada, but it is learned that President Huntington has his eye on the Nevada Central, and is considering the advisability of utilizing that property as a link in his short line to Los Angeles.

The Nevada Central is a narrow gauge road running from Battle Mountain, on the Central Pacific, southward to Austin, a distance of ninety-three miles. If this road was broad-guaged and used as a link in the Southern Pacific's new line, the distance from Battle Mountain to Los Angeles could be reduced 300 miles. The distance by rail between the two points via Sacramento is 830 miles. Via the proposed new line the distances are as follows: Los Angeles to Mojave, 100 miles; Mojave to Keeler, 100 miles; Keeler to New Boston, where the new line would probably leave the Corson and Colorado, 150 miles; New Boston to Austin Junction, on the Nevada Central, 90 miles; Austin Junction to Battle Mountain, 86 miles; total, 536 miles. According to this computation the proposed new line would be 304 miles shorter than the present line through Northern California.

A. C. Luck, general manager of the Nevada Central Railroad, is a guest at the Palace Hotel, and when seen last evening said he hoped the story of the Southern Pacific's projected short line to Southern California would become a realization. He declared that the Nevada Central was willing to build southward to meet the new line should it head toward Austin, and expressed the conviction that the mining development that would result from the building of the new line would furnish enough business to fully compensate the Southern Pacific for its big undertaking, independent of the transcontinental traffic it would receive.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

The Sacramento *Bee*, of February 2nd, says: "The Southern Pacific is to build a new road from Mojave northeast to Keeler, in Inyo County, a distance of 100 miles.

"The significance of this step is that the Southern Pacific wants a cut off between Southern California and via Mojave and Keeler, in California, Mound House, Carson and Reno, in Nevada and Ogden. Again the proposed new route would avoid the climb over the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the Central Pacific, which is both costly and time consuming. By filling in the gap between Mojave and Keeler, and utilizing the Virginia and Truckee and the Carson and Colorado roads, the Southern Pacific will consummate a cut off that will practically put the Company on an equality with the Union Pacific's forthcoming line into Los Angeles. The request for a right of way between Mojave and Keeler indicates that any contemplated combination with the Rio Grande Western has been abandoned.

"Many signs are abroad that the next eighteen months will be the scene of considerable overland railway development. The Rio Grande Western projected line is to connect with the road now running from Kramer, on the Santa Fe east of Mojave, north of Johannesburg in Kern County, this State.

"Surveys being made west of Ogden for the purpose of straightening and shortening the Central Pacific between Elko and Ogden are part and parcel of C. P. Huntington's plan to reduce the time and distance between Los Angeles and Ogden, in anticipation of one or two lines to the East from Los Angeles by way of Salt Lake.

STATE MONEYS.

Supt. Hampton made apportionment January 22d of balance of State school money, $2,455.36, as follows:

Bishop	$516 33
Big Pine	253 53
Fish Springs	75 52
Irving	271 81
Independence	188 62
Keeler	61 38
Lone Pine	257 07
Milton	93 19
Poleta	75 52
Round Valley	132 07
Riverside	68 45
Station	103 79
Taboose	64 92
Union	103 79
Valley	71 98
Warm Springs	117 94

The funeral procession that followed Denny Hession to his last resting place was the largest within the remembrance of our oldest inhabitant. Friends coming from Bishop, Big Pine, Fish Springs, Lone Pine, Keeler, Darwin, and in fact, from all parts of the county. Mr. Hession indeed had many friends to mourn his demise. The interment was at Fort Independence, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W., Lodge, of Bishop.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.

It is with feelings of profound sorrow that we chronicle the death of our esteemed townsman and County Clerk, Dennis J. Hession. Mr. Hession was taken sick Saturday evening, January 27th, and for a day or two very little hope was entertained for his recovery. The following Tuesday morning he seemed to rally, and until last Sunday night the prospects were bright for his recovery. About 10 o'clock Sunday night his pulse increased and his temperature arose rapidly, after which he fell into a state of syncope and passed away about 4 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Hession was three times elected as Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of Inyo county, and had served over seven years as such. He was a popular and well-liked official and had a host of friends throughout the county. Denny was everybodys friend and in every case of want or distress, he was one of the first to extend a helping hand. He was kind and generous to a fault. By his death the County loses a faithful and competent official; the people a noble and generous friend; the community an upright citizen and the family a loving husband and devoted father. He was born in Tuolumne county, came to Inyo in 1867, a boy ten years of age, attended our public schools and later attending St. Vincents College in Los Angeles. Prior to his election to office he was engaged in farming and mining. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter, beside numerous relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He was aged 43 years and 24 days. Denny will be missed.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the many friends for their kind assistance and sympathy during our late bereavement.

MRS. ALICE HESSION AND FAMILY.

A special session of the Board of Supervisors is called to meet on Friday, Feb. 16, 1900, to appoint a successor to D. J. Hession, deceased, to fill the office of Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, until the next general election, which will occur the first Tuesday in November.

Wells Barnes, Floor Walker in the Rhine Mercantile establishment paid the INDEPENDENT a friendly visit Wednesday, renewed his subscription and remarked that he could not get along without the paper, that he counts the days between each issue.

James Jenkins and Crom Harper were in town Tuesday from the Squires gravel mine. They inform us that the tunnel is in about 1,000 feet and that work is progressing favorably.

W. T. Bunney came up from Independence last Thursday to receive the finishing touches of Odd Fellowship, and Wells Barnes accompanied him.—*Register.*

We are creditably informed that wedding bells are soon to ring in our village. One of our fairest daughters is soon to be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony.

George Montgomery and E. M. Dineen left for Ballarat Wednesday on a prospecting trip. They expect to be gone for a couple of weeks.

Our hotels were overtaxed for accommodations Tuesday night. Our landlords were seeking room for their guests in private residences.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether or compensation or otherwise, or as agent or employee of any other person unless and until this principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, used and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application in a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, or a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants stating that any person is transacting or carrying on any noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of his business, said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing the person complained against of his intention to appear at said hearing, or if upon the information had at the time appointed specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall by resolution revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any such spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes, nor to the business of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign each license so granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all the fees returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and no payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, shall be made by the applicant for license granted under this ordinance provided that the applicant for license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at the rate of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license so sold, which shall be added into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license and in any case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may issue the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected of the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooper, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed)

ORDINANCE No. 70.

Filed Jan. 6, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the General Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION Clerk.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of the Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax Collector. Bids must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1900 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 1900, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printing and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.

2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged related and endorsed to order.

6 Books 12x18, with journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.

All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.

3,000 Assessment Lists for 1896.

1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap

5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.

5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form.

4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.

2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.

2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.

2 Gross Lead Pencils.

2 gross Steel Pens.

12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.

About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION Clerk.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal. on March 2, 1900, viz:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 995, for the S½ SE¼ sec 23, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26 T 14 S. R 35 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Kispert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attension guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
Jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
—x—
Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Parafline Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:05 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	11:19 a m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:47 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:16 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:57 a m	6:48 p m
Dunlap	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158 Ar	9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction	Lv	10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:30 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224 Lv	3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293 Ar	7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevades rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L PA'T'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:30 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:09 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,100 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug5-tf

Mormonism

Is a blot upon our land—a symptom of governmental ill-health. The right laws would act upon it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does upon constipation, or dyspepsia. They would quickly restore healthy purity; and this is just what the Bitters does for the human constitution. It makes the stomach strong by curing indigestion and biliousness.

The man in Southern Arkansas who traded his wife for a jack-knife may or may not have wanted something he could shut up.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

In the next commissary regulations provisions should be made so that the soldiers can have something to eat.

If you are tired of poor coffees and really want some that is first-class and are willing to pay 35 cents per pound for it, read the ad. of the Importers' and Planters' Assn. in today's issue about the Yelocros Java and Moca.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $5 Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1877.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

A Persian Romance.

A Persian plaque in the South Kensington museum, London, bears by means of clever relief and brilliant color a romantic tale, part legend and part history. Nobody knows the proportion of each.

At all events, it is declared to be an incident in the life of Baharam V of the Sassanian dynasty. Baharam, according to legend and plaque, was a wonderful archer. During one of his hunting expeditions, on which his favorite wife had accompanied him, he shot a sleeping antelope with such precision as to graze the animal's ear. The antelope awoke and, believing himself annoyed by a fly, put his hind hoof to his ear to strike off the fly. A second arrow sent by the royal hand fixed the antelope's hoof to his horn.

The king's wife merely said, "Practice makes perfect," which touched the pride of her royal spouse.

Indeed, as the penalty for her plain speaking, she was sent out into the mountains to perish, but instead found shelter in a village. Here she lodged in an upper room ascended by 20 steps and, having bought a calf, carried it up and down every day. The king, passing by four years later, was amazed at seeing a young woman carrying a cow up a flight of 20 steps. The lady again took occasion to remark, "Practice makes perfect," whereupon she was unveiled, was recognized and restored to favor.

An Insult Well Handled.

You can always trust the American woman to take care of herself. The friends of a girl who lives in Eighteenth street are telling these days of an adventure which befell her one afternoon within the fortnight. She was standing, this Eighteenth street girl, at the corner of F and Eleventh streets waiting for a girl friend. A very dapper young man, a stranger doubtless in the town—for most Washingtonians are too well aware of the girl's social eminence to venture on any impertinence to her—stepped up, bowed and said airily:

"Waiting for somebody?"

The girl turned to look at him.

"Guess you've forgotten me," he went on with growing familiarity. "I saw you at a dinner last week."

The girl looked at him steadily for a moment.

"Oh, I remember now," she said. "It was at Colonel Blank's. You are Colonel Blank's butler, of course. No, I don't know of anybody who wants a butler. Have you tried the employment agencies?"

And then, slowly and calmly, she walked away.—Washington Post.

Tallow Candles as Medicine.

In France the peasantry still stick to medicines calculated to turn the average doctor's hair gray with horror.

Wine is an ingredient of every prescription. In fever cases it is always the predominant one. The French peasant's faith in fermented grape juice is truly beautiful.

If his children are stricken with the measles, he gives them wine well sweetened with honey and highly spiced with pepper. For a severe cold he administers a quart of red wine and a melted tallow candle mixed. For scarlet or brain fever he gives eggs, white wine and soot well beaten together.

Not all their superstitions are curious. Some are pathetic. A mother, for instance, often buries her dead child with its favorite toy or a lock of her own hair in the coffin, "that it may not feel quite alone."

A Scheme That Pays.

A Cincinnati milkman invites his customers to have the milk which he serves analyzed twice a year at his expense. The tests may be made at any time, without warning to the dairyman, his object, of course, being to prove that his milk is of standard purity all the year round. He does a large business and finds himself well repaid for his outlay for the analysis.

"Do Not Burn the Candle At Both Ends."

Don't think you can go on drawing vitality from the blood for nerves, stomach, brain and muscles, without doing something to replace it. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives nerve, mental and digestive strength by enriching and vitalizing the blood. Thus it helps overworked and tired people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HAPPENINGS OF 1899.

SUMMARY OF A YEAR'S IMPORTANT EVENTS.

War in Philippine Islands and South Africa, the Dreyfus Trial, Political Difficulties in Samoa, Death and Destruction by Fire, Wind and Flood.

Many causes have combined to make the year 1899 a rather remarkable one. Its opening was signalized by Spain's surrender of the last vestige of her sovereignty in the western hemisphere; its progress brought forth the declaration of war between England and the Transvaal Republic, and its close leaves these nations still engaged in a bloody contest, that may result in important political changes in South Africa. During the year the fighting between the natives and United States troops in the Philippines has continued and the war is yet on.

Other events, aside from warfare, that have occupied public attention to a greater or less extent have been: Signing of the treaty of peace with Spain; settlement of difficulties in the Samoan Islands; trial, conviction and pardon of Captain Alfred Dreyfus in France; numerous large fires that have destroyed many lives and much property; tornadoes that caused disaster and death at Kirksville, Mo., in April, and at New Richmond, Wis., in June; several fatal shipwrecks; deaths of prominent men, among them President Felix Faure of France, Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States, and Robert G. Ingersoll; great street car strike at Cleveland and labor riots at Pana and Carterville, Ill.

A brief chronological transcript of the year's events is given below:

January.

1—Spain resigns sovereignty over Cuba.
4—Train held up and robbed at Macomb, Mo....Peace treaty with Spain introduced in the Senate.
9—Fourteen persons killed and forty-eight injured in a collision near Dunellen, N. J.
10—McCoy defeated by Sharkey in New York....Severe storm in California.
13—Fire at Memphis, Tenn., destroys wholesale dry goods house of J. S. Menkin & Co., and causes $500,000 loss....Death of Congressman Dingley of Maine.
14—British bark Adelina sinks at Tacoma with her entire crew of nineteen men.
17—Death of John Russell Young, librarian of Congress.
18—Disastrous flood at Cleveland, German consul at Apia, Samoa, ejected from Supreme Court Building by American and British consuls.
20—Bank at Arthur, Ill., robbed of $3,000.
21—Earthquake shakes Peloponnesan peninsula of Greece....Massacre of Spanish officers by natives at Balabac, in the Philippines.
25—One hundred thousand dollars damage done by fire at Johnstown, Pa....Adelina Patti and Baron Cederstrom married at Brecon, Wales.
26—Ex-Attorney General A. H. Garland dies suddenly in Washington....Court martial finds Gen. Chas. P. Eagan guilty under two charges.
29—Cold wave over the West; 15 degrees below zero at Chicago.
30—Two hundred thousand dollar lumber yard fire in Chicago.

February.

1—Seven persons perish in snowslide in Rogers Pass, B. C.
2—$7,0,000 fire in Columbus, Ohio, in which many are injured....Burning of the Buckingham Theater, Louisville, Ky.
3—$800,000 fire at Philadelphia.
4—Battle between Filipinos and Americans at Manila....Mrs. Botkin receives life sentence for murder....James A. Sexton, Commander-in-chief G. A. R., dies in Washington.
6—Last detachment of Spanish army leaves Cuba....Death of Gen. Count von Caprivi, former Chancellor German Empire....Peace treaty ratified by United States Senate.
8—Manitoba Hotel at Winnipeg burns; loss $400,000....Eleven business houses burn in Prairie du Chien, Wis.
9—Twenty-one degrees below zero at Chicago; coldest day in twenty-six years....$600,000 fire in Front street, New York....Five business houses at Herington, Kan., burn.
10—Explosion in Baxter Stove Works, Mansfield, Ohio, causes a $100,000 fire....Kelly Block in Cleveland burns, loss $150,000....$200,000 fire in Toronto, Ont....American troops capture Caloocan.
11—Troops under Gen. Miller take Hollo....Engagement outside Manila, in which Filipinos are driven back.
12—Twenty-four Italian miners and families perish in snowslide at Silver Plume, Colo....McClurg's book store in Chicago burns; loss $562,000....Seventeen insane women burned to death at Yankton, S. D.....Report of War Investigating Board made public in Washington....Great fires in New York City and Albany, N. Y.
13—Digby, N. S., almost wiped out by fire....Blizzard in the East and South.
14—$500,000 fire in manufacturing district of Cincinnati....Burning of manufacturers' warehouse in Chicago; loss $1,000,000.
15—Machine shops in Brooklyn navy yard burned.
16—Death of M. Felix Faure, President of France.
18—Emile Loubet chosen President of France....Riots in Paris.
20—Fire causes $500,000 loss at Port Washington, Wis.
22—City of Manila fired by Filipinos.

March.

1—Death of Lord Herschell in Washington....Sagasta ministry resigns at Madrid.
3—George Dewey made an Admiral by President McKinley.
4—Congress adjourns.
5—Storm destroys life and property in East Tennessee....New ministry takes office at Madrid....Terrific powder explosion at La Goubran, France, kills sixty persons.
9—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage resigns his Washington pastorate....Battle between Americans and Canadians on Porcupine River, B. C.
11—Gen. Maximo Gomez deposed from command by Cuban Assembly.
13—Pasig captured by American troops....Understanding reached on Samoan affairs....Herbert Putnam, of Boston, appointed Congressional librarian.
16—Mob shoots nine negroes at Palmetto, Ga....Death of Editor Joseph Medill....Five killed in street riot at Hot Springs, Ark....Election riot in St. Louis results in death of two men....B. P. Hutchinson, wheat operator, dies at Lake Geneva, Wis.
17—Peace treaty signed by the Queen Regent of Spain....Windsor Hotel burns in New York, with great loss of life.
18—Fatal riot in Havana.
20—Mrs. Martha Place electrocuted at Sing Sing.
21-24—Race war in Little River County, Ark., where many negroes are lynched.
23—Malietoa Tanus crowned King of Samoa.
25—Opening of ship canal at Port Arthur, Texas.
27—Burning of Armour's felt works in Chicago.
29—American and British warships bombard native towns in Samoa....Sinking of the steamer Rowena Lee in the Mississippi below Caruthersville, Mo.
30—One hundred and twenty lives lost by shipwreck of passenger steamer Stella in the English channel.
31—Fall of Malolos....$500,000 fire in San Francisco.

April.

7—Eleven lives lost in burning of Wallace Andrews' residence in New York.
9—Death of Justice S. J. Field, retired....Seventeen lives lost by breaking of an ice gorge on Yellowstone River at Glendive, Montana.
10—Seven persons killed in riot at Pana, Illinois.
11—Exchange of peace treaties with Spain ends the state of war....Greek coaster Maria sunk off Tripoli with loss of forty-five lives.
14—Twenty-three Crow Indians drowned in floods near Sheridan, Wyo.
15—Great fire in Cleveland; loss almost $1,000,000.
18—Fishing schooner Eliza lost off Nantucket, with eleven of her crew.
24—Death of ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois....Thirty persons drowned in wreck of British ship Loch Sloy on Kangaroo Island.
26—Dawson City, Alaska, almost wiped out by fire.
27—Tornado at Kirksville and Newtown, Mo., and in Soldier River valley, Iowa. Scores killed and injured.
29—Earthquake shakes Southern Illinois and Indiana and Northern Kentucky....Fatal mine riots at Wardner, Idaho.

May.

1—Destructive forest fires in South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado.
3—Resignation of Italian cabinet.
4—Opening of Ute reservation in Colorado.
6—Five killed by tornado in Chickasaw nation, O. T.....Death of Mrs. W. C. Whitney.
7—Report of Wade Court of Inquiry given out.
8—Russell & Co.'s thresher works at Massillon, Ohio, burned; loss $500,000.
12—Death of ex-Gov. R. P. Flower of New York....Twenty-five persons killed in railway collision at Exeter, Pa.
15—Death of Francisque Sarcey, noted French critic....Riot at Princeton between students and Pawnee Bill's Wild West.
16—Cyclone in Ohio and Michigan.
17—Insurgent stronghold at San Isidro, P. I., taken by Americans.
20—Aguinaldo sends envoys to sue for peace.
21—American liner Paris goes ashore on the Manacles, on Cornwall, England.
22—Buffalo grain shovelers' strike ends....Tornado in Erath County, Texas.
25—Death of Don Emilio Castelar, Spanish statesman....Great fire at St. John, N. B., which rendered 1,000 persons homeless....Death of Rosa Bonheur, French artist.
26—Tornado devastates parts of South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska....Seven persons killed in train wreck near Waterloo, Iowa.

June.

9—Railway wreck at Grandview, Mo....Jeffries defeats Fitzsimmons at Coney Island, New York.
12—New Richmond, Wis., wiped out by tornado, 150 persons being killed....Dupuy ministry resigns at Paris.
13—Hermann, Neb., destroyed by storm.
13—Thirteen persons drowned in steamboat accident near Stettin, Germany....Twelve miners killed by mine explosion at Grace Bay, C. B.
22—New French cabinet organized at Paris.
23—Death of H. B. Plant.
24—Nine lives lost in wreck of steamer Margaret Olwill in Lake Erie.
30—Dreyfus lands in France....Walkout at Homestead mills, Pittsburg.
28—Disastrous floods in Texas.

July.

5—Death of Bishop J. P. Newman.
5—Death of Robert Bonner....Order issued for enlistment of ten regiments for the Philippines.
Death of George W. Julian, Indiana anti-slavery leader....Lindell Hotel, Lincoln, Neb., burns.
15—Street car strike inaugurated in Brooklyn, N. Y.
19—Resignation of R. A. Alger, Secretary of War.
21—Death of Robert G. Ingersoll.
22—Elihu Root named as Secretary of War....Telegraph messengers strike at Cincinnati.
23—$1,000,000 loss by burning of C., H. & D. elevator at East Toledo, Ohio.
26—Assassination of President Ulysses Heureaux of San Domingo.
27—Death of A. L. Lueigert in Joliet, Ill., prison.
30—Tupper Lake, N. Y., wiped out by fire.

August.

1—Elihu Root, of New York, sworn in as Secretary of War.
6—Thirty-five killed and twelve injured in trolley car accident near Bridgeport, Conn. ....Collapse of a ferry slip at Bar Harbor, Me., kills twenty persons and injures forty others.
7—Dreyfus trial begins at Rennes, France.
13—M. Labori, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, shot at Rennes.
20—Great riot in Paris.
21—Business portion of Victor, Colo., destroyed by fire.
28—Chicago Coliseum framework collapses killing nine men and injuring as many more.

September.

5—Extremely hot weather in Chicago; thermometer registers 98 degrees.
6—Fifty persons injured in collision on the C. O. Railway at Connellsville, Pa.
Capt. Alfred Dreyfus convicted at Rennes, France.
12—Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.
13—Trust conference begins in Chicago.
17—Seven negroes killed in coal mine riot at Carterville, Ill....Death of Chas. A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis.
19—Capt. Dreyfus pardoned.
21—Fire in Chicago stockyards; loss $500,000.
26—Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, arrives in New York.
29—Dewey naval parade in New York.
30—$1,000,000 fire in Big Four depot and warehouse at Cincinnati.

October.

7—Fall festival in Chicago.
11—War is begun in South Africa....Formal declaration of war made by Boers.
12—Four thousand persons killed by earthquake in Ceram, Moluccu Islands.
16—Columbia wins first race for America's cup.
17—Columbia wins second race, Shamrock being disabled by breaking of topmast.
20—Columbia wins third race....Boers defeated at Glencoe.
21—English defeat Boers at Elandslaagte.
23—Battle at Glencoe, South Africa.
24—Boers repulsed at Ladysmith.
26—Death of Gen. Guy V. Henry.
27—Death of Florence Marryat, English novelist.
30—British badly defeated in desperate battle at Ladysmith....Ferryboat sunk in North River, New York, and ten lives lost.

November.

3—Jeffries defeats Sharkey in New York.
4—American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Waukegan, Ill., burns.
7—Cruiser Charleston goes ashore off northwest coast of Luzon.
9—Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Mildred Hazen wedded in Washington....Joubert begins bombardment of Ladysmith.
12—Major John A. Logan killed in battle in Philippines.
21—Death of Vice President Garret A. Hobart.
25—British defeat Boers in hard battle at Belmont.
25—Death of George R. Davis, of Chicago, Director-General of World's Fair of 1893.
27—Death of Charles Coghlan, the actor.
28—Boers defeated in severe engagement on banks of Modder River.
29—Block of Philadelphia business houses burned; loss $5,000,000.

December.

4—Fifty-sixth Congress opens.
5—Death of Senator Hayward of Nebraska.
6—Dick Coleman, negro murderer, burned at the stake at Maysville, Ky.
9—British meet decisive defeat at Stormberg....Thirty-two miners killed by gas explosion in mine at Carbonado, Wash.
11—British suffer disastrous losses in engagement with Boers at Magersfonteln.
14—Gen. Buller badly defeated by Boers in attempting to cross Tugela River.
17—Death of Thos. M. Brumby, flag lieutenant of U. S. warship Olympia.
18—Currency bill passed by lower house of Congress....Excitement on Wall street causes two big failures.
19—Gen. Henry W. Lawton killed before San Mateo, P. I.

Why Fishes Are Slippery.

Fish of almost every sort are, when fresh caught, slippery and hard to hold. This slipperiness is due to a sort of mucus exuded through the scale, and is of the greatest importance to all slimy creatures.

One of the important functions of the fish's slimy coating is to protect it from the attacks of fungus, a form of plant life found in all waters, salt and fresh, foul and pure. If the fish is so injured that some spot becomes uncovered by the slime, a barely visible fungus will be likely to lodge there, and when it is once lodged the process of reproduction is very rapid. It soon extends over the gills and kills the fish.

The primary purpose of the slime of the fish is to reduce its friction when in motion through the water and increase its speed. It also serves as a cushion to the scales, which it thus protects from many injuries.

Grand Opera.

"Yez needn't be taken on sich airs, Missus Mulvaney, jist beyeuz yer man's bin made a jigger on 'th perleesh force. Me man went t' th' gran' opphra 'n sthyle."

"Gran' opphra nuttin'. It 'ud be takin' a month's whages whurkin' loike yer man doos, Missus O'Hooliban, t' get dough enuff t' go t' gran' opphra!"

"But 'e wint, jhust th' same, yez desateful creathur. 'E tauld me ivrythin' consarnin' th' perphormence."

"Oh, did 'e, yez bhloomin' parpharikatur? An' how did 'e injhoy th' songs in th' Dago lingnage?"

"Dago? It wuz good Amerikhan Oirish, begorrah, that they spuk, fur me man tould me sum o' the jhokes."

"Jhokes?"

"Yis, jhokes, yez haythen. They alluz hez jhokes whin th' gran' opphra cums t' th' Cap-tal Shquare The-a-ter."—Detroit Free Press.

A Remarkable Shawl.

The Duchess of Northumberland possesses a shawl given her by Charles X. of France, which cost a fabulous sum. It is manufactured from the fur of a species of Persian cat, the hair of which is so fine that one strand is hardly visible to the naked eye. The spinning, weaving, and fashioning of the meterial required several years of labor and thousands of cat skins.

LEARNING TO SMILE.

One of the Hardest Things For the Gymnast to Do.

"The thing I found hardest to learn in my business was to smile," said a professional gymnast who did a very clever specialty recently at one of the local theaters. "I started out in acrobatic work when I was only 15 years old as one of a 'family' of five. My instructor was Charles McDonald, an old time circus performer and one of the best of his day. While he was putting me through my paces he was continually yelling: 'Look pleasant! Look pleasant!' And my main trouble for years was in following that same order.

"No matter how hard I tried I would forget myself, and when I was doing an extra hard 'turn' I was certain to make horrible faces, screw up my eyes and grit my teeth. It took all the effect out of my act and must have seemed very funny to the people in the audience. Often, after performing some difficult feat, I have been mortified to hear a roar of laughter, and at last I determined to either learn how to smile or quit the business. I got the knack at last, and now it has become a sort of second nature.

"The point is a great deal more important than one would suppose. I know an equilibrist, for instance, who is very popular on the vaudeville circuit, not so much on account of the difficulty of his act as the smiling ease with which it is apparently done. You would never suppose from his face that he was making any special exertion, and that of itself gives remarkable grace and finish to his work.

"I am not the only one in the business, however, who has found it hard to smile at the right time. Almost every ballet dancer, eccentric character dancer and skirt dancer has had trouble on the same score. Most of them finally acquire a horrible fixed grimace that is supposed to be a smile, but has no more suggestion of merriment than a brick wall. It is produced by cultivating a certain set of muscles and made to appear and disappear on the principle of pulling a string."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MANAGING SMALL BOYS.

How Some Mothers Take All the Spirit Out of Them.

"I am always made sorry when I ride in the cars, through the shopping districts particularly," said the woman to a newspaper man, "to see the mothers ill treat small boys. It is ethical cruelty, but quite as disastrous as physical ill treatment might be, it seems to me.

"I see poor little fellows of 7 and 8, nice little men who would be manly if they were allowed to be, pushed into that seat and out of it into another as if they were so many little dummies. They usually are very nearly that, for seven or eight years of such pushing and pulling is enough to take all the spirit out of a small boy unless he has unusual vigor of character.

"A boy of that age ought to be beginning to look out for his mother and finding seats for her. Occasionally a sensible mother, who treats her boy like a human being, is to be found, and it is a pleasure to see the two together.

"The boy who is dragged around like a little muff during the early part of his life is apt to come to himself after a time if he is not entirely ruined, and then he goes to an opposite extreme, is rude and self asserting, while he is trying to establish an equilibrium, and the mother can't imagine what the trouble is."—New York Times.

A Bargain.

"Arthur, dear," she said, "I do wish you would not use cigarettes."

"Why?"

"Because you don't know what is in them."

"Oh, yes, I do! Why, for the trifling sum that cigarette costs you get nicotine, valerian, possibly a little morphia and any quantity of carbon."

She looked up into his eyes and murmured, "Arthur, dear, it does seem like a bargain, doesn't it?"—Brisbane Review.

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Lasting Vigor.
And Cure the Following Ailments:

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BLADDER DISEASES	SLEEPLESSNESS
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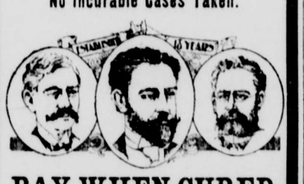

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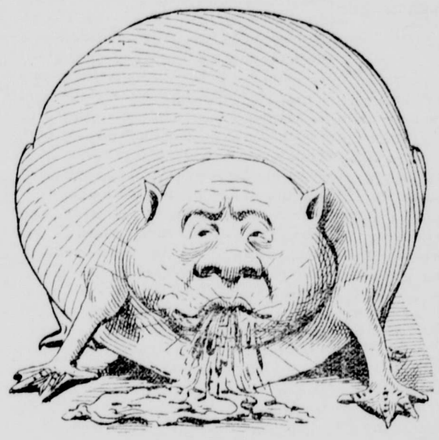

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After eating: a bloated belly, belching of gas from the stomach, a foul, ill-smelling scurf on the tongue, dizziness, headache, a sour rising and spitting up of half-digested food, — it's Bowel Bloat.

When the bowels stop working they become filled with putrid, rotting matter, forming poisonous gases that go through the whole body. If you don't have a regular, natural movement of the bowels at least once a day your fate is bowel bloat, with all the nasty, disgusting symptoms that go with it.

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A Mysterious Password.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was once shopping in Paris and was passed from one department to another by the shopmen, always with the remark, "Two ten." She was escorted from counter to counter, and everywhere the cabalistic words "two ten" were repeated.

Struck by the peculiarity of this refrain, the baroness asked the proprietor as she left the establishment: "Pray what does 'two ten' mean? I noticed each assistant said it to the other wherever I went in your shop."

"Oh, it is nothing," he replied, "merely a password that they are in the habit of exchanging."

But the baroness was not satisfied with this explanation. So in the evening, when the porter, a young boy, brought home her purchases, she said:

"My boy, would you like to earn 5 francs?"

Of course he had no objection.

"Tell me," said the lady, "what does 'two ten' mean, and I will give you 5 francs."

"Why, don't you know, ma'am?" said he, evidently astounded at her ignorance. "It means, 'Keep your two eyes on her ten fingers.'"

The mystery was solved. The shopmen of the Trois Quartiers had taken the richest and the most generous woman in Great Britain for a shoplifter. —Tit-Bits.

Where Everything Grows.

The tuberose flourishes amazingly in the open air in the Transvaal with but the smallest attention and cultivation. The bulbs shoot up their three or four foot stems, each bearing very sweet smelling flowers, in an incredibly short space of time.

In Pretoria roses are prolific—in fact, most of the streets are bounded by rose hedges throughout their length, and they bloom with a frail, pink monthly rose blossom for three quarters of the year. In public places, such as the Burghers' park, the profusion of roses, lilies, carnations and tuberoses is bewilderingly beautiful.

The wild orchids of Swaziland are famous. They are of at least 20 different kinds. They are extremely curious, and with a little care and extra heat they can be induced to develop into very wonderful plants.

Everything grows in the Transvaal if the trouble is taken to plant it. The soil being all virgin and naturally rich, the very smallest amount of attention is required.

Thrift.

"Speaking of thrift," said the prominent clergyman, "I remember one man who was as good an example of shrewdness as I have ever seen. It was when I began preaching that I met him. I was young and struggling, my salary was small, and the man was a member of my church. He used to do work on a scroll saw, and one of his specialties was a sort of plant stand with two shelves and with scroll work ornamentation. Two or three times he tried to sell me one, but as I had no need or use for it I told him so.

"The time for the annual donation party drew near, when everything that was given counted toward that limited salary. I was not altogether pleased, therefore, when the man with a plant stand appeared at the door.

"'Here, parson,' he said, 'is a plant stand. It's worth $10, and I'd like to give $5 of it toward your donation.'

"There was no way out of it. I gave him the other $5."—New York Sun.

Not Particular as to Weapons.

The waiter girl knew a thing or two about table etiquette, so she sniffed scornfully as she said, "It's not our custom to serve a knife with pie."

"No?" remarked the patron in surprise. "Then bring me an ax."—Philadelphia Record.

A bride must feel rather cheap when a relative gives her away.—Chicago News.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

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BE A GOOD BOY; GOOD-BYE.

How oft in my dreams I go back to the day
When I stood at our old wooden gate,
And started to school in full battle array,
Well armed with a primer and slate.
And as the latch fell I thought myself free,
And gloried, I fear, on the sly,
Till I heard a kind voice that whispered to me:
"Be a good boy; good-bye."

"Be a good boy; good-by." It seems
They have followed me all these years:
They have given a form to my youthful dreams
And scattered my foolish fears.
They have stayed my feet on many a brink,
Unseen by a blinded eye;
For just in time I would pause and think:
"Be a good boy; good-bye."

Oh, brother of mine, in the battle of life,
Just starting or nearing its close,
This motto aloft, in the midst of the strife,
Will conquer wherever it goes.

Mistakes you will make, for each of us errs,
But, brother, just honestly try
To accomplish your best. In whatever occurs,
"Be a good boy; good-bye."
—Saturday Evening Post.

Lassoing a Burglar.

THERE was really no one at the Collingsworths who approved of Tony except perhaps the twins, and they were not at all responsible authorities.

"We just like her 'cause she's Tony," Tad would say, emphatically, when cornered for a logical reason. "And she tells us Indian stories, and knows about birds and bugs and snakes and things, and don't say, 'Run away, children,' the minute she sees somebody that's grown up, the way Marion does."

"And she isn't afraid of anything—not even mamma," Roy would add, solemnly.

It was nearly two months since Tony had come from far-off Wyoming to make her home with her uncle's family. Aunt Henriette had disapproved of her from the first morning when she entered the dainty reception room and stood there proudly, a tall, tanned and

"TONY HESITATED."

healthy young person, with frank eyes and rough curly hair, which positively refused to stay in place under her red Tam O'Shanter. And then there was Rattles, and on this point words failed Mrs. Collingsworth. Rattles was very large, long of limb and lean, and immediately appropriated the twin's playroom as his happy hunting ground.

"Finest hound in the whole State, Uncle Otis," Tony said, enthusiastically. "Why, last year when the gray wolves came down and carried off some of the sheep papa and I started out with only Rattles and his brother, Hoodoo, and we tracked them clear up the valley, you know, where the shoulder of the Big Horn comes around in a sort of curl, and Rattles found them. Hoodoo was killed, but I've got the pelts on my wall home at the ranch—three of them—and when papa died he told me to bring Rattles on to Chicago with me. You don't care, do you?"

Mr. Collingsworth looked up at the stalwart young figure standing on the hearth with the great hound crouched at her feet, and as he listened to her a breath of the old free life came back to him again and he half wished he had stayed, like Dave, Tony's father, on the home ranch. But he caught Aunt Henriette's eyes and remembered with a sigh that he was in Chicago and president of a bank and with Wyoming farther away from him than mere miles. But he liked the dog and the twins adored it, so Rattles remained with Tony and shared her trials and troubles in the new life.

"What makes you have funny names?" Tad had asked bluntly, the first time he and Roy found themselves along with their new cousin. "Tony's a boy's name, and Rattles isn't any kind of a name."

"Well, his whole name's Rattlesnake Billie, and he's named after one of papa's cowboys—the one who taught me how to throw a lariat, but it was too long to yell good, you know, so I just cut it down to Rattles. And my name is Marie Antoinette, but papa said I might get off on the hills or in front of the cattle and get killed before he could remember it all, so he called me Tony."

"Oh," said Tad, reflectively, and then added, after a pause: "You're an awfully funny girl, but I guess we'll like you. Mamma won't and Marion won't, and papa's afraid of mamma, so even if he does he won't dare to show it much, but Roy and I'll like you, and if you get lonesome come on down here in our den and we'll take care of you."

Before the two months were up Tony had discovered how true a prophet Tad was, and the little cozy room back of the library became her place of refuge in many a time of need, although Rattles was banished from it to the back yard whenever Aunt Henriette's nerves were in a particularly irritable condition.

"And she says we mustn't throw the lariat in the house," Roy said, ruefully, one day when he and Tad had been having a high old time with Tony's "rope" and saddle and Indian trophies, and it had ended in Shakespeare being lassoed and yanked unceremoniously from his pedestal in the library and hauled at the end of the lariat by a whooping brave until a plaintive voice came from the regions above calling for "Antoinette."

So the "rope" was looped up and hung on a peg in the den, and Tony tried to be dignified and graceful like Marion, and not rush up the stairs two steps at a time, or whistle, or tell the twins blood-curdling narratives that savored of the adventures of Rattlesnake Bill and his kind. But still she felt that she was far from being a satisfactory representative of the Collingsworths in her aunt's eyes, and many a time, after every one had retired and the house was still, a white-robed girl would steal softly down the broad staircase and into the den to have a quiet cry all by herself, with Rattles' head on her lap as he watched her with his deep-set, solemn eyes.

It was on one of these nights that the great event happened which changed the whole aspect of things so far as Tony was concerned. She had been in disgrace that day. There had been a swell function of some kind, and the twins had been summarily called from the den to appear before a select company. But instead of two pretty figures in black velvet and point lace there had come forth two full-fledged Indian braves in feathers and war paint, bubbling over with laughter and all ready for a powwow.

Of course, Tony was blamed, and she would not have cared if only a dismal wail of woe from the nursery had not told her that others shared her punishment, so it was a great relief that night to steal down to the den to have the usual cry, with Rattles as chief consoler.

The hour was very late. Tony heard the clock in the library chime 12 and then half-past, and Rattles moved uneasily once or twice, his head raised in the air as if he scented danger, but the girl was too tired and heartsore to notice him, and at last, with a parting pat on Rattles' nose, Tony left the den and started through the long, dark corridor toward the stairs, when, all at once, she noticed that the door of her uncle's private room and study was ajar and saw a faint, wavering glimmer of light shine through the aperture.

Alert and soft-footed as one of her own Wyoming wildcats, she tiptoed across the hall and looked in. A broad mahogany desk stood in the center of the room, and just beyond this was a small safe, a light steel one, in which Mr. Collingsworth kept his papers and all articles of value. On the desk was a carefully wrapped bundle suggestive of silverware and other things portable as well as valuable, and kneeling on the floor in front of the safe, with his back to the door, was a man working steadily at the combination lock.

Tony hesitated an instant, her first impulse being to run upstairs and tell her uncle. The burglar alarm was at the front door and another at the drawing-room windows opening on the veranda, and she thought that while she was trying to reach them her presence might be discovered and there would be trouble. And, besides, she suddenly remembered Aunt Henriette's nervous condition. She would have hysterics or something just as dreadful if she heard a commotion downstairs. Tony decided, and with a new idea in her head she turned and went back to the den.

Rattles was settled on the rug, and with a long yawn stretched himself when he saw the familiar figure; but she did not rouse him. Taking the lariat from its peg, she withdrew on tiptoe, leaving the door unlatched. There was a little smile on her lips as she stood again outside the study door, this time with Rattles crouching by her side and with the long rope coiled in Rattlesnake Billie's favorite style in her left hand. After all, it was such a joke for her to be using it here in Chicago, just as it might have been thrown about the throat of any half-breed or criminal off on the plains, and she wished in that moment of hesitancy that her father were there to see her throw. Then noiselessly she moved the door open, and her heart beat faster as the dark head raised a bit higher over by the safe. The next moment there was a swift swish as the long, curling rope cut the air with true, sure aim; then the quick, tightening jerk as it drew taught about the man's neck, tighter and tighter, for it was not Marion's slim, soft hands that were pulling on the other end, but a pair of strong, firm ones that had made several self-respecting broncbos come to their senses before now.

Tony knew that the burglar had struck the corner of the big desk when the lariat jerked him backward, and as the dog leaped forward with a growl, she stepped into the room to see how matters stood. The burglar was lying as he had fallen, his face darkening to dull red, his eyes closed, and all at once a natural girlish fear swept over her, and before she knew it she had slipped out and shut the door, leaving Rattles on guard.

A few seconds later Mr. Collingsworth was awakened by a soft tap on his door.

"It's me; Tony," said a low voice that shook a trifle. "I want to see you, uncle."

"I'm awfully sorry to wake you up," she went on when he had slipped on a dressing gown and met her, bright-eyed and pale. "But I've caught a man down there—in the study—oh, it's all right!" as he gave a quick exclamation and turned back for a weapon. "I—I lassoed him, you know, and Rattles is watching him."

Mr. Collingsworth looked down an instant at the face upturned to him, and his tone was unsteady as he said, quietly:

"Go to your room, dear. I'll do the rest."

But, as the twins said when they heard the whole story and had glorified their heroine to their heart's content the next day, there wasn't any rest to do. The lariat had settled the whole matter, and it was a very limp, half-strangled burglar that the police removed from the house after Rattles had been relieved from his vigilance. As for Aunt Henriette, she had no words to express her admiration and wonder, and the lariat was hung in a place of honor over the great antlers in the library and Tony was taken once and for all time into the bosom of the family.—Chicago Record.

HORSE A GREAT JUMPER.

Cleared a Chasm of Twenty-one Feet to Escape a Grizzly.

Not many horses trained in steeplechasing and ridden by skilled jockeys could make a clean jump of twenty-one feet.

When George King, the cowboy, started out to "round up" a herd of cattle that was pasturing in the valleys of the Santa Ana River he invited an Indian, Juan Machado, to accompany him and help him in the cattle driving. Machado was on the point of agreeing, when King said jokingly: "We will take our guns along and we might get a fat bear."

Immediately the Indian appeared to be in a state of abject terror and refused to take the trip, assuring King that the grizzly bear always overheard such threats and that hunters who announced their object were sure to be eaten up. Laughing at the Indian's superstition, King started on without him.

A day or two afterward he was following a lonely trail alone. The trail led through a dense thicket and was near the border of a dangerous gulch. Suddenly the pathway made a sharp curve and disclosed to the cowboy's sight a monster grizzly gnawing at the quivering flesh of a newly killed yearling. Now, of all circumstances calculated to excite a grizzly the interruption of his meal is the surest. Therefore when the mounted cowboy rode almost upon him he rushed forward with a terrifying growl.

The little horse needed no spurs, but darted onward through the brush with incredible swiftness, the angry bear following close behind. In a moment the horse and rider were on the edge of the gulch, and there was no room for turning. King and his horse both knew that. There was but one thing to do. King raised the bridle reins, the little horse gathered her legs beneath her, sailed straight through the air—and landed safely on the edge of the opposite bank.

The chasm was twenty-one feet across. And the Indian said: "I told you so. I told you the bear would hear you."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MAKES OLD CLOTHES DO.

Woman's Profitable Business in Silk Remnants and Petticoats.

Jumping at conclusions is usually a safe way for the feminine mind to reach a profitable decision.

"I met a woman not long ago on the road," remarked a Chicago drummer, "who gave me a point or two on how a bright woman can make her way in the world. She was a widow, with two children to support, and was housekeeper of an Indianapolis hotel until her health failed. She had to give it up at last, though she tried to hold on, for that was all she knew how to do, and she retired with only $100 or so to go on. Not knowing exactly whither to turn, she went to New York City and just wandered around for a while looking at things. One day she saw the women crowding the life out of one another at a bargain sale of skirts and a thought struck her. She let it develop for a day or two and then spent all the money she had for silk skirts that were destined for the bargain counter. They were rumpled and looked jaded and tired, but she took them, as they were at small figures, and carried them to her rooms. There she ironed and pressed them out till they looked like new, and then went out into the suburban towns to sell them. She found ready purchasers at good prices and came back for more. These she made as good as new and had no trouble in disposing of her stock.

"She added shirt waists next and then began getting shopworn silks, remnants and that kind of stock, and gradually increased her territory, hiring somebody to do the renovating while she was attending to the buying and selling. She had been at it three or four years, and in that time has built up a trade that is paying her this year between $500 and $600 a month. She has her children at good schools, has a nice little home in one of the suburban towns, which she owns, and is about the thriftiest and most businesslike woman I ever saw. No training either to begin with—just the woman's sense of jumping at a good thing and getting it."—Chicago Chronicle.

Nameless Village on Lake Huron.

A village without a name, consisting of 500 fishermen's huts, occupies a position every winter on Lake Huron.

One in a Thousand.

Of 1,000 persons only one reaches the age of 100 years.

A woman's idea of a mean husband is one who will move out of the neighborhood, after his wife has succeeded in building up a milk trade among her neighbors.

When two nations are at war even the dispatches conflict.

CANNING OF SALMON.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

Value of the Alaskan Fisheries Is Little Appreciated—In Twenty Years the Amount of Salmon Taken in That Country Reaches 700,000,000 Pounds.

The value of the fisheries of the United States has become far greater than that of any other nation, and no feature of our fisheries has had a more rapid growth than salmon canning on the Pacific coast. Salmon canning is by far the largest branch of the Pacific coast fisheries, and the market value of the canned salmon put up on the Pacific coast every year is about twice that of the entire annual product of the lake fisheries. We have hardly realized yet how much the waters of the Alaskan coast are contributing to our wealth. In twenty years nearly 700,000,000 pounds of fresh salmon have been taken in Alaska, and the value of the canned and salted product has been nearly $33,000,000. Over a third of all the salmon canned and packed on the Pacific coast now comes from Alaska and the industry is growing every year. It is spread along the coast from the neighborhood of Sitka in southeast Alaska to Kadiak Island near the Alaskan peninsula, and then farther north into the waters of Behring Sea, and that region now contributes about a fifth of the entire catch. Kadiak and Chignik contribute about three-sevenths of it, southeastern Alaska a quarter and Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound and the Copper River make up the balance. Along these hundreds of miles of coasts there are thirty canneries and more than half of them are owned by one packing association.

Capt Glenn, of the army, who has been describing his Alaskan explorations of last year in print, tells of the little cannery at Orca, not far from the mouth of the Copper river, which was so little known until recently that it could not be accurately placed on the maps. This cannery has a capacity of 50,000 cans per annum, and employs from 125 to 150 men of whom sixty are Chinese. The Chinese do all the work in the cannery, making, packing and labeling the cans and boxing them for shipment. The remainder of the force are fishermen and boatmen, and most of the fish are caught at the mouth of the Copper river. One day last year a vessel of the company came into Orca having on board 23,000 fish, representing a single day's catch at the mouth of the Copper river. This was by no means an ordinary catch, but large catches have been made, and it was enough to keep the cannery running continuously for three days. Here, the captain says, he ate "from a can that had just been packed some of the famous king salmon, which is indeed the king of salmon, not only on account of its size and beauty, but also from its very delicate flavor."

In this region too, is the famous candlefish, which in the summer months puts in an appearance in immense numbers. Capt. Glenn says their schools are so thick that with every outgoing tide they are cast upon the beach, unable to get back into the water. It is easy to gather up a bucketful of them in five minutes, selecting only those that are alive. The squaws catch great quantities by simply dipping a basket into the water. They are much like the ordinary smelt in texture and flavor, through much oilier and two or three times as large. It is said the fish is called candlefish because when it is dried it will light and burn like an ordinary candle.

In Lieut. Learnard's report he says that along the coast in Prince William Sound, and also in Cook Inlet, there are plenty of fish, the principal varieties being cod, halibut, flounders, candlefish and salmon. Thousands of cases of salmon are packed and shipped away, while many thousands of salmon are simply thrown away because they are not of the choicest varieties. By this wasteful policy several others species are being rapidly destroyed. Every fresh water stream contains plenty of salmon after they start to run, as the fish endeavor to get to the head of the stream before spawning.—New York Sun.

OH, SHE DANCES SUCH A WAY!

Women Waltz and Galop Fifteen Miles in an Evening.

A Chicago physician with a statistical turn of mind has been estimating the proper distance covered by a woman in dancing through the ordinary ballroom program.

An average waltz, the doctor estimates, takes one over three-quarters of a mile. A square dance makes you covered half a mile; the same distance is covered in a polka, while a rapid galop will oblige you to traverse just about a mile.

Say there are twelve waltzes, which is a fair average. This alone, makes nine miles. Three galops added to this makes the distance twelve miles, while from three to five other dances at a half mile each brings up the total to from thirteen to fifteen miles. This, too, is without reckoning the promenade and the extras.

"As a means of exercise," says the physician, "it will thus be seen that dancing stands at the head of the list. In golf, for instance, the major part of the exercise consists in the walking around the links, following up the ball, and yet, even in golf, not as much ground is covered as in an evening's dancing.

"The atmosphere of the ballroom is saturated with carbonic acid gas and dust, laden with germs. While the muscles of the legs and calves are being increased in size the general health is being impaired by the quality of the air. The society belle is not content with an occasional ball, but attends one nearly every night. All the benefits of the exercise disappear and the belle is left little better for the dancing."—Chicago Chronicle.

SMOOTH SENATOR CARTER.

His Early Experience as a Book Agent Makes Him Sympathetic.

Thomas Henry Carter, of Montana, is considered the smoothest citizen in the United States Senate, with an irresistible tendency to "get there." Mr. Carter's success in this particular is attributed by many of his friends to the fact that he was formerly a book agent and acquired a knowledge of the different ways of doing things that has served him well in political life. When he lived down in Illinois he used to teach school in winters, and during the summer vacation peddled a variety of books suitable to the needs of every community. If he could not sell a copy of "Every Man His Own Lawyer" at a farmhouse he would try the latest treatise on veterinary science or an illustrated Bible, and if they didn't want that he would persuade the girls to purchase the "True Lover's Album," which contained pictures of famous beauties, handsomely engraved, with sentimental poems and blank leaves alternating upon which the owner could record her reflections or secure the autographs of her friends.

Mr. Carter laid the foundation of his vast fortune in this simple way, and unlike many men who have risen from an humble station to great wealth and the height of fame he feels a sympathy with other ambitious young men and women who are following in his foot-

THOMAS H. CARTER.

steps. This is the reason he buys every subscription book that is offered to him, no matter what it is. No book peddler ever called on Mr. Carter without selling him at least one volume, and his library contains a remarkable assortment of such works as are peddled through the farming communities and the office buildings of our cities.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Public moneys deposited by an officer in a bank of which he was a partner are held, in board of fire and water commissioners vs. Wilkinson (Mich.), 44 L. R. A. 493, to constitute a trust fund, even if he had a legal title to the money.

More than twenty years' delay in proceeding with a foreclosure after it has been begun is held, in Taylor vs. Carroll (Md.), 44 L. R. A. 479, sufficient to relieve a purchaser of the property from the effect of the lis pendens, if there is no satisfactory excuse or explanation of the delay.

The determination as to the issuance of a license for the sale of intoxicants under Maryland statutes upon an application by the clerk, when an objection has been filed, is held, in McCrea vs. Roberts (Md.), 44 L. R. A. 485, to be required to be made upon notice and after hearing evidence, and therefore judicial in its nature, instead of a purely executive or administrative function.

The retention of one room in a leased building for fifteen days after the expiration of the lease, because it is occupied by a member of the tenant's family who is too ill to be safely moved, is held, in Herter vs. Mullen (N. Y.), 44 L. R. A. 703, not to constitute such a holding over as will create an implied contract or duty imposed by law to pay rent for the whole of a new term, if the premises are completely surrendered when the patient can be moved and prior notice of intention had been given and the usual notice to let had been placed on the building by the landlord.

The fact that certificates of stock are issued in favor of the secretary of the corporation, who, with the president, issues them, is held, in Cincinnati, N. O. & T. P. R. Company vs. Citizens' National Bank (Ohio), 43 L. R. A. 777, insufficient to put a person on inquiry as to the secretary's rightful ownership, when the signatures are genuine.

Edible Birds' Nests.

The nests of the little swift (a kind of swallow), gathered along the rocky cliffs with so much difficulty, and yet in such quantities on account of the Chinese demand, are formed of a salivary secretion which soon becomes firm on exposure to the air. It is a glutinous white substance with little red dots. They are clean, the nests being taken as soon as completed. The little swift, being repeatedly robbed, is at last compelled to eke out its waning supply of secretion with little sticks and grass, and is thus enabled to lay its eggs and hatch its young, as only nests free from foreign material are merchantable.—From "A Sketch of the Philippines" in Self-Culture.

Rare Copper Coins.

There is a premium on copper cents of from 1793 to 1814, inclusive, and from 1816 to 1857, inclusive, the rarest being 1799, which sometimes brings $25, and 1804, which has sold for $25. Others that have brought $1 or more are 1793, 1795, 1796, 1809 and 1811.

MANY OLD WATCHES.

NEW YORK MAN'S COLLECTION OF TIMEPIECES.

Ornamentation of the Bridge Was the Part of a Watch that the English Maker Used to Expend Most Labor and Pains Upon.

Two thousand watch movements; 2,000 detached bridges; 100 old watches. These are approximate figures for the collection, not yet classified and numbered, of Calvin Rae Smith, professor of drawing in the College of the City of New York.

The bridge of the watch is the metal plate at the back of the works which covers and receives the axle, jeweled or otherwise, of the balance wheel. In the old hand-made watches the plate was exquisitely wrought and appears to view when the brass cap is removed which covers the movement under the various outer cases. It is estimated that one-third of the labor of making a watch of the early period was expended on the bridge. No two hand-made bridges are ever alike. None of the old watches contains a date, and until the English law of 1740 it was not compulsory for the London maker to affix his name or the number of the watch.

The movements made in London in the last century for the Chinese market are recognized at once by the peculiar pattern of the bridge ornament. It is said that a Chinaman who could afford to carry a watch at all carried two—to be a check on each other. This bridge, upon which the watchmaker exhausted himself in ornamentation, is the key to the period to which the watch belonged.

It was customary to engrave a head, sometimes at the upper but more often at the lower edge of the bridge. In the earliest watches it was a female head; afterward it was the head of a lion or sometimes of an eagle. By and by the popular hero of the day began to be handed down to posterity on the bridges of the watches. In Mr. Smith's collection we find portraits of such distinguished people as Major Andre, George III., Toussaint l'Ouverture, George IV., Lord Chatham, Admiral Nelson and Lord North.

At the time when the tulip craze invaded England from Holland the conventional tulip appears in the bridges and pillars of the watches of the day.

It is an axiom of the collector that the modern watchmaker is densely ignorant of the mechanism and value of an old watch. One of the finest movements in Mr. Smith's collection chimes the hours, the quarters and the minutes. The bell is a coil of steel encircling the works, which at the time Mr. Smith discovered it the jeweler was about to take off and throw away. Among all the watchmakers of New York there are only three or four experts in old movements who could repair a London or Nuremberg watch of 100 years ago.

Most of the old movements were cased in silver. Only Dukes and Princes aspired to gold. The jewelers nowadays buy these queer old bull's eyes over the counter for the value of the cases, and except in a few rare instances the latter go promptly into the melting pot. Occasionally a case made of tortoise shell, or covered with shark skin, or made of an alloy called pinchbeck, saves a fine old timekeeper from destruction.

The oldest watch of the collection was made about 1630 by Thomas Tompion, who died in 1730, such a famous craftsman that his remains were entombed in Westminster Abbey. Tompion is called the "Father of English Watchmakers," and side by side with him in the famous abbey lies George Graham, another illustrious watchmaker. This old timepiece has but one hand, the dial being spaced only in hours and quarter hours.

GREATNESS.

As Distinguished from Learning in Men Who Achieve Eminence.

It is a common error to confound learning with greatness. The fact that a medical student of this day knows more of the science of medicine than Dr. Abernethy did does not prove he is a greater man. The fact that the average sophomore in one of our colleges knows more of the laws of nature, of chemistry, of the sciences and of languages than Socrates knew does not prove that the former is the greater man. The fact that the ordinary naval cadet could take a torpedo boat and sink Lord Nelson and the Victory in a few minutes does not prove that the latter is a greater naval commander. John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been read by more people, and will in years to come be read by more people, than any book written by the most learned man of his own or subsequent times, and yet Bunyan was a tinker by trade and was as ignorant of the rules of grammar as he was of the binomial theorem. No one can dispute the genius of Bunyan. Greater inventions and discoveries have been made in our time than were ever made by Jenner, or Watts, or Sir Isaac Newton. But it is likely the credit of not one of the great modern inventions can be ascribed to any one man. Morse alone did not invent the magnetic telegraph; Bell did not alone conceive the idea of the telephone, nor was the typesetting machine the exclusive work of one man.

There was among the great men of the past an individuality, which distinguishes few living men. The average ability of physicians was as great, perhaps, in Abernethy's time as it is now. And yet he stood high above them, and almost without a rival. The average ability of the United States Senator was, perhaps, as great or greater in the last generation than it is to-day. And yet the three great Senators, Calhoun, Webster and Clay, stood high above the rest, and if they were in the Senate to-day their pre-eminence would probably be as undisputed. It may be that there are many men now living in the United States who may justly be termed great men, but there are few in any of the walks of life so great that their position is entirely undisputed.—Baltimore Sun.

Nothing Further Said.

In a carriage on a Scotch railway sat a number of gentlemen on the way to business in Glasgow. Conspicuous in the company were two—one an old man with a very bald head, and the other a young fellow with a great crop of hair, whose fiery hue would outrival the setting sun. When well on their way most of the travellers put down their newspapers and began to yawn and look lazily, awaiting the arrival of the train at their destination. Tiring of this prosaic silence, the young man with the red hair selected the old man as the butt of his wit.

"I say," he remarked rudely, "Nature surely had no hair in stock when you were made?"

"She had, sir, she had," replied the old man; "but it was all red, and I would not have any of it." A long and painful silence followed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Recently completed improvements in the Canadian canal system make it possible for a ship 270 feet long, drawing fourteen feet of water and carrying 2,500 tons of freight to pass from Lake Erie to the sea without breaking cargo.

A decision has been handed down by the Minnesota Supreme Court, in which a majority of the court concur, holding that State authorities have no right to enforce the game laws against the reservation Indians while hunting on their own reservations.

Count Skorzewski, a wealthy land owner in Posen, Germany, has recently astonished the natives by employing a camel, instead of horses or oxen, to draw the plow on his estate. The experiment has proved most successful and is likely to be copied in other agricultural districts.

Syracuse, N. Y., has established a municipal lodging-house at which an applicant is furnished with a supper, bath, lodging and breakfast on condition that he works at street cleaning half a day. A meal is furnished for one hour's work. The system has put an end to the tramp nuisance.

Gas and electric lights can be automatically extinguished at a predetermined time by a new English device having a disc revolved by clockwork with adjustable hands on the face of the disc, which are set to come in contact with the key at the desired time to cut off the gas or electricity.

The finest gardens in the world are the Royal gardens at Kew, England. They cover an area of about 270 acres, and are visited by about 1,500,000 persons a year. The gardens contain the finest collection of exotic plants in the world, a palmhouse, a winter garden, a museum, an observatory and a school for gardeners.

To be prepared for emergencies, many of the European monarchs have large amounts of money on deposit in the Bank of England. Napoleon III., when he saw that his star was on the wane, contrived to send a vast sum to England's great bank. This deposit has enabled Empress Eugenie to live in dignity and luxury.

Natal, the name of the South African colony, is pronounced Na-tal, with the accent on the last syllable, the a being pronounced like a in "far." The coast of Natal was discovered on Christmas Day, 1497, by the Portuguese, under Vasco Da Gama, who named it in honor of the day—dies natalis, in Latin; natal, in Portuguese—Natal.

The following curious bit of English appeared the other day in the Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror: "Stillman C. Cash caught a hook in his finger Saturday while codfishing off 'Sconset. He was unable to extricate it and had to take his anchor and row ashore with it probing the flesh all the time. Dr. B. F. Pitman removed it."

The Kashmir railway is to be constructed over 186 miles in the most mountainous part of India. It will be operated by electricity, water power being used. This permits of a much lighter motor for drawing the same load and also permits of grades which a steam engine could not climb without recourse to the rack system.

A firm of fish dealers in Mobile, Ala., is experimenting with a railroad tank car in which, if successful, they will transport Spanish mackerel, pompano, gulf bluefish and other Southern fishes alive to Northern cities. They believe that necessary aeration and regulation of temperature in a sufficient quantity of sea water will be feasible.

Numerous fine specimens of the kind of fine clay known as kaolin having been missed from the exhibits of the State geological department of Georgia, detectives were put to work to investigate, with the resulting discovery that Annie Williams, a negro scrub-woman employed there, had eaten them. The woman turns out to be a regular Georgia clay eater.

Two years ago a Brown County farmer gave his daughter two chickens and promised to feed the increase for four years, provided she would take care of them. He says she has $64 in the bank and has 200 chickens that he will have to feed this winter. He also says that at the end of four years she will own the farm and will be charging him rent for living on it.

After observing the antics of some folks the theory that man descended from the monkey doesn't seem so ridiculous.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

FRY. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16..... 1900

PANAMINT COUNTRY.

Report on its Mineral Formation. Mines that are being worked Richness, etc.

Telescope, or Panamint mountains, dividing Death and Panamint valleys, are at present the scene of much activity. Ballarat, the distributing point, is assuming considerable commercial importance. Many buildings are in course of construction and preliminary steps are being taken for the erection of others in the near future. The site adopted for the town is well chosen as it is centrally located for the many mining properties in the adjacent mountains, easy of access with railroad communications and has an unlimited supply of water that can be obtained by sinking wells from 20 to 50 feet in depth.

The Panamint valley in which Ballarat is situated is the floor of a dried-up lake, which through the desiccating period and other natural causes, gradually assumed its present condition. To the east of the town of Ballarat butting along the western slope of the mountain range, enormous bunches of gravel have been deposited through the agency of water. The composition of the deposits is of a material forming the mountain range. The floors of gravel, sand, clay infusorial earth are from a few to fifty feet in depth. The quartzite, lime and eruptive rocks butting up against the gravel benches, were at one time bold, perpendicular cliffs, against whose sides the waters of the Pacific ocean did at one time beat. The Panamint and Death valleys were probably at one period an arm of the Pacific ocean, forming a great inland sea, having connection with the main body of the ocean to the southeast. The great Sierra Nevada was then but lowlands, which had at a former geological period come up from the ocean's depths. To the west, beyond the Coast range, was a body of land that was gradually sinking, of which the Farallones and a few islands to the south and north are now visible. While the subsidence was going on an uplift was taking place. To the east, as far as the Rocky mountains, a vast expanse of water existed, dotted with islands. The floor of the Pacific was gradually ascending from out of the oceans depth, forming islands, dividing the ocean into numerous inland seas; and as the uplift continued, barriers arose cutting off communication with the main body of water, forming what had been once a great inland sea into a system of lakes.

During this period in consequence of the great humidity of the atmosphere, conditions existed admitting of luxuriant vegetable growth, that permitted the existence of numerous animal life, as is demonstrated from the numerous fossils belonging to the vegetable and animal kingdom met with in many places, in the adjacent mountain ranges. What is now known as the Great Basin was being formed: what was formerly great mud flats and islands were still rising, forming the great mountain ranges and valleys of today. The tremendous dynamical force exerted was parting the earth's crust in its weaker places, making cracks or fissures, through which the older melted rocks came up, producing volcanoes in the valleys and mountains, down whose sides rivers of molten lava flowed. These fractures subsequently became the mineral bearing veins of today. That the present site of Ballarat was at one time the bed of a portion of the ocean can hardly be doubted as the infusorial earth which is in part composed of minute shells, which could not have existed without water.

* * * * *

The great canyons cutting the range at right angles, in many instances owe their origin to ice, being originally formed during the ice age, subsequently enlarged by sub-aerial erosion and torrential floods, which agency is still enlarging them at the present time, forming the great falls, precipices and beautiful scenery that only can be appreciated by being seen.

The mines being worked at present have an altitude of from 1,800 to 8,000 feet above the sea level with a northerly and southerly trend as a general strike, and lie in the older crystaline lime stones and other metamorphic and eruptive rocks or in their contacts. The surface ores have, through oxidation become partially free admitting of treatment by milling process. Where sufficient oxidation has not taken place cyanide treatment has to be resorted to. When depth is obtained the probabilities are they will be so coated and associated with the base metals that either smelting or the cyanide process will only answer for successful and economical treatment.

The principal mines open are at Tuba, Jail and Pleasant canons and Mineral Hill, on the western slope of the mountain range, and at Anvil Springs and Gold Hill, on the eastern slope. At Tuba a Bryan mill, capable of handling 25 tons daily has been erected. At Jail a 3-stamp mill is in operation; at Pleasant canyon the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mining Company (Ltd.) have 20 stamps in operation. The ore is carried from the latter mining company's property by an improved tramway, at slight cost for transportation, while at Gold Hill the Death Valley Mining Company has been performing development work in opening up its properties and exposing the nature, extent, and value of its ores. As far as development has progressed, the exposure has warranted the commencement of erecting a reduction plant, as a large well-defined vein of auriferous base ore has been developed, showing in places a vein of 16 feet and over of solid ore. This section in the near future will become an important factor in the gold production of the State. The veins are large, the nature of the ground admitting of extraction at a minimum expense with water and fuel handy.

At Anvil Springs, though the veins are not so large, they can also be worked with profit under intelligent management. Abundance of pure water is obtained in all the sections where the mines are situated for milling and other purposes. In fact the whole mountain range is well supplied with water, which only needs piping from its fountain head to the mines. In some cases there are sufficient quantities for power, notably in Surprise and Hunopa canyons. Upon the mountain sides there are thousands of acres of Pinyon timber growing which will furnish fuel and timbers for a long time to come.

The section has had a slow but healthy growth. Two obstacles have greatly retarded its progress; one being lack of capital, the owners being unable to develop their properties sufficiently to enable cheap extraction and placing plants for reduction of the ores. The other, lack of cheap transportation, the ores as a general thing not being of sufficient grade to admit of shipping to distant reduction works, in some cases as far as 70 miles, producing difficulties in successful working of the properties which only capital could overcome. But capital is now taking hold, and with the advent of a railroad the whole section will have new life infused into it and become one of the busiest sections of the State and a large producer of the precious metals.—*R. Decker in L. A. Mining Review.*

Last Saturday night an attempt was made to assassinate William S. Taylor, Republican Governor of Kentucky. Five shots were fired at Taylor while the latter was in one of the front rooms of the Governor's residence conversing with members of his family. The would-be assassins escaped.

The case of Blair vs. Hanchett appealed from the U. S. Circuit Court, was last week decided in favor of Blair by the U. S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco. This decision settles all litigation involving the Silver Peak mining properties.

TEAMS WANTED!!

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.
Bakersfield, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged tested and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE—NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE. NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1899, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 21, 1899
" .....February 25, 1899
" .....March 25, 1899
" .....April 22, 1899
" .....May 21, 1899
" .....June 17, 1899
" .....July 22, 1899
" .....August 19, 1899
" .....September 16, 1899
" .....October 14, 1899
" .....November 11, 1899
" .....December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....	806 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 250 44	
Bridge " ..	145 14	
Road District No 1 Fund..	14 75	
" " " 2 " ..	103 00	
" " " 3 " ..	241 25	
" " " 4 " ..	102 50	
" " " 5 " ..	105 50	
Poleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness 60 990 55		
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness.....		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON.

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL
IRON
WORK.

HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise.
Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO.
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines—

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Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - CAL

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR INYO MERCANTILE CO'S. New SPRING SPRING SPRING SPRING Ad., Which will appeaR in next issue.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY ....16 .....1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 15, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.261	10
Lowest "	29.814	14
Highest temperature	67.0	11
Lowest "	29.0	9
Mean "	50.7	
Average dew point	16.0	
Average humidity	24.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	26 NW	14
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.44
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.04
" 1899-1900 2.02

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

MARRIED.

ROBINSON—ELDRED—In San Francisco, February 10, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, Arthur E. Robinson of San Francisco and Oro Caroline Eldred of Big Pine, Cal.

DIED.

MCKNIGHT—In Bishop, February 5, 1900, Mrs. Nellie G. McKnight, a native of Massachusetts, aged 60 years 2 months and 3 days.

Apricot trees are in bloom.

Mr. B. A. Hoskins was over from the Reward mine last Tuesday.

W. O and John E. Meroney came down from Bishop on Wednesday evening.

Fresh Chicken Tamales every Saturday night at the Inyo Mercantile Co's. Store. Try one. *

Mrs. A. M. Given returned from a visit to relatives in Sacramento valley last Monday evening.

There are a few things in this life that we are never prepared for, and two of them are twins.

R. S. Miner, Esq., has been retained to prosecute the water suits against the Carson valley ranchers.

Jake Tracy, of Big Pine, passed through town on Sunday last with a 10-animal team on his way to Bakersfield.

J. Sub Johnson and S. C. Lunt left for San Francisco last Tuesday morning. They expect to be gone for a week or two.

A. M. Squires, who is interested in placer mining at Mazourka canyon, arrived from Los Angeles Tuesday morning.

Hon. P. H. Mack returned from Sacramento on Monday evening last, where he had been attending the extra session of the Legislature.

Rev. J. J. Pardee, who has been helping Rev. Wilson of Bishop in meetings, will return to Independence this evening. Services will be held at the M. E. Church Sunday evening at the usual hour.

Through the kindness of Senator Geo. C. Perkins we have received a number of packages of garden seeds for free distribution. Those desiring seeds should call immediately at this office. First come first served.

Supervisor Hendry came up from Ballarat Thursday morning to attend the special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, which met today, for the purpose of appointing a Clerk, Auditor and Recorder to succeed D. J. Hession, deceased.

We have it on good authority that the date for the marriage of J. Sub Johnson to a wealthy heiress in Inyo county has been postponed until June 1st. We extend our congratulations and trust that Sub will have the courage to face the music when the time arrives.—*Tulare Times.*

This has been a lively week in our Justice Court. Judge Davidson has been kept quite busy for the better part of the week listening to the pros and cons in the case of the People vs. Sam Kee Chan, charged with keeping an opium den. The defendant demanded a jury of twelve men, who after hearing the evidence rendered a verdict of acquittal. Messrs. Vermilyea & Yandell represented the defendant and District Attorney looked after the welfare of the people.

Under the head of marriages in the *S. F. Call*, of Feb. 10, we noticed the names of Arthur E. Robinson and Miss Oro C. Eldred. The contracting parties are well known in this locality, having been raised here, Arthur Robinson being the son of our townsman, Mr. E. Robinson, and the bride, Miss Eldred, is the daughter of J. R. Eldred, of Big Pine, formerly sheriff of this county. We extend our congratulations to the newly wedded couple and wish them a long and happy life.

A. W. Eibesfutz has just received and placed in position a Perfection show case for the display of head apparel. It is undoubtedly the most complete, neat and attractive apparatus, for what it is intended, that has ever been brought to Inyo. It is dust proof, and the celluloid used in its construction is as transparent as glass. He has also received a large invoice of the best make of boots and shoes, which must be seen to be appreciated. He can furnish you better head apparel and foot wear at lower prices than any house in the county.

RAILROAD.

SOUTHERN OUTLET FOR INYO IS ASSURED.

Will Enhance the Value of Real Estate and Stop the cry of "No Market."

The talk, now common, concerning a railroad through Owens valley seems to be more feasible than the rumors of the past.

The immense shipments of fruit from Southern California seem to demand a route with a more even temperature than the present transcontinental lines. If this road is built oranges and other fruits and first-class passenger traffic will undoubtedly be routed this way, as it will be several hundred miles nearer and will save the burning sands of the south and the snowsheds of the Central Pacific.

The road, if built, would completely revolutionize the conditions of this valley. Of course it would bring people here that in many ways would make the present residents wake up to more modern ways of ranching and doing business, but the people here are of the kind that when they are assured of a cash market, which the little production of this valley will not overstock, they will not be long in availing themselves of all the advantages of the new conditions.

With a transcontinental road this valley would in a few years be the home of three times its present population, and every available acre of land and inch of water would be put to a beneficial use.

People would come here for health and pleasure. The mountains adjacent to the valley are among the grandest in the world, and there is no place on the other side where pleasure seekers can reach Mt. Whitney, Bubbs Creek, Bishop lakes and Long Valley, with the ease that the journey can be made from points in this valley, and in no place in the world can these mountain resorts be excelled.

The soil is far superior to the soil in almost any other part of the State. At Bishop last year fields produced in excess of one and one-half tons to the acre; a wonderful yield. Oats, corn and barley do equally well. Alfalfa hay is produced of the finest quality and from two to four tons per acre at each cutting. Cattle are healthy and will in a few years be seen on every ranch. Horses grow larger and are better here than in the valleys on the other side. Horses have been of little value for several years past but the raising of good horses now will prove a profitable industry.

Fruit, poultry and dairy produce are among the best paying productions of the valley. With a railroad to Los Angeles and the East it would be well to look after these sources of wealth.

All these matters have been called to the attention of the people many times before, but there is more merit in our valley than many of our citizens are aware of. The water of the mountain streams coming into the valley are worth for domestic purposes alone more than we are apt to think. The beautiful sunny climate and mild winters are not fully appreciated unless we try the blizzards of the north, the fogs of the coast or the intense heat of the south.

Los Angeles is to have another transcontinental railroad, and it will extend from Mojave east by north through Southern Nevada into Utah. The builders will be the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Union Pacific, which systems are to join in the enterprise.

It was stated to-day by authority which cannot be questioned that the plans for the new road are completed and the active work of construction will be begun within a few months.

The object of the new line is primarily to develop traffic through a territory whose possibilities have always been known as great.

General Manager Dodge of the Rio Grande Western who was in the city recently, predicted while here that this road would be running trains to Los Angeles before the end of 1900. It is predicted here that the new line will be built east and north from Mojave. What is known as the Carson and Colorado line, controlled by D. O. Mills, now a director in the Southern Pacific, is to be used as the link for the proposed new route.—*S. F. Call.*

Mack Presents Phelan's Name

Assemblyman Mack led for the Democrats, and in a short speech named James D. Phelan as the choice of the minority. Mr Mack spoke as follows;

It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the minority, to place in nomination for the exalted position of United States Senator a man whose name is familiar to every Californian; his devotion to the right, his tireless efforts to redress public wrongs, his private character and public record all unite and point to him as one who is worthy and entitled to receive our support at this time.

I have great pleasure in presenting the name of the Hon. James D. Phelan.

E. D. Sullivan of San Francisco seconded and then Assemblyman Dibble moved that nominations be closed. It was so ordered and a strictly caucus vote followed, there being 59 votes for Bard and 20 for Phelan. Crowly (D.) of San Francisco voted for Stephen M. White.

A Fellow Feeling.

"It is reported that one of Bolivar's fastidious newly married ladies kneads bread with her gloves on." The incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs it with his pants on and unless the delinquent readers of this old rag of freedom pay up before long he will need bread without a darned thing on.—*Humansville Star Leader.*

HUNTINGTON BUYS CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD.

[To INYO INDEPENDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Bulletin announces today Huntington bought Carson and Colorado Railroad. Probably authentic.

HENRY RHINE.

IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of worthy brother, Dennis J. Hession, who died February 5th, 1900. We, the members of Bishop Lodge, No. 256, A. O. U. W., offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Master of the universe to take from our midst our late brother; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of our worthy brother this Lodge has lost an estimable member; his family a true benefactor, a dutiful son and affectionate brother; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the heartfelt sympathies of this Lodge are herewith extended to the bereaved family, with the assurance that we fully realize their loss and sorrow and sympathize with them, and as an expression of our sympathy our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge; a copy be sent to the bereaved family and also a copy be sent to the INYO INDEPENDENT and *Bishop Register* with a request that they publish the same.

W. W. YANDELL,
W. O. MERONEY,
W. P. YANEY,
Committee.

In Memory of Our Friend, D. J. Hession.

We miss thee, yes, we miss thee,
At morn, at noon, at night
We miss thy gentle smile
Which ever seemed so bright.

The first to aid in sickness,
The last to leave the bier;
A heart o'erflowing with kindness,
For all a gracious cheer.

We miss thy genial greeting,
Dear friend, so leal and true.
But thou art blest in meeting
Loved ones awaiting you.

E're long we'll clasp thy hand,
As gladly as of yore,
In our beautiful home above
Where partings are no more.

A FRIEND.

Independence, Feb. 8, 1900.

Ballarat Items.

Many new buildings are going up in Ballarat.

The new jail is about completed.

The Gold Hill Mining Co. expect to begin operations about the 1st. This is a New York incorporation with plenty of money behind its back.

The Ratcliff Consolidated Mining Co. have put in Burleigh drills. The mill is running continuously and more stamps are needed, which will be added shortly.

At Mineral Hill, under the management of Richard Day, a fine tramway and mill is being built.

The Tuba canyon (Montgomery properties) are getting into shape to begin operations.

At Anvil springs there is talk of a mill. The mines there are looking fine.

The general prosperity of the camp, judging from the appearance of the mines, is assured.

No Sign of Smallpox

A report that smallpox existed among the Indians around Big Pine caused much uneasiness, and prompted a request that the Supervisors have it investigated. Supervisor Freeman and Cooley, in reply to the request, had Dr. Dorrance inquire it. He visited the suspected cases and camps, and learned that the report is wholly without foundation. A death occurred from pneumonia and not smallpox, and the contagion going the rounds is chickenpox, of which the children hereabouts have lately had a share. He reports that there is no indication whatever of smallpox.—*Register.*

One of our Independence young men went to Bishop a few days ago, not taking any baggage along. Stopping at one of the hotels when bedtime arrived he asked to be shown his room, (he failed to liquidate in advance) the genial landlord ushered him to his sleeping apartment with a friendly good night and pleasant dreams. Next morning on getting up he found he had been locked in and had to remove the lock before he could escape. Marx you, the landlord knew his guest.

We are reliably informed that the P. D. Q. Cyanide Co. have sold their 50-ton cyanide plant at the Reward mill to R. C. Steele, Superintendent of the Reward Mining Co. The transfer of the plant will occur on the 13th of next month, when it is thought all the tailings now on hand will have been worked.

Charles Houle, Norm Mairs and Mr. Correll left for the Beveridge mining district last Tuesday morning. Messrs. Houle and Mairs have mining claims there and Mr. Correll wants to see and investigate the properties with a view of bonding them.

Judge Decker, of Ballarat, has been a visitor at Independence during the week. Mr. Decker predicts the mining outlook for that country as most encouraging.

Captain E. A. Reddy has been reappointed superintendent of the Alms House at a salary of $200 per month. He is the right man in the right place.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said George W. Brady, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. W. Eibesfutz for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 30th day of January, 1900.

[SEAL] D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal. on March 2, 1900, viz.:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 806, for the S½ SE¼ Sec 23, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26 T 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kispert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County or the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sics properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said physician will give due and regular medical attendance upon said sick, and also such services as may be required of physicians in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. Hession, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless said person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the post-office place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a writ en recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax Collector. If at any time in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution, revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes, nor to the business of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax-Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

[SEAL] A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

[SEAL]

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:

ORDINANCE No. 70.

Filed Jan. 6, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

OFFICIAL.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.
—o—x—o—
PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
—x—
☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and in small parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29 tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mining claims a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	46	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:00 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 p m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 p m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 p m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 p m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 p m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 p m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 p m	4:55 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	176	12:05 m	1:35 p m
Queen	188	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	196	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:35 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	230	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	238	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:55 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific line.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Granisville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canyons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
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RAILROAD
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GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FRT. & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:27 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	4:30 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 4:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:30 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

$4200 Reward!

For Those Who Tell

The Shortstory Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., will pay $4,200 in cash prizes, ranging from $100 to $500 each, to those who will tell in writing some unusual experience, thrilling adventure, or fascinating freak of the imagination in a style that will interest the hundreds of thousands of readers of THE BLACK CAT, the unique shortstory magazine which has won the title of "The story-telling hit of the century." This Prize competition is open to all, and each story will be judged solely upon its merits without regard to the name or reputation of its writer; *but no story will be considered at all unless it is sent strictly in accordance with the printed conditions*, which will be mailed free, postage paid, to any one, together with 5 complete specimen stories, and many of the names and addresses, as references, of the men and women in all parts of America who have received over $30,000 cash for BLACK CAT stories, also information of real value to all who are interested in earning money at home. Send address at once, as the contest closes March 31st. The Shortstory Publishing Co., 64 High-Hartford St., Boston, Mass.

A Doubting Father.

One warm midsummer day Steve found himself seated under the old Baldwin apple tree, with the half hull of a red hearted watermelon in his lap. Old Mr. B., busy with the other half, paused now and then to ask Steve about his new job, how many cigars he smoked in a day, what they cost and what he paid for his fine clothes. Presently he wanted to know what they called his boy on the road—conductor, brakeman or what?

"They call me the general freight agent, father," said Steve.

"That's a mighty big name, Steve."

"Yes, father; it's rather a big job, too, for me."

"But ye don't do it all, Steve. Ye must have hands to help you load and unload?"

"Oh, yes, I have a lot of help!"

"And the company pays them all?"

"Yes."

"How much do they pay you, Steve—$2 a day?"

Steve almost strangled on a piece of core, and the old gentleman saw that he had guessed too low.

"Three?" he ventured.

"More than that, father."

"Ye don't mean to say they pay ye as much as fi-v-e?"

"Yes, father; more than 25."

The old man let the empty hull fall between his knees, stared at his boy and whistled.

"Say, Steve," he asked earnestly, "are ye worth it?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Inquisitive Damsel.

A girl who took up photography not long ago and endeavored to get some valuable snap shots had bad luck with her first pictures. There were funny streaks of white all through them when there was any picture at all, and she couldn't imagine how they came there. Neither could an experienced amateur who assisted in developing her first negatives and who took the usual precautions in loading the camera and taking the plates.

"I can't imagine what is the matter," he said as plate after plate came out either good for nothing or with only a little of the picture visible. "Those ought to have been good plates."

"Neither can I," said the girl. "They looked all nice and smooth and white if that is the way they ought to look."

"Looked all right!" exclaimed her instructor in dismay. "You hadn't looked at them before we put them in the camera, had you?"

"Oh, not enough to hurt them!" said the girl. "I just lifted up the black paper from each plate just the littlest crack in the world. I just couldn't resist the temptation of seeing how nice they looked and think of the lovely pictures I was going to have on them."—New York Times.

Her Handy Money Stocking.

"Yes, you are right," said the conductor of a Main street car, viciously ringing up a fare. "Some people do carry money in queer places. Now, that Chinaman in there kept me waiting over two blocks while he untied a gordian knot in his cue, where he had his cash. Some people keep me waiting five blocks or more while they fish around for their money.

"Yesterday I was going north on Main street, when, at the corner of Adams, two women got on the car. I waited a minute or so and then went in for the fares. The women looked sort of dashed, and then one of them began to fumble in her purse. Empty! Then her companion made a dive at the bottom of her skirts.

"Well, sir, it beat all. That woman deliberately unlaced her shoe and took it off and through a hole in her stocking fished out a dime."—Memphis Scimitar.

A Big Snowfall.

The heaviest fall of snow that ever took place in England occurred in 1615. The snow commenced falling on the 16th of January, 1615, and continued every day until the 12th of March following. It covered the earth to such a depth that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over gates, hedges and walls, which had been obliterated by the white sheet. On the 12th of March it began to decrease and so by little and little consumed and wasted away till the 28th of May, for then all the heaps and drifts had disappeared except one upon Kinder scout, which lay until Whitsun week.

A heavy fall occurred in Scotland in 1620, the snow falling 13 days and nights with little or no intermission.

One of the heaviest falls on a single day occurred on the 21st of February, 1762, the snow in some places being from 10 to 12 feet deep.

Touching.

"What," asked the sentimental young woman, "was the most touching incident you ever witnessed?"

And after some thought Senator Sorghum answered, with emphasis:

"An election."—Washington Star.

In times of scarcity the South African natives sometimes rob the ants' nests, and as much as five bushels of grain have been taken from a single nest.

A Bibliophile's Reply.

Mandell Creighton, the bishop of London, has a horror of lending his favorite books, says a London correspondent. The bishop is a charming wit as well as a great scholar. A fellow clergyman once visited the bishop and took a fancy to an old edition of Shakespeare. He borrowed the volume and did not think to return it for several months.

Finally the minister returned it with a letter, saying: "My Dear Bishop—I have great pleasure in returning the volume you loaned me."

The bishop answered: "My Dear Brother—All the joy is mine."—Denver Republican.

A Book She Wouldn't Read.

"There is one book of Mr. Stevenson's that I myself have never read," said Mrs. Stevenson. "I refused to read it and held to my refusal. I make it a rule never to read a novel the scene of which is laid in a bygone age. The author always deems it his duty to make his characters talk in what he considers the language of that period, and I am always sure that he doesn't know positively how they did talk, so I won't read such books. I would never read the 'Black Arrow,' and Mr. Stevenson thought it such a good joke that he insisted upon dedicating it to me."—Illustrated Indiana Weekly.

England's Armored Trains.

The magnificent armored trains used by England in her war with the Boers will protect her troops in about the same way that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives dyspepsia from the human stomach, and then mounts guard that it does not return. The Bitters has won in every case of indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney trouble for fifty years.

Liberty is one of the greatest blessings to mankind, but still one may take entirely too much of it.

Heed the Red Flag of Danger!

Red pimples, blotches, boils, sores are danger signals of torpid liver, poisoned blood. Cascarets Candy Cathartic will save you. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c.

The haunted house stands only a ghost of a chance of being rented.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

"Isn't it a b t odd," mused the Owl eyed Idiot, "that Night falls yet never breaks, and that Day breaks, but never falls?"

To learn the attention which large and successful institutions give to the details of their business read the ad. of the Importers and Planters' Association in today's issue. They want every lover of good coffee to have an opportunity to try their Yelocros Java and Mocha.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $5! Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

Made His Bed.

On returning from the barn early one morning the old man found his wife in tears.

"Wha'cher cryin about, Melissy?" he inquired.

"'Nother—one—uv our darters—was stole las' night," she sobbed.

"The redheaded un?" he asked laconically.

"Yes—pore Mag—she was the best gal"—

"Bob Scuttles?"

"Uv course. Hasn't been no other feller waitin on her. Ain't you goin to pursue after 'em an arrest 'im?"

"Uv course not," he replied sternly. "I'm not under obligations to help Bob Scuttles out uv no difficulty. Let him go ahead and work out his sentence, same's I've been a-doin fur the las' 40 year."—New York Truth.

Traced Back to Eden.

Mr. Dash—I have discovered the reason why most women like ribbons.

Mrs. Dash—Why?

Mr. Dash—Because the first woman was a rib-un herself.—Syracuse Herald.

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

CARTER'S INK
Scientifically made
Therefore THE BEST.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada., Pa.

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Piles! Permanent cure. Entire time devoted to rectal diseases. References, those cured. No surgery. A. J. ATKINS, M. D.; 935 Sutter Street, San Francisco; hours 1 to 3 P. M.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE DAY OF HER DEBUT.

TO THE white-gloved ebony statue at the door this was only another of Stark's teas. Stark was the caterer. His punchbowl, his waiters, his salted almonds, and his bill went from house to house during the season. The man at the door wished Stark would get a new punchbowl. If it were not for the different faces that appeared behind it at every house life to him would be one long, unending party. From his post he could see the table in the dining-room, and he knew from the height of the candles that it was nearly 6. The men would be coming soon.

Matronly women in long fur wraps were waiting for their carriages, and girls in picture hats and trailing silks slipped through the throng into the drawing-room. A sweet-faced young girl in white chiffon, with her arms full of pink roses, stood before a mantel banked with flowers, at the left of a stately woman in lavender. It was the girl's first bow to society, and the woman by her side was still young enough to feel old when men stopped to make pretty speeches to her daughter. Mrs. Howe felt that having a debutante daughter was almost as bad as finding the first white hairs. The men were arriving now; the elder ones alone—the young fellows from the university re-enforced by one or two companions. Near the door was a great, broad-shouldered athlete, supported by a little blonde man with a confident air.

The big fellow kept saying: "Now, King, don't bolt and leave me alone. I'm getting more hands and feet every minute. I'll soon be like that chap we used to read about in Latin. Bri—— something or other. Now you speak to Mrs. Howe first, won't you? This sort of thing isn't in my line."

"Well, here goes. Be careful. Don't kick that jardiniere, if it does happen to be in your line," said King.

The girl had noticed the two. She smiled reassuringly at the big fellow. Her mind went back to the day, a week before, when she had seen him last. He wasn't in black broadcloth then. Instead, his hair hung in long black strings over his eyes; there was a red streak across one cheek. She had seen him running over a field marked with white lines, while a yelling mob of men in canvas jackets tried to stop him. Then, after the game was over, men in silk hats and men in sweaters had lifted him high on their shoulders, and the whole air rang with cheers for his college.

Now he was bowing solemnly before Mrs. Howe. The next minute he forgot his hundred hands, and remembered only the one that held a little white-gloved palm in its strong clasp.

"Miss Dolly, Bob washed his face in honor of the event. Had his hair cut, too," King explained. Then he added: "Well, take care of yourself, old man," and hurried across the room to speak to a girl he knew.

Bob laughed uncomfortably and twisted his neck about as if he were unacquainted with his collar. "Dolly, my dear child," said Mrs. Howe, "you must be tired standing here so long. Mr. Fields, won't you take her out to the dining-room and get her a cup of coffee or something?"

Bob thanked her with a rapturous look, and the two disappeared on their way to the dining-room. There are one end of the table was a limp-looking girl with pale yellow hair and loose gloves on her thin arms. In front of her were a large samover and an array of cups. She had been pouring chocolate and tea for the last ten years, and was growing old in the service. The silver candelabra at either end of the table proudly held up the half-burned pink candles with pink shades, and the cut-glass dishes of pink bonbons sparkled in their light. The waiters hurried here and there, bringing in plates of salad and ices. Pretty girls in dainty dresses served the guests standing about the room. When Dolly and Bob came in a girl in a much-beruffled pink silk rushed to them with a smile that showed all her dimples.

"Oh, Dolly, you're simply perfect. I wanted to talk to you when I came in, but there were so many people. My dear, your dress is a dream! And those roses! I was awfully late. I came right out here. I hope I've done some good. Why, Mr. Fields, I'm so glad you could come," she rattled on. "How is the sprained knee? We were all so proud of you last Thursday. Dolly, what do you suppose I heard this morning? I went up to see Alice Avery. You know she came home from New York last night. Well, she is engaged. She met the man at the springs last summer. He lives in Atlanta, and his name is Vernon Pierce. Didn't you meet a Mr. Pierce from Atlanta over there at the springs?"

Dolly knew her face was hot and flushed. She hoped Bob wouldn't notice it. "Yes, I think so," she said, trying to smile.

The other girl went on:

"Alice confessed that he was a great flirt. She must be going to be married soon, or she would not announce her engagement. My dear, you look simply worn out. But you will get used to these teas and dances and things by the end of the winter," said the girl with the social experience of two seasons to her account. She smiled and glanced up at Bob, and showed all her dimples again.

The football player led Dolly to a little cushioned seat in an alcove. There was an orchestra behind a screen of palms. Now they were playing "La Paloma" with a mystical Mexican jingle. Dolly looked down at the great bunch of roses in her lap. They had come that morning—with Vernon Pierce's card. She was no longer there in the heated hall of her city home, with Bob, dear old stupid, tired some Bob, by her side. It was moonlight, and she felt the air of a summer night on her face. They had been dancing and now they could hear the strains of "Forever and Forever." In the light from a window some one was standing before her. His voice was low and he was singing the words of a waltz. "Oh, bid me hope to call thee mine, forever and forever."

She could remember all that he said that night at Greenbriar, and she remembered that she had laughed at him. Yes, she had laughed, and now she was glad. Of course he said the same things to Alice the next week. Alice went up there to the springs just after Dolly came home.

The man at the door came over and gave a handful of letters to Dolly. "These came in the afternoon mail," he said.

"You can read those, Bob," she said as she tossed her companion a pile of small envelopes. She knew they were regrets and such things. There was one large letter, postmarked Atlanta, and directed in a strong, masculine hand. Bob was busy with the "regrets," so she opened it.

"Dear Miss Dolly," it ran, "I wanted to send this letter with the roses, but did not care to risk it to the carelessness of the florist. Of course, I am inconsolable in my disappointment in not getting up to your 'coming out.' But, if I may—it depends entirely upon your answer to this—I shall come up during the holidays. I don't know whether Miss Avery has announced the fact or not, but she is engaged to my cousin. By the way, we both have the same name. They will be married the last of December, and I am to be the best man—if you will let me come and say to you what I tried so hard to make you understand last summer——"

Bob reached up to straighten a candle in the sconce above them. Hhe shook his head at the face reflected in the mirror and murmured, "Not in my line. Not in my line."

Dolly looked up into his face smiling, but he knew that the light in her eyes was not for him.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MEXICAN POLITENESS

As Displayed Every Day at Any of the Railroad Stations.

Three Mexicans, apparently of the middle class, enter a railway car in the interior, two to make a journey and a friend to see them off. After a lively chat of a few moments, thinking the car about to start, they hug and pat each other on the back, say their farewells, and the friend rushes for the door, keeping up a lively chat on the way out. In about half a minute, seeing that the car does not start, he returns and greets the two prospective travelers with as much pleasure as though they had just returned from a journey instead of being about to make one. Suddenly he appears to think that some loose change might be useful to them on their journey; so thrusts his hand down in his pocket and secures several silver dollars, which he offers to them, and which they loudly protest against receiving. He, however, insists, and, forcing it into their hands, retreats for the door for fear they will thrust it back upon him, all the while keeping up the lively chat. In about another minute, seeing the car does not yet start, he opens the door and comes in, talking as lively as ever, and his companions are very glad to see him, welcoming him very effusively, and again shaking hands and saying good-by as he departs for the outside. On the friend's fourth entrance and departure the two travelers follow to the platform and stand chatting, laughing and saying more farewells until the train starts, and they are compelled to separate, to their great mutual regret, and with expressions of hope that they will soon meet again. United States people would say, "So long, old boy; take good care of yourself," just once and be gone. The train might stand there half an hour, but the departing friend would not come back for a second farewell.

Its Chief Industry Ignored.

A student of the history of American iron and steel shipbuilding recently visited the public library at Philadelphia. Philadelphia and Chester, which, so far as ship-building is concerned, are practically one, are the birthplace of iron and steel ship-building on the Atlantic coast, and it might be expected that first-hand historical material concerning the industry would be found in abundance in the public library of Philadelphia. When the card catalogue was examined it was discovered that the only books under the heading of ships or relating to ships or shipbuilding were Miss Harraden's "Ships That Pass in the Night" and a little volume on "Seaboard Life," written for boys, by W. H. Rideing. An appeal was made to the librarian in charge of the reference-room, which resulted in the ascertainment of a few initial and elementary facts from the standard history of Philadelphia. Of first-hand material there was absolutely none. Beyond what was contained in the history of Philadelphia the library afforded no information concerning one of the oldest and most interesting and now one of the largest industries of the city.—Boston Transcript.

Macaulay's Memory.

Archdeacon Farrar in a recent reminiscence says that when a young man he heard Macaulay name every woman who had been executed in England. He was then asked if he could name all of the archbishops. "Oh, yes," he replied, "any schoolboy could do that." The Archdeacon says that Macaulay memory made him the most wonderfully informed man that ever lived.

His Valuable Time Wasted.

A Chicago lady who is the wife of a wealthy and influential citizen had a great deal of trouble recently with her domestics. She had discharged her cook and second girl and for a few days was obliged to do her own cooking.

It was on one of these mornings that a peremptory knock sounded on the kitchen door. She wiped her hands on the apron and found at the door a low browed, insolent looking man, with a small satchel swung over his shoulder.

"Go and tell your mistress I want to see her, Bridget," he said, with a wave of the hand. Madam surveyed him in silence a moment and then replied stiffly, "I don't choose to."

"Oh, you don't, eh? Well, now, trot along, my dear, or I'll have you fired," he returned, with a vicious glance.

Mrs. Blank was backing within. To be so insulted on her own doorstep was such a heinous crime that her resources failed her. But in a moment she hit upon a plan that would bring this piece of insolence to abject humility. Drawing her stately figure up to the full and fixing on him a gaze of imperious disdain, she said in measured, frigid tones, "I am the lady of the house."

Did he quail? Oh, no!

"Are you?" he rejoined quickly. "Why didn't you say so and not keep me waiting all this time? I got some soap here that you want, and"—

He was staring at the door while the bang echoed out over his shoulders into the yard.—Chicago News.

The German Servants' Ordeal.

The young person who fills so important a place in our domestic arrangements as housemaid, parlormaid or "general" often enough takes a pride in her appearance, which, though entirely natural, is sometimes irritating to the less reasonable type of mistress. What would she think if it were necessary for her, as it apparently is in Germany, before taking a place as domestic servant to provide herself with a special passbook in which a full description of her appearance must be entered?

This description of the German maidservant is entered by the police of her native district and is sometimes dictated more by candor than chivalry. The color of the eyes and hair and the shape of the nose are all duly chronicled, and if the constable is of opinion that any of these features are "ugly" he has no hesitation in saying so.

What possibilities such a system suggests! Imagine the young person about to start a career as cook presenting herself before the local constable to await his verdict on her nose and lips!—London St. James Gazette.

Doing Penance For Sins.

In former times persons guilty of grievous and notorious offenses were required to make open confession and, further, to make satisfaction for the scandal given by their bad example by doing penance publicly in a white sheet in their parish church. The sheet was used to show clearly to every one which was the offender.

The last time that public penance was done in an English church was on Sunday evening, July 30, 1882, when a man named Hartree, in the church of All Saints, East Clevedon, made an open confession of immorality and promised to perform the penance thus imposed on him by the vicar.

No white sheet was used on this occasion. The last case in which one was used appears to have been one in St. Bridget's church, Chester, in 1851. But on that occasion the penance was not public, the church door being locked.

In the previous year, however, public penance in a white sheet was done in a country church in Essex, and a similar thing occurred in Ditton church near Cambridge in 1849.—Stray Stories.

The Ruling Passion.

The clergyman had finished, and the organ was pealing forth the sonorous rapture of the Mendelssohn march.

"One moment, George," said the radiant bride, and facing the audience she raised her exquisitely bound, though somewhat bulky, prayer book in her daintily gloved hands and pointed it directly at the brilliant audience. There was a sharp click.

"All right, George," said the bride; "come along."

And as they marched down the aisle she showed him that the supposed prayer book wasn't a prayer book at all. It was a camera.

"It's my own idea, George," she whispered. "Clever, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Head Hunters.

In Tupuselei, in New Guinea, the houses are built on piles in the open ocean a good distance from the shore. The object of this is to protect the inhabitants against sudden attacks of the kindly head hunters, who always are on the lookout for victims, whose heads they need in their business. Other villages in this happy land are perched up in all but inaccessible trees for the same weighty reason.

Two Reasons.

"You mustn't play with Mr. Borum's hat, Bobby," said a young lady who was entertaining a caller to her small brother.

"Why mustn't I?" asked the youngster.

"Because you might break it," replied his sister, "and, besides, he will want it shortly."—Chicago News.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

U. S. SENATOR ROACH

Says Peruna, the Catarrh Cure, Gives Strength and Appetite.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator From North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, personally endorses Peruna, the great catarrh cure and tonic. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, at Columbus, Ohio, written from Washington, D. C., Senator Roach says:

"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Senator Roach's home address is Larimore, North Dakota.

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Court and Witness Agree.

An amusing incident occurred in one of the common pleas courts the other day. The lawyer for the defense was making a very lengthy cross examination of an old lady when he was interrupted by the judge with the remark, "I think you have exhausted this witness."

"Yes, judge," she exclaimed. "I do feel very much exhausted."—Philadelphia Call.

The Wheelman's View.

Mrs. Sprocket—George, what in the world happened to the pipe organ in church this morning while you were singing that solo?

Mr. Sprocket (who always talks bicycle)—Why, the organist was coasting on easy grade with her feet off the pedals when she ran into some sharp notes, and the old thing punctured.—Ohio State Journal.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

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THE RETURN.

O the little old town that I left one day,
Because it was quiet, still
Has the name that it had when I went away,
And stands on the same old hill;
But the ones that were dear in the little old town,
With its one wide street running up and down,
Have ceased to sit on the porches where
The roses were trained to climb;
They have ceased to sew and to whittle there,
As they did in the dear old time.

The little old church with its wooden sheds
Still stands as it stood of yore;
But the ones who knelt and who bowed their heads
Are worshiping there no more!
And the little old school where I carved my name
On the home-made desk stands just the same—
But the boys who are batting the ball to-day
And the little maids, fair and free,
Are not the children who used to play
On the common there with me!

The little old house, so dear, so dear,
Stands just where it used to stand;
But not for many and many a year
Has the latch obeyed her hand—
The hand in which my hand was laid
When my first few faltering steps were made—
And in the little old parlor there,
O'erlooking the little lawn,
Another sits in her easy chair
And hears the clock tick on.

O the little old town that I left one day,
Because it was quiet, still
Has the name that it had when I went away,
And stands on the same old hill;
But the friends that I've traveled "back home" to see
Are gone or else are but strangers to me,
And over the doors of the little old stores
Are names that I never knew,
And the dream that was dear of the "old home" here
Can never, alas! come true.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

LEONITA.

AS Gitano walked through the lowland grove to meet Leonita at the creek he wondered why she had grown so different; why she no longer would play the games that for years they had played together; why she now went round by the bridge and would not let him assist her across the stream.

When he reached the open he saw her standing by the road at the top of the hill. A horseman who had spoken with her rode away, smiling over his shoulder. Something tightened in Gitano's breast. With firm steps he came to the hill top.

"Who was he, 'Nita?"

"Who but the Corregidor," she answered archly.

"What said he?"

"More than ever another hath said, Gitano."

"What then?"

Leonita turned her face away.

"He said that mine is the beauty of the night."

Gitano's eyes flashed at the receding horseman.

"Why of the night?" he asked.

"Because," she faltered, "because—so said the Corregidor—my brow is the moon-touched snow upon the mountain, and my eyes are the glinting stars."

"Said he that? What more?"

"That my hair is the midnight cloud; that my lips——"

She turned a pebble with her dainty toe.

"That my lips——" Gitano prompted.

"Are the dew-bright berries of holly awaiting the kiss of dawn—so said he, the Corregidor."

At the bend of the road the rider looked back and raised his glistening sombrero. Leonita waved her supple hand and smiled. But when she turned again to her companion the smile departed from her lips, for the sadness of his eyes rebuked her heart.

The next day and the next the rider came, but Leonita was ever away with Gitano in the lowland grove.

Then, as the third day closed, her father said to her:

"'Nita, thou art too much with Gitano. Let him go his way. Thou art no longer a child."

"But, my father, I am happy with Gitano."

"So much the worse. Bide thee at home. The Corregidor will come again."

"The Corregidor?"

"Ay, 'Nita; he hath seen thy beauty."

"What dost thou mean, my father?"

"Only that thy place is here. Let Gitano go his way."

Another day the rider came, and and when he went away Leonita's face was in her hands.

"Silly child!" her father said. "Thou wilt be the Corregidora—a great lady, and ride in thy coach. Is this thy gratitude for a father's loving care?"

Gitano came at sundown to learn why Leonita had not kept their daily tryst. Her father sat with them and told Gitano all—that the Corregidor had smiled upon her beauty and begged her for his bride; that the father's promise had been given; that the notary was to come next morning to seal the troth, and that until then Leonita was to remain within.

Gitano heard as in a dream. The words seemed to come over some vast distance—even from some lightless world whose fires had flickered out ages and ages ago. But as her father spoke Leonita weaved a message of the thread upon her lap and trembled with excited joy to see Gitano read it.

The moon was low, when a call as of a nightbird fell softly through Leonita's lattice.

"Gitano!"

"'Nita!"

Cheek to cheek, they whispered from their hearts, and in the meeting of their lips were sealed pathetic vows of love beyond this life.

Then through the somber avenue of silence they came again to view the gloomy present.

"And spoke he only of the beauty of thy face?" Gitano asked.

"Only of that," she answered.

"I would thou hadst no beauty, then."

Before they parted at the lattice Leonita begged one last memento of his honest love. A lush young vine grew in the withered gumtree at the bottom of the gorge.

"Bring me a sprig of that, Gitano, for—remembrance."

And when she took it from him she bade him haste to bathe his hands in milk. Then Gitano knew the cruel nature of the vine.

"No, no! Not that!" he cried.

But the lattice window closed.

In the morning light the father looked on Leonita's face and horror paled his own.

"'Nita!" he gasped, "is it thee—my child?"

"Ay, my father; thy child."

He swayed and closed his eyes.

"Say not so," he moaned. "It can not be! My Nina was so beautiful—oh, so beautiful!"

In overwhelming grief he sank upon the floor and rocked feebly and beat his breast.

"O santo Dios! What curse is this?"

Then came another awful thought.

"The Corregidor will never take her now!" he cried.

"Why, my father? Doth he love me for my face alone?"

But the father only wailed as one gone mad:

"The Corregidor! The Corregidor! He will not have her now!"

Then came the rider with the notary.

"She was so much a child," the father sobbed. "She played with young Gitano in the grove. She did not know the devil-vine would eat her beauty. And yet it hath but spoiled her face and not touched her beauteous heart."

"Rustico," said the great Corregidor, "thou hast my earnest sympathy. Here is a purse of gold."

And with his notary he rode away.

When Gitano with his scalded hands smoothed Leonita's hair his tears expressed his heart.

"Still thou art beautiful," he said.

"Nay, sweet Gitano, even thou canst not say that."

"Hush, my 'Nita! Thine is the beauty of the day. Thy heart-love is the glad, warm sunshine and thy glorious soul the rainbow of promise to me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE JUDGE'S TURKISH BATH.

It Was Very Vigorous, and He Found Out Why.

The Judge had never taken a Turkish bath, but he was not feeling his best that morning, and it suddenly occurred to him to test its vivifying effects, so enthusiastically descanted upon by his young friends.

It seemed to othe Judge that the rubber was terribly rough, but fearing to expose his inexperience and subject himself to ridicule by objecting to the regular treatment, he patiently endured being punched, pummeled, slapped, spanked, whacked and poked until he could not stand the torture a moment longer.

"Is—it—qui-te—neces-sary—to—make—me—bla-ack—and—blue—all—over?" panted the Judge, as irregularly as the rubber dug his fists in more or less vigorously.

"Never you mind; I'm fixin' you," responded the rubber, redoubling his assaults and grinning diabolically—at least so it seemed to the Judge.

"Who (slap, groan) are (thud, groan) you?" gasped the Judge, a horrible suspicion dawning in his mind. "Your (whack, groan) face (thump, groan) does (whack, groan) look (slap, groan) fa—thud, groan)—miliar" (swish, groan).

"Oh, you remember me, do you?" growled the rubber sarcastically. "Well, lash yer old hide, mebbe you'd like to send me up for six months again for prize-fightin'!"—Harper's Magazine.

A Model Witness.

During the investigation of the Maine disaster an old seaman was called before the Court of Inquiry to tell what he knew about it. He was solemnly sworn to tell the truth and nothing but the truth; furthermore, he was cautioned not to repeat hearsay; his personal experience was the only testimony that would answer the law.

"And now tell us what you know about the explosion of the Maine," said one of the officers.

"Well, sir," said the old bluejacket, "I was a-corking it off in me 'ammick (hammock), and 'eard a noise and waked up in the 'orspital. That's all I know about it, sir."

The court maintained its gravity, states the Chicago Record, from which this story is taken, and dismissed the witness.

"Corking," it may be added, is sailor-slang for sleeping. When they lie down upon the deck, as they often do for a nap, figuratively speaking they are calking the deck.

A Murderer's Black Cap.

When John Carroll was hanged recently at Atlanta for the murder of a woman, he wore the black cap which he had made for the occasion by his mother.

Largest Public Debt.

The public debt of France is the largest in the world, and amounts to £1,600,000,000.

Contrary to the general rule the street-car company finds its hangers on a source of revenue.

BRAVE GEN. LAWTON.

HIS DEATH ROBBED THE NATION OF AN IDOL.

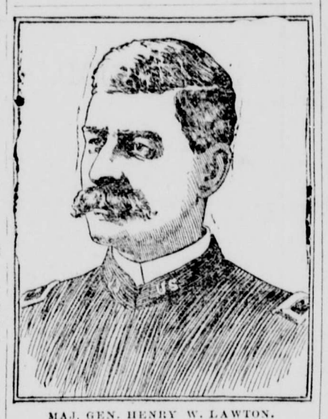
Dashing Volunteer of the Civil War, Fearless Indian Fighter, a Hero at El Caney and Hunter of Filipinos—Dies on the Field.

The Filipino sharpshooter's bullet which took the life of Gen. Henry W. Lawton did more. It plunged the nation in grief, for Lawton was a popular idol. The same fearlessness which cost him his life had given him a warm place in American hearts and his government regarded him as one of the most valuable of its military men.

Lawton's death occurred in San Mateo. With a small force he had left Manila for an expedition in the Mariquina valley, an insurgent stronghold. It took all night to cover fifteen miles through rice fields, mud and over rocky hills. In the morning an attack was made on San Mateo. Lawton personally directed the work. He walked along the firing line, 300 yards from the Filipino trenches, heedless of the warnings of his staff officers that his white helmet and yellow coat made him a shining mark and regardless of the bullets that fell about him. He laughed as they whistled past him. Finally one struck him in the breast, and with the remark, "I am shot," fell into an officer's arms and died almost instantly. Many tears were shed as his men, having driven the insurgents from San Mateo, followed the body of their dead general, borne on a stretcher by six stalwart cavalrymen, back to Manila.

Gen. Lawton was a victim to his sense of duty. In spite of his officers' protests he persisted in placing himself in imminent danger, remarking, "It is my duty to see what is going on on the firing line."

Gen. Lawton was the ideal soldier.



MAJ. GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

Courage, strength, activity and endurance were his conspicuous traits. He was a born leader, an intrepid campaigner and a dashing commander. His lion-like courage was proved in every war his government has waged since he was a stripling, and his rise from a private volunteer in 1861 to a brigadier general of regulars in 1899 was by sheer merit. He had not yet been made a brigadier general when he died, but the War Department was preparing his commission when the news of his death came. One of the best Indian fighters that our army ever produced, he carried Indian tactics into his campaign against the Filipinos, thus adding much to their demoralization.

Gen. Lawton was a man of striking personality. He was 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighed 210 pounds. His forehead was low and broad, and his iron-gray hair was thick and was worn erect. He rendered himself even more conspicuous in the field than his great size would have made him by always being actually in the lead of his men. He was frequently warned that he needlessly exposed himself, but he laughed at all suggestions of danger. His fellow officers admired him; to his men he was an idol and an inspiration.

From School to Battlefield.

Lawton's birthplace was Manhattan, Ohio, and he first saw the light on St. Patrick's day, 1843. As a boy he was in the West with his father, and when he was 10 years old the family located at Fort Wayne, Ind., which he ever since regarded as his home. He was a student in college when the civil war broke out. He left school and enlisted as a private in the Ninth Indiana. Four months later he was first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Indiana, and with that regiment he served to the end of the war, retiring as a Lieutenant Colonel, with the brevet of Colonel. When peace astablished he left the service and began the study of law. He was attending Harvard University in 1866 when he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of regulars upon the recommendation of Gens. Sheridan and Sherman. After a brief service in the infantry he was made a Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, and with that regiment he was identified in nearly all the important events of his subsequent career. In 1879 he was made a captain, and it was while in this position that he rid the Southwest of the murderous Geronimo.

His regiment did nothing but fight Apaches for years, and Lawton studied them as a naturalist studies venomous snakes, and took much the same view of them. In 1886, when Geronimo and his Apache band of thieves had been off the San Carlos reservation a long time, raiding in the vicinity, Lawton was sent after them by Gen. Miles. The cavalrymen chased the Indians over the deserts and into the mountains. Their horses gave out and they followed on foot. Their rations gave out and they lived on what they could gather as they moved. They ran Geronimo down, after covering 1,386 miles. One day one of the old chief's braves came into camp with a message. Geronimo wanted to talk, and Lawton went alone to see him. An Apache is no more trustworthy than a mad dog, but Lawton sat down with the treacherous chief in the midst of his warriors and powwowed with him to such effect that he presently led him and his war party prisoners to Gen. Miles.

From 1888 until the Spanish war broke out Lawton was attached to the Inspector General's department, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In May, 1898, he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers and at Santiago directed the operations against El Caney. The marvel is that he was not killed. He never availed himself of cover. His commanding figure was the most conspicuous thing wherever there was hot fighting, and every Spanish sharpshooter within a mile had always a chance at Lawton. When he reconnoitered, he rode preferably in front of the trenches on the firing line. When he had to move about the zone of action he went right across, regardless of any storm of bullets, even though a detour to the rear would avoid all danger. He simply never thought of the possibility of being hurt by bullets, he had defied them so often.

In the Philippine Jungles.

In January, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines and did the severest fighting. He relieved Gen. Anderson in command of the regular troops, and on April 10 he captured Santa Cruz, a Filipino stronghold at the extreme end of the lake near Manila. There was sharp fighting, and Lawton led his troops, using the Indian tactics which he had learned so well on the Western plains. Then he captured San Rafael after a jungle fight, and then San Isidro, the insurgent capital. President McKinley sent him congratulations for these successful operations. His operations covered the entire central part of Luzon. Up to the day of his death Lawton was in the field almost constantly, dispersing the insurgents and cutting off the ammunition and supplies. He was under fire several times, but he drove the insurgents before him everywhere. His son, 11 years old, was with him in the Philippines. The youngster was under fire with his father at Santa Cruz, and the General was intensely proud of him.

In November the whereabouts of Gens. Lawton and Young, on account of the rapidity of their movements, became almost as mysterious as that of Aguinaldo. But it was understood that Gen. Lawton was ambitious to capture the Filipino leader, and that he would run him down if possible. It was just such a chase as he made after Geronimo, the Apache. Many of the General's horses were dying, and the soldiers, and even some of the officers, marched ahead half naked, their clothes being torn to pieces in getting through the jungles. Hundreds of them were barefooted. Bread was scarce and carabao meat and bananas made up their rations.

The General was at Tayug on Dec. 1, his troops having captured large quantities of insurgent supplies. Later he returned to Manila, and, as already set forth, started Dec. 18 to capture San Mateo, where he was shot and killed.

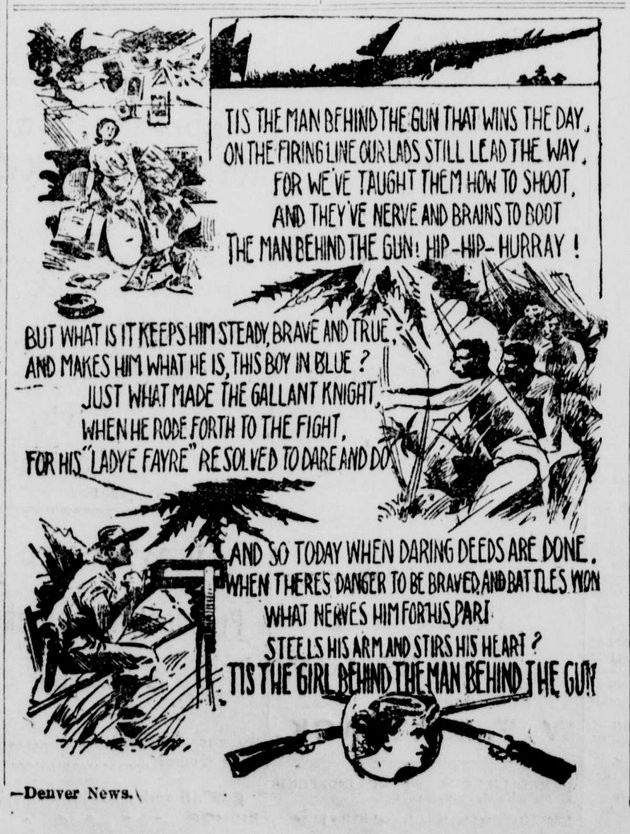
A detachment of the Fourth Cavalry, his old regiment, was with him when he died. By a singular coincidence, it was while fighting a Filipino leader named Geronimo that he met his fate.

Gen. Lawton, like so many eminent soldiers, died poor. He owned nothing except a piece of property in California which he purchased several years ago for $15,000, but which is mortgaged for half that sum. To aid his family a bill was introduced into both House and Senate providing for a pension of $2,000 a year for his widow, and an appeal was made for a popular subscription, to which there was a generous response.

MORMON ROBERTS' WIVES AND THEIR HOMES.

(Mrs. Celia Dibble Roberts and house in Centreville; Mrs. C. A. Roberts and house, Centreville; Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts and house, Salt Lake City.)

There are probably few men in the United States in which the public has a greater interest than Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon, the question of whose eligibility to hold a seat in Congress became a matter of national concern. The three wives of Mr. Roberts take life easy in their Utah homes, even though Mr. Roberts is under indictment for bigamy in Utah. Wife No. 1, Mrs. C. A. Roberts, and wife No. 2, Mrs. Celia Dibble Roberts, live in separate houses in Centreville, a few miles distant from Salt Lake City. The third wife, Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts, maintains an establishment in Salt Lake City. It is said that all the Mrs. Roberts are as happy as if each was the only wife of one man.



—Denver News.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

When Elsie and Ethel, Eva's two little cousins, arrived at Aunt Maggie's, Eva herself was tucked up in bed in her own little room, and fast asleep. She had wanted very badly indeed to stay up and see her cousins from California, but mother had said, "No, Eva, it will be late when father brings them, and they are sure to be very tired, so as soon as ever they have had something to eat I shall see them tucked up in bed, poor little souls. Everything will be strange and new to them, so you must try to make them very happy, Eva."

Eva was up early the next morning, for she was very anxious to see her new cousins, and as soon as she was dressed she went to their room to pay them a visit, with one of her toys in her hand. Both the little girls were awake, and at first Eva felt just a little tiny bit shy, but she soon summoned up courage to say, "I'm Eva, and I've brought you this to play with."

PLAYING WITH JUMPING JACK.

Then Elsie came to the foot of the bed, and very soon all three little girls were laughing merrily at the comic antics of the "Jumping Jack," and little Ethel was saying, "Cousin Eva, mayn't I have it to play with a bit now?" and by the time Mamma came in to tell the little travelers that it was time to get dressed they were fast friends, and Elsie and Ethel had made up their minds that they were going to love Cousin Eva very much indeed, for she had promised to lend them all her toys and books, and Eva had said, "Of course we must be friends, for don't our names all begin with the same letter?"

Poor Boys Who Became Great Men.

Abraham Lincoln was a rail splitter.

Benjamin Franklin cut wicks and made molds for tallow candles.

James A. Garfield drove a horse on a tow path.

Andrew Johnson was a tailor.

William Dean Howells, one of our greatest novelists, was a poor printer's boy.

George M. Pullman began work at a salary of $40 a year and ended life with a fortune of many millions.

John D. Rockefeller was glad to find employment as an office boy for some years.

John Roach, who was at his death a master mechanic, and stood on the highest round of worldly fame, came to this country a ragged, homeless, friendless boy.

The present governor of Alaska spent his childhood in a home for the friendless in New York.

A man who is now an attorney for four large corporations and travels about in his special car, with thousands to spend, was also a child of charity.

Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, and who died worth millions, and what is better still, was everywhere considered the benefactor of his race, was a poor mechanic and worked in a machine shop.

These examples prove to us that to be born well and to have wealth is not necessary to success in this world.

No matter what the environment of our American boy and girl, if they have ambition, industry, ability, honesty, temperance and virtue and a love for God and man, they are sure to make noble men and women of themselves, and that is the truest success.

Wealth usually comes to one who practices the above virtues, but the man with wealth alone is poor indeed. Much more to be desired is character and the influence that follows.

A Useful Game.

The game of "Composing Sentences" is one that has the advantage of making people think quickly, and will quickly show which player has the most active mind. The idea is to deal out a dozen cards, each having some letter of the alphabet on it, to the players—such cards as are used in word games, or they may be made for the purpose.

All begin by turning over a letter at the same time. As soon as the letters are seen a sentence has to be devised, using them all as the initial letters. The first to make a grammatical sentence of them is given a point on the score card; then new letters are turned up and sentences are made until one of the players has won ten points.

Of course it is necessary to have a large quantity of cards, so that when dealt out there will be a variety of letters. The game becomes lively as personal sentences suggest themselves, and it affords good practice in the formation of grammatical sentences.

Temper Wrong Side Out.

A story is told of a small boy who was in the habit of getting up in the morning, wrong side to, as his older brother expressed it, and beginning the day by finding fault with everything and fretting over whatever came in his way. One morning, after he had been unusually aggravating, his mother sent him to his room, with orders to remove every article of his clothing, turn it wrong side out, put it on and come downstairs. She waited a reasonable length of time and as her son did not make his appearance she went up to see what was the matter. She found him standing before the mirror, a picture of despair and disgust. His clothes were wrong side out and there were seams and ravelings, raw edges and frizzles and incongruities galore. In a voice, pitched between tears and temper, he exclaimed: "Oh, mother, it is dreadful. Can't I put them on right?" "Yes," was the reply; "if you will put your temper on right side out and promise to wear it that way; but, remember, if you forget and turn your temper wrong side out, you must wear your clothes to match." The youngster quickly restored the normal condition of his wardrobe, and left his room a wiser lad than when he entered it.

Tale for Little Marines.

Admiral Bobstay Yardarm Hope
Put out to sea on a cake of soap;
And the sky was bright and the wind blew free
When Admiral Bobstay put to sea.

With a flannel sail on a toothbrush mast,
O'er the bounding billows his boat went fast.
"For a storm I'll open my weather eye,"
Quoth he, as the suds began to fly.

The suds flew thick as his vessel sped,
And the clouds were gathering overhead.
"With a tempest fierce I shall have to cope,"
Cried Admiral Bobstay Yardarm Hope.

"And what is worse," he exclaimed, "I know
There's a rock-bound coast on my leeward bow."
The toothbrush snapped as the breakers roared,
And then in a trice went overboard.

Admiral Bobstay, to be brief,
Was wrecked that night on a sunken reef;
But he didn't drown, and he's home once more—
With his cake of soap he was washed ashore.
—Felix Leigh.

This Dog Thought.

A collie was in the habit of fetching his master's room slippers, cap, keys, or anything he was sent for. One day, sent on the usual errand, he did not reappear. His master followed, and found that the door of the bedroom had blown to, and that the dog was a prisoner. Some days later he was again told to fetch something, and, as the wind was high, his master, after a few minutes' delay, followed him. He found him in the act of fixing the door firmly back with the door mat, which he had rolled up for the purpose; and having taken this precaution, the prudent animal proceeded to look for the slippers.

Had His Doubts.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed little 4-year-old Ned. "Look what a bright star!"

"Yes," replied the father, "and it is three times as large at the earth."

"Oh, no, it isn't," said Ned.

"Why do you doubt it?" asked his father.

"Because if it was it would keep the rain off."

Good Reason.

Father—James, you know I disapprove very much of your fighting, but I cannot help feeling proud of you whipping such a big boy as that. What did you whip him for?

Son (indignantly)—Why, he said I looked like you.

QUAINT OLD CURACAO.

Scene of Many a Bloody Battle of the Olden Times.

Curacao is a Dutch colony, and the quaintest little island in the world. It is not bigger than the District of Columbia, but has about 40,00 inhabitants and has played an important part in the history of America. It has belonged at different times to England, Spain and Holland, and its cozy harbor has been the scene of many a bloody battle between the navies of the old world, as well as between the pirates and buccaneers that infested the Caribbean sea for two centuries. It has been for 100 years and still is an asylum for political fugitives, and many of the revolutions that rack and wreck the republics on the Spanish main are hatched under the shelter of the pretentious but harmless fortresses that guard this port. Bolivar, Santa Ana and many other famous men in Spanish-American history have lived there in exile, and until recently there was an imposing castle upon one of the hills, called Bolivar's tower. There the founder of five republics lived in banishment for several years and waited for rescue.

The houses are built in the Dutch style, exactly like those in Holland; the streets are so narrow that the people can almost shake hands through their windows with the neighbors across the way, and the walls are as thick as would be needed for a fortress. The Dutch governor lives in the solemn-looking old mansion fronting the Skattegat, or lagoon, that forms the harbor, guarded by a company of stupid-looking soldiers with a few old-fashioned cannons. The commerce of the island is of phosphates, and the government receives a revenue of $500,000 from companies that ship them away.

There is not a spring or well, or any fresh water, and the inhabitants are entirely dependent upon rain water for exstence, or upon supplies brought in barrels by schooners from the Venezuelan coast, ninety miles away, or upon distilled sea water. As sometimes it doesn't rain for a year or two the natural supply is often exhausted, and a glass of imported is worth as much as the same amount of wine or beer.

Its Origin.

In that part of Chicago known as Hyde Park there is a large area called the "prohibited district," within which there are no saloons, the sale of liquor being strictly forbidden by law.

Places are found occasionally, however, where liquors are sold illegally and by stealth. These are called by the police "blind pigs." There are several stories as to the way in which this term originated. Among them is the following:

Several men known to be of bibulous propensities were observed to be frequently going into and coming out of a small and unpretending frame house, over the door of which were the remains of what had once been a business sign, the only letters not obliterated being "a pg."

The house was raided, and a considerable quantity of whisky and beer found and confiscated. While the raid was in progress a curious citizen asked the policeman standing guard outside:

"Who keeps this place?"

"Well," said the officer, glancing up at the sign, "it seems to be kept by 'a pig' that has had its 'i' knocked out. I guess it's a blind pig."

And the name "blind pig" has stuck.

There is a great deal of indignation among the women when a man takes some one who is not kin to him home to a family reunion dinner.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23..... ...1900

TIMOTHY ALONE.

The Record of a Fine August Sown Crop In Ohio.

Yesterday we cut the last of the timothy, an August sown crop, sown alone, and a finer field of timothy I never had upon the farm, writes an Ohio correspondent to The Rural New Yorker. The field was intended for another crop, but a severe drought made the plowing so difficult that it was deferred for a rain and so was not plowed until about July 4, when it was turned over, herbage beneath. About Aug. 1, right after a heavy rain, the land was made fine as cutaway and harrows could make it, rolled and the timothy sown on—six quarts per acre—and lightly harrowed in, or rather, Breed's weedered in. The weeds were clipped down with the mower and with the result that I do not remember ever having so fine a crop of this horse hay as on this August sown field.

My thought is that clover may be made a much surer crop than it is when sown with oats, if the land is made fine and compact before the clover seed is sown, and it should be lightly harrowed to get it in more deeply than surface sowing and then trusting to luck for it to get a root hold. This has been our practice for years, with, I think, not a failure in the time.

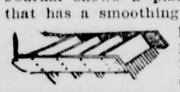
Then why should not timothy be sown as a crop by itself, and not have to be nursed by a grain crop? The secret of success, I think, is to keep the weeds and foxtail grass cut down so that they cannot get a start to overshadow the crop we want. In our anxiety to get soiling and ensilage crops we must not forget that grass is the foundation of good soil fertility, and our clovers and grasses must be maintained in a rotation that recognizes them as the great renovators of our farms and gives to them the first chance, and that chance should be a deep concern of the farmer to promote.

Protecting Gullies.

This has been a season during which, in many parts of the west, rains have been very heavy and a large amount of good soil has been washed down the Mississippi. Wherever land has been broken up gullies have washed many wagon loads of soil away and have cut up the surface badly. There are a number of ways by which the evil can be mitigated, such as damming the gullies at intervals with brush and straw, sticking in willow cuttings and the like, and they all help, says Iowa Homestead, but the best way to protect washing is to get the gully leveled up and establish a sod upon it. This can be done by sowing timothy, red top, alsike clover and the like, if the gully is one that can be mowed for hay, or by establishing patches of blue grass upon it if it is to be used as pasture. Any plowing that is to be done by way of preparation for sodding of any kind should be crosswise, of course, and in trying to get a blue grass sod the establishment of patches of the sod is preferable to seeding, although both methods may be combined with advantage; that is, patches of sodding may be done and seed may be sown on those parts of the gully where it is impracticable to sod. No farm having a gully upon it is safe while the gully is not in sod. The damming above referred to helps some, but is liable to wash out at any time when an unusually heavy rain occurs and then the last condition is worse than the first.

A Useful Implement.

The illustration from The Farm Journal shows a plank clod crusher that has a smoothing harrow accompaniment, short pieces of round iron being driven into the low-



A PLANK CLOD CRUSHER.

edges of the stout planking. These pieces of iron need not be stout nor long. In their slanting position they will not clog and will break up many clods that the crusher has not entirely mastered, leaving the soil loosened and fine. Strips of board can be laid on top and a weight added if needed.

Sour Corn Kills Chinch Bugs.

Several years ago Chancellor Snow of the Kansas State university made exhaustive investigations of diseases of chinch bugs. He found them subject to more than one bacterial disease which was fatal to them under suitable conditions of weather. Now it appears from correspondence published in the Kansas Farmer that an Iowa man claims to have found that soured green cornstalks will produce the same germ disease on chinch bugs as Chancellor Snow's remedy. He has found that he can destroy all the bugs that come off a harvested wheatfield by cutting the outside row of corn and letting it lie in small piles. Dead bugs will soon cover these piles, and no further damage will be done to the corn. The bugs turn white, and he believes the same fungous growth comes on them as can be seen on bugs treated by Snow.

Oats as a Substitute For Clover.

Here is my experience with a substitute for clover: This spring I sowed two bushels of oats and six quarts of timothy per acre, pulverizing the ground once after seeding. The timothy did not do very well, but the oats are fine. They have furnished feed for seven head of cows and horses and 70 fine hogs; besides I cut seven loads of hay from 17 acres. There is still enough excellent feed to last a long time. The cows and horses are fat, and the hogs are doing nicely. I feed the hogs three bushels of ear corn per day, which, with the green oats, is all they need. I would advise rolling the ground after harrowing, as it will then retain moisture better, and the more moisture in the soil the greater the growth of feed. Hereafter when I have a thin stand of clover I am going to sow oats.—Prairie Farmer.

WHEN SHOOTING IS JUSTIFIABLE.

In speaking of the funeral of Amy Murphy, who was ruined by a scoundrel in San Francisco and who either committed suicide or was murdered afterwards, Rev. J. A. Wilson said:

"On occasions like this I thank God for my Southern birth.

"I was reared in a country where we would kill men for crime like this.

"I hope to see the day when the protection of woman by the use of the pistol on the part of fathers or brothers of young girls like this dead child will be made justifiable homicide in every state in the union."

A good many thin-skinned people will criticize Rev. Wilson for this statement, but he is right. People have the right now to shoot on sight any vicious animal that is permitted to run at large, and the scoundrel who travels about looking for girls to ruin is ten thousand times more dangerous than any beast that roams the hills or wallows in the swamps. When such a man is found and his victim is dead or worse, the father who fails to shoot him on sight is guilty of a crime against society. There is just one penalty for such crimes and that is death, and it should be the legal right of any father or brother to use the gun promptly on such occasions. And if there does not happen to be a father or brother to pull the trigger, the first full-blooded American who happens to be informed of the crime should appoint himself guardian and the execution immediately attended to. When it is known that certain death awaits the man who ruins a girl such awful crimes will be infrequent. It is all right to have laws for the punishment of crimes and to have them enforced, but this particular crime should be attended to without waiting for courts or juries.—*Visalia Times.*

The wife and mother who does her own housework may learn that in this respect she is one of a large and respectable majority. Only 18 per cent of the families in the United States employ domestic help, while 82 per cent do their own work.—*Ex.*

When you are thinking of making a short cut to success, remember that there are a few guide posts off the beaten track.

TEAMS WANTED!!

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.

Bakersfield, Cal.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams, more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes, printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.
☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

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NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday..... January 21, 1899
" .....February 25, 1899
" ..... March 25, 1899
" ..... April 22, 1899
" ..... May 21, 1899
" ..... June 17, 1899
" ..... July 22, 1899
" ..... August 19, 1899
" .....September 16, 1899
" .....October 14, 1899
" ..... November 11, 1899
" .....December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....			10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....		806 42	
School "		5 042 09	
Hospital "		607 20	
Salary "		3 260 44	
Bridge " ..		145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund..		144 75	
" " " 2 " ..		103 00	
" " " 3 " ..		241 25	
" " " 4 " ..		102 50	
" " " 5 " ..		105 50	
Poleta Building		50 00	
		10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old indebtedness.....		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.
A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—Masonic Building. Civil Cases and business before the United States Land Office will be taken and carefully attended.

P. H. MACK.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver.....$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each.. 75
Assay for gold, silver and lead..... 1 50
Gold, silver and copper..... 2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price ☜

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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GROCERIES,
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CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.

Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

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Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

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Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class. ☜

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR

INYO MERCANTILE CO'S.

New SPRING SPRING SPRING Ad.,

Which will appeaR in next issue.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.....1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending Feb. 22, 1900:

Highest barometer.....	30.209	17
Lowest "	29 719	18
Highest temperature....	69.0	21
Lowest "	32.0	19
Mean "	50 7	
Average dew point.....	17 1	
Average humidity.....	27.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	44 W	19
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days.....	0	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week .00.5		

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 46
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 04
" 1899-1900 2 07

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

MULHOLLAND—At Penryn, Placer Co., February 22, 1900, to the wife of Irv. H. Mulholland—a son.

THE INDEPENDENT congratulates. February 22d, 1900, and a 9-pound boy!

District Attorney Dehy went to Bishop Thursday.

A. Cohn of Bishop was a visitor at Independence Wednesday.

Miss Lena Levy went to Bishop last Tuesday on a visit to friends.

Elton Baker and Steve Gregg, Jr. were down from Big Pine Wednesday.

R. W. Correll left last Tuesday morning for Sacramento. He will return in about a month.

Park Barnes left on Tuesday morning's train on a visit to relatives at Hawthorne and Virginia City.

Running a newspaper is like managing a servant girl—those who know most about it don't have it to do.

Mrs. Arcularius, who has been attending on Mrs. Schroeder for seveal weeks past, left on Tuesday's train for Bishop.

Rev. J. J. Pardee has a supply of vegetable seeds, sent by Senator Perkins, for distribution. Call and get some at the Parsonage.

Ernest Laird left for San Francisco last Monday evening, called there by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. J. W. P. Laird.

Early fruit trees are in full bloom all around about. It behooves orchardists to devise methods to stand off probable March frosts.

Lumber for the Owens river bridge at Citrus, which is sadly in need of repairs, has arrived. Mr. Stecker will soon commence work on the structure.

J. C. Quinn, of the P. D. Q. Cyanide Co., will leave for Ballarat in a few days to put up a 50 ton cyanide plant for the Mineral Hill mine near that place.

W. L. Hunter will set out for the Ubehebe copper district in a few days. He will be accompanied by J. E. Parker, as special correspondent of a New York mining journal.

The new machinery for the Reward mill has arrived and will be placed in position as soon as possible. As soon as the mill repairs are completed work in the mine will be resumed.

Henry Levy, proprietor of the Independence Hotel, will soon commence to build a large and commodious livery stable on the vacant corner lot south of Mr. Matlack's blacksmith shop.

O. I. Mairs is making quite extensive improvements on the Norman House. He has had the third story of the building fitted up into sleeping apartments and is building a porch around the second story.

Judge A. V. Davidson is having another encounter with his arch enemy rheumatism. His right hand is terribly swollen and he informs us that the pain is well-nigh unbearable. Mrs. Davidson has also been quite ill during the week.

We are informed that some person or persons used the U. S. Mail to send some indecent valentines to some of our estimable young ladies on Valentine's day. This is a most cowardly manner for any one to vent their spleen for some fancied slight or imaginary wrong.

Our new County Clerk, J. E. Meroney, entered upon his duties yesterday morning. Mr Meroney is well qualified to fill the position, and will be an accommodating, pains-taking and well-liked official. His father, W. O. Meroney, will assist him in the office work.

Mr. J. C. White of Hawthorne, carpenter for the Carson & Colorado Railroad, arrived at Citrus Monday evening. He has commenced building a new house for the railway company. As soon as finished it will be occupied by A. G. Stuart, section foreman.

J. M. Davis, sent up from Ballarat to appear before the Superior Court on a charge of grand larceny, had a hearing Tuesday. He was was brought before the Court on a writ of habaes corpus and discharged. Ben H. Yandell, Esq., appearing for the defendant, Davis.

From a private letter we learn that A. L. Conklin has struck it rich on his oil lands near Bakersfield. He struck oil at a depth of 640 feet, the oil rising 60 feet in the well. Boots' many friends in this locality will be pleased to learn of his good fortune. Many Inyoites are in Bakersfield and all are reported as doing well.

Board of Supervisors.

[SPECIAL MEETING.]

FRIDAY, Feb. 16th, 1900,
7 o'clock p. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, convened in extraordinary session at the above stated time pursuant to the following call:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF INYO. }

In the matter of calling a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California:

It is hereby ordered by the undersigned, a majority of the regularly elected and commissioned members of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a special meeting of the said Board of Supervisors be held at 7 o'clock p. m., Friday, the 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

Said special meeting is called for the purpose of appointing a County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder for the County of Inyo, which offices are now vacant, said vacancy being caused by the death of D. J. Hession the regularly elected and qualified incumbent of said offices in the County of Inyo, State of California.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and the seal of the County of Inyo, State of California.

N. J. COOLEY,
J. J. STEWART,
JAMES JONES,
A. C. FREEMAN,
T. H. HENEBRY.

Present: Supervisors N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, T. H. Henebry and Chairman Freeman presiding.

It having been previously ordered that C. N. Rose be and act as Clerk in the place of D. J. Hession, deceased. It is hereby ordered that said Rose act as Clerk pro tem of the Board for this meeting.

After consideration the following action was thereupon taken.

WHEREAS, a vacancy now exists in the office of Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of the County of Inyo, State of California, occasioned by the demise of D. J. Hession, Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of said county.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Section 23, County Government Act of 1897, as to a special meeting, subdivision 19 of Section 25 of said Act as to appointment to fill vacancy, it becomes necessary to call a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in and for the said county, to appoint a Clerk, Auditor and Recorder to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of D. J. Hession.

WHEREAS, petitions, containing the names of thirty qualified electors of said county, praying for the appointment to said office, were read as follows:

Petition of J. E. Meroney of Bishop.
Petition of R. P. Hession of Big Pine.

WHEREAS, upon roll-call members of the Board voted as follows:

For J. E. Meroney—Supervisors J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley and A. C. Freeman.

For R. P Hession, Jr—Supervisors James Jones and T. H. Henebry.

Thereupon it was ordered that J. E. Meroney be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of D. J. Hession, as Clerk, Auditor and Recorder in and for the County of Inyo, State of California upon his taking the oath of office and filing a good and sufficient bond as required by law.

N. J. COOLEY.
J. J. STEWART,
JAMES JONES,
T. H. HENEBRY,
A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

The following claims for mileage and per diem of members of the Board of Supervisors were examined and approved by the District Attorney and warrants ordered drawn therefor, as follows:

James Jones	$12 30
N. J. Cooley	20 40
A. C. Freeman	18 00
J. J. Stewart	10 80
T. H Henebry.	39 00

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
C. N. ROSE, Clerk pro tem.

Valentine Musicale at Bishop

On the evening of St Valentine's Day about one hundred of the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Dorrance passed a very enjoyable time at their beautiful home on East Line street. The occasion of this large gathering being a musicale given by the music class of Mrs. Dorrance. Their large music room, with its walls and ceilings of red and green, caused one to think of Old Granada, was thrown open for the occasion, tastefully decorated with pink and white hearts, geraniums and hangings. From the reception hall, up the stairs and into the music room were to be found the chamaerops, corypha, dracaena, litania and Phoenix palms, Irish yew, Irish juniper and Monterey pine, adding much to the semi-tropical appearance of the music room. The program was a decided success, attesting the fact that Mrs. Dorrance has great ability as teacher and trainer. The numbers rendered were too many to describe in detail; suffice it to be said that the Misses Evelyn Gunter, Minnie and Lena Koch, Lillian and Etta Shirley, Emma Gish, Nita Rossi, Rosie Fletcher, Eva Wells, Hattie Lester and Leota Powers, Mrs. H. C. Hartshorn and Master Frank Kilpatrick, assisted by Dr. and Mrs. Dorrance, rendered their several parts with ability. At the conclusion of the musical program cupid arrived, armed with bows and arrows, in the person of little Merrill Hampton and assisted by Miss Minnie Kock, two tableaux, "The Message of Love" and "Cupid at Rest" were given, these were followed by some shadow pantomimes that provoked a great amount of laughter.

The guests brought valentines which they passed in at the entrance to the music room; the valentines were then numbered in duplicate, one number for a lady and a gentleman, partners were obtained for the partaking of refreshments by the gentleman finding the lady who had a valentine with the same number as his own. The refreshments served were pink and white, consisting of ambrosia, sherbet and cake, passed around by the young ladies of the music class who were prettily attired in pink and and white. After the refreshments were partaken of the ladies and gentlemen exchanged valentines.

The company broke up at about midnight after having had a very enjoyable evening.

UNCLE COLLIS PURCHASES ONE MORE RAILROAD.

Acquires Carson and Colorado Line.

Competition Becomes So Strong That the Southern Pacific Has Projected a New Route From Los Angeles to Ogden.

[S. F. CALL, FEB. 15.]

H. E. Huntington, J. C. Stubbs, R. P. Schwerin and William Sproule returned to their offices in the Southern Pacific building yesterday afternoon from the southern part of the State. Mr. Huntington, who has been East for some time past, returns to this city with his authority fully restored and as the acknowledged representative of his uncle on this coast. He has no official title, but is, nevertheless, the ranking officer of the Southern Pacific and the personal representative of the president of the road at the San Francisco end.

Mr. Huntington was seen yesterday gave out the information that the Southern Pacific had purchased the Carson and Colorado Railway, a line running from Mound House, Nev., to Keeler, Inyo County, in this State, a distance of about 293 miles. Connected with this property is a short seven-mile branch from Junction to Candelaria, in Nevada, which was also purchased by the Southern Pacific people.

According to Mr. Huntington the reason of this purchase is to afford the Southern Pacific Company a shorter and more direct line from Los Angeles and Southern California points to the East.

Some time ago the company made application at the Government Land Office at Independence, in Inyo County, for a right of way from Mojave to Keeler, a distance of between eighty and a hundred miles. Connecting with the Southern Pacific line at the former point, a broadgauge road will be constructed through San Bernardino and Inyo Counties to Keeler, where it will be joined to the recently acquired property.

This railroad is now a narrow-gauge affair, but will be remodeled and made into a modern broad-gauge road and will be connected at its northern end, somewhere in the vicinity of Churchill, with the Central Pacific by a link, some thirty miles long, which is to be constructed so as to join the main line of the Central Pacific somewhere in the vicinity of Wadsworth. This will give the Southern Pacific a through line from Los Angeles and the southern part of the State to Ogden and all points in the East.

The necessity of such a move on the part of the Southern Pacific Company has been apparent for a long time past and has been made even more necessary by the recent action on the part of the Oregon Short Line, which has started the construction of a line from Central Idaho to Southern California. The Santa Fe already possesses the most direct and feasible route from the lower end of our State to the East, and when the Idaho line is finished it would have the effect of placing the Southern Pacific in a very cramped position between its two rivals had it not some direct route of its own to depend on.

Moreover, the new line, besides developing and acquiring the business of a large and extremely productive section of country, will do away with the tremendous grades of the Tehachapi Pass and the passes now used through the Sierras and will reduce the operating expenses of the company, while providing at the same time a far safer route of travel. The grade will be reduced to 1 per cent, or fifty feet in the mile from Mojave to Oregon.

The former owners and directors of the Carson and Colorado Railroad were D. O. Mills of New York, George Whittle, James Allen, W. S. Wood, S. Printiss Smith, John W. C. Maxwell, H. H. Taylor and D. A. Bender of San Francisco and H. M. Yerington, the Nevada capitalist, who was president of the road before its recent sale to the Huntington interests.

No figures are obtainable as to the price paid by the Southern Pacific for its newly acquired praperty, but the capital stock of the corporation was valued at $4,380,000 and that there was a fifty-year $2,000,000 mortgage bearing 4 per cent interest attached to the property which will have to be assumed by its new purchasers. Figures taken from the report of the road now on file with the Railroad Commissioners show that for the year ending June 30, 1899, its gross income was $146,238 36, and that after the current expenses of the year had been deducted from this amount there was left an income of $24,685 47.

Young Mr. Huntington also is authority for the statement that the Southern Pacific has purchased some valuable coal mining properties in Mexico about a hundred miles from the line of the Sonora railroad, that runs from Nogales to Guaymas. These properties are among the best in the entire republic, and a branch of the Sonora line will be constructed to reach and develop them.

Bee Keepers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Inyo County Bee Keepers' Association will be held at the parlors of the Valley View Hotel in Bishop on Saturday, March 3rd, 1900, at 1 p. m.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Secretary.

Accidentally Shot

Last night about 10 o'clock Clarence Johnson was shot accidentally. The bullet entered the left knee striking the bone, deflected and lodged in the calf of the leg. While the wound is not necessarily dangerous it is serious, and it will be some time before Mr. Johnson will recover from its effects.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OF ICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stats., 36) the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of section No. 3, in Tp. No. 22 S. R. 44 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of F. b. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 23rd, 1900.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said George W. Brady, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. W. Eibeshutz for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 23rd day of February, 1900.

[SEAL] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.
P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal on March 2, 1900, viz.:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 8005, for the S½ SE¼ Sec 28, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 26 T 14 S, R 38 E M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kinsert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless said person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax-Collector as ex-officio license Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo at and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution, revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the business of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax-Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county, quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax-Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax-Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff, fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D., 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 70.
Filed Jan. 6, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $4.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

—o—

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	At 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	At 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	137	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:20 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alford	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

—o—

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—one soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:56 a m	6:33 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:08 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:55 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock

New Cable Lines.

France is dependent upon England for news of the Transvaal war, because the cables are under their control, and she is ready to spend a vast sum of money to free herself. This is like many people who have dyspepsia, spend a fortune seeking deliverance. They should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It never fails to cure dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

A clever woman can lift the load from the heaviest heart laid at her feet.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

A man always wastes time in worrying about the things he can help, or the things he can't.

From tree to cup, all under the supervision of one firm; this comes very close to buying your coffee of the man who raised it. See the ad. of the Yelecros Java & Mocha in today's paper.

If you want to make your home pleasant, pay a little more attention to the cultivation of plants in and around your home. A new catalogue just published by F. A. Miller, 215 Hayes St., San Francisco, gives you a full list of the most desirable seeds, plants and bulbs. Send for catalogue.

It is said the Roquefort cheese dates back to Pliny's time. Well, some of it smells that old.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

A PICKPOCKET'S RUSE.

The Trick by Which He Once Got a Woman's Purse.

Jack Piggott, the noted pickpocket, used to tell a funny story about the difficulty he had in picking the pocket of a fashionably dressed woman who was looking in at the window of Shreve's jewelry store. It illustrates the hardships that the light fingered gentry are forced to endure in the pursuit of their profession and when first related was considered amusing not only by Piggott, but by the many to whom he confided his experience.

It was a cold winter evening, and the lady on whose purse Piggott had designs stood looking at the holiday finery so temptingly displayed. Piggott said that he tried all the arts known to his craft for the extraction of the wallet, but all in vain, until, as a last resort, he fished a toothpick from his pocket and, reaching around, tickled the lady's ear. Instinctively she raised her hand to brush away the invading insect or whatever it might be and in so doing let go of her pocketbook that she was carrying in the pocket of her coat.

It was only an instant, but it was long enough for the expert pickpocket to get in his work, and when she put her hand back her money was gone, and in the crowd around her she could not identify the pale faced, fashionably dressed young man at her side as the person who had robbed her, and if she had accused him there would have been no proof against him, as the swag was at once passed to a pal who stood ready to receive it and run. Piggott was not even arrested for that crime, and the lady's ludicrous outcries furnished material for mirth long after.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Queer Cards of Shrewd Lawyers.

Not all men of the legal profession are content with the severe inscription on their cards to which etiquette and custom usually confine them. An Ohio lawyer who makes a specialty of collections calls attention to this fact by a novel device printed on his cards and letter heads. On a great red splotch intended to represent a drop of blood are the words, "Claims collected in cold blood," the capital "C" for the three first letters of those words being of sufficient size to encircle the other words.

In Maryville, Mo., a lawyer presents his portrait on his card, with the suggestive motto: "He that is not with you is against you. See me early."

A Scotch Scheme.

The following appears in a Glasgow paper. It would be interesting to know whether it has led to business. If so, the supply of grand pianos in Scotland must be considerably in excess of the demand.

"Lady having large drawing room would gladly store grand piano in return for use; references given."—London Truth.

The fir tree is the commonest of all trees, being found in every part of the world.

"A Thread Every Day Makes a Skein in a Year."

One small disease germ carried by the blood through the system will convert a healthy human body to a condition of invalidism. Do not wait until you are bedridden. Keep your blood pure and life-giving all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes this as nothing else can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

CORN WHEAT

Will out-yield corn; will make the same kind of meal; has superior fattening qualities; will solve the problem of fattening Hogs and Cattle in a wheat country; should be sown in the spring the same as wheat and will yield from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; the straw after it is thrashed has an oily substance and is almost as good as hay.

Price of seed 10c per pound or $5 per hundred. Address
M. J. SHIELDS & CO., Moscow, Idaho.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

HEROES OF TWO WARS

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER, WHO HEAD ENGLISH FORCES.

One Reaped Undying Fame in the Celebrated March to Kandahar, the Other Won Glory on the Bloody Sands of the Soudan.

The seriousness of the war situation in South Africa has stirred up England as she has not been stirred up before in three-quarters of a century and has led to her ordering to the scene of hostilities two of her ablest generals, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and Maj. Gen. Lord Kitchener, the one the hero of Kandahar, in Asia, and the other the hero of Omdurman, in Africa.

Lord Roberts, who will assume chief command in South Africa, is the idol of the British army, and is popularly known as "Bobs." He is regarded by the military authorities of the leading countries of Europe as the foremost British commander of the Victorian era, his celebrated forced march to Kandahar constituting one of the finest feats of English arms in modern times.

Lord Frederick S. Roberts was born in 1832 and was educated at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was only 19 years old when he went to India and entered the Bengal artillery as a lieutenant. Here he labored unknown to fame until the Indian mutiny, when he was attached to the column which was sent to attack Delhi, the forces of the rebellion. The position of the small British force before the capital of the insurrection was for months a perilous one. Fighting was of daily occurrence, the mutineers having an inexhaustible supply of ammunition. Roberts came under fire for the first time in a skirmish, when eight of his party were killed and thirty wounded. Soon afterward, in another of the engagements near the walls of the city, the young lieutenant was hit by a bullet near the spine as he was helping the drivers keep the horses quiet while limbering up the guns. A leather pouch had somehow slipped behind his back and prevented the bullet penetrating deeply.

At the Relief of Lucknow.

After the capture of Delhi Roberts joined the army of Sir Colin Campbell, which advanced to the relief of Lucknow. When the relieving army got close to the rebel lines outside Lucknow Sir Colin, wishing to let the British commander, Outram, know of his progress, wanted a flag raised on the mess house. Within plain view of the mutineers, Lieut. Roberts climbed to the top of the building, and, amid a rain of shot, raised the flag on the turret nearest to the foe. It was shot away, and he replaced it. Again it was shot away, and he raised it again. But it was not for this deed that Roberts won his Victorian Cross. That was done at Khodagunge, Jan. 2, 1858. He saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Putting spurs to his horse he overtook them. They turned and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger. It snapped, missing fire, and the sepoy was cut down by Roberts' sword. The other mutineer rode away, and the young lieutenant brought the standard back to camp. The same day he rescued a wounded comrade under almost similar circumstances.

FIELD MARSHAL ROBERTS.

In the years that followed the mutiny Roberts saw almost continual service. He was at Umebyla, in the frontier campaign, in 1863; in 1867 he had charge of the embarkation of the force for the Abyssinian campaign. In 1871 and 1872 he was the senior staff officer in the Lushai campaign, and from 1875 to 1878 he was quartermaster general. All his promotions were "for merit."

It was toward the end of 1878 that the great opportunity of Gen. Roberts' career came to him. The Ameer of Afghanistan rebelled against the authority of Great Britain, and Roberts was sent at the head of the army to subdue him. He carried the enemy's stronghold at Peiwar Kotal with a splendid rush at odds of almost 10 to 1. The next year the news of Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder in Kabul horrified all England, and Roberts was called upon to lead another avenging force. With 6,000 men he cut his way straight through the hostile land, and in thirty days placed the British flag above the citadel of Kabul, after routing the Afghan army, which outnumbered the British by twelve to one. Then after re-enforcements had been sent to him he began one of the most famous marches in history—over towering mountain ranges and through hostile territory, straight from Kabul to Kandahar 300 miles in twenty days. At the end of the march he crushed Ayoob Khan, and the whole empire rang with the praises of the man who a few months before had been almost unknown.

Since then Roberts has advanced through successive stages to the position of commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. Now in his sixty-seventh year he is called upon to face the hardest task of his military career.

Kitchener, Hero of the Soudan.

Lord Kitchener, chief of staff to Lord Roberts, is England's latest and most popular war hero. His successful conquest of the Egyptian Soudan won for him a fame in England to be compared with that of Admiral Dewey in this country. In return for the services Gen. Kitchener rendered the country in Egypt he was raised to the peerage and was voted a gift of $150,000 by the House of Commons.

He was born in Kerry County, Ireland in 1851, and at the age of twenty received his commission as lieutenant of engineers. For a long time he was in the civil service in Egypt, but in 1882 entered the regular service in Egypt under Sir Evelyn Wood, who was then engaged in the reorganization of the Egyptian army. He received an appointment on the intelligence staff when the troubles in the Soudan made necessary the dispatch of trustworthy English officers to Dongola in advance of Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition fifteen years ago. There Kitchener was always the one selected for any work that demanded great force of character, combined with tact and resourcefulness in dealing with intrigues of disloyal officials or winning over the chiefs who wavered between fear of Egyptian power and a hankering after the good things promised by Mahdism.

With the Nile expedition Kitchener's promotion was rapid. He became one of the two majors of cavalry in 1884,

MAJ. GEN. KITCHENER.

was made lieutenant colonel in 1885 and became colonel in 1888. He was in command of a brigade of the Egyptian army in the operations near Suakim in December, 1888, and was present in the engagements at Gemaizah and at Toski, in 1889.

At the beginning of the campaign of 1896 for the reconquest of the Soudan Kitchener was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Egypt. He led a successful expedition up the Nile against the Khalifa, safely conducting his troops up cataracts and through marauding tribes and burning deserts until Omdurman was reached. Here was fought a terrific battle between the Anglo-Egyptian troops and the dervishes, the latter being cut down like grass before the scythe. In one charge the dervishes lost 4,000 men and when the battle was over 16,000 of their dead and dying strew the ground. The Khalifa and his chiefs were fugitives and have recently been killed. Kitchener, on returning home after this brilliant expedition, became the popular idol. He is the youngest major general in the British army.

WITH THE COINCIDENCE CLUB.

Stories that Suggest Telepathy or Something Akin.

There was no set program at the last meeting of the Coincidence club, but it turned out an interesting session for all that. Something or other started the conversation on the subject of telepathy. Everybody took pains to express his disbelief in any such thing and then came stories thick and fast to show that queer things do happen along that line.

One of the women told how the impulse seized her just before noon one day to go and take luncheon with a dear friend who lived only a few blocks away. She hurried to follow out her impulse, and half way to her friend's house met her friend. Explanations brought out the fact that the friend had been seized with the very same impulse. This story was voted interesting, but was ruled out of court as a case of telepathy. It was argued that the friend should have stayed at home and prepared an appetizing luncheon. The story-teller replied that in that case both would have stayed at home, whereat there was a laugh.

A member who is a mighty hunter said that going down town in the morning he had seen large flocks of ducks going south over Lake Michigan before a strong northeast wind. As soon as he reached his office he sat down and wrote a note to a friend, suggesting that they should start for the Illinois river marshes the next night. Within a few hours he received a note through the mail addressed in his friend's handwriting. He opened it, expecting to find it an answer to his note, but was surprised to read a suggestion almost exactly similar to his own. It was evident that the two notes had been written about the same time of day, and had crossed each other in the mail.

The newspaper man told a story about the burning of the first World's Fair building after the close of the exposition. He went home to dinner, and, on reaching his flat on the South Side, saw an immense volume of smoke. With a glass he made out that it was one of the World's Fair buildings, and immediately went to the telephone to notify his office. He got the busy signal and it was some time before he could get the office. When he did he was amazed to find that his office had been busy trying to get him to tell him of the fire.

Cossacks as Horse Traders.

A few months ago a Russian veterinary surgeon was sent into the Ural district by the Government to buy horses for the army. He had been selected by his superiors because he was famous as a shrewd and sharp horse trader, who never had been beaten in a horse trade. But he returned from his experience with the Ural Cossacks in a chastened condition of mind, for they had cheated him frightfully.

He confessed that with all his cunning he had been perfectly helpless in their hands, and he swore by all the saints in the Russian calendar that nothing should tempt him to try again. His grief was made the more poignant by the fact that at the time they were swindling him so cheerfully and successfully a Russian bunko steerer struck their territory, filled them with a firm conviction that the world was coming to an end in short order and sold them tickets for paradise at enormous prices!—New York Press.

BILLS OVER A CENTURY OLD

They Show Tea to Have Been a Cambridge Student's Favorite Drink.

There is a bill for groceries, etc., furnished for an undergraduate at Cambridge in the year 1788. The bill contains one or two items of furniture. Apparently the undergraduate took over rooms already furnished at a valuation, and certain articles had to be bought new, such as a hearth brush, a pail, a mop and a "Holland gotch." One knows not what this means, but it cost 2 shillings 9 pence (43 cents).

The undergraduate would seem at first sight to have consumed tea in a most reckless manner. On Oct. 24 he is charged 2 shillings for Hyson and 1 shilling 6 pence for Congo. On Nov. 1 he is charged 2 shillings for tea and on the same day, which looks odd, 6 shillings 6 pence for tea. On the 9th of the month he buys a new teapot, the old one, one supposes, worn out with hard service. However, this tea lasts him till the end of the term, so that his tea costs him for the two months no more than 11 shillings, or $2.75, and as the price of tea at this time varied from 8 shillings to about 25 shillings we may conclude that he got through no more than a pound during the term.

In other words, this young man took for breakfast a slight repast of weak tea and bread and butter. Dinner was then served at 12, so that breakfast was only what the Indians call a "chota hazri." On sugar he spent 4 shillings, which means six pounds at 8 pence a pound. On candles he spent 24 shillings 8½ pence, or about 3 shillings a week. He burned wax candles, mold candles and "wax twist." Salt was a shilling a packet. On two occasions he bought sand. Was, then, the floor of his room sanded? It would seem so.—St. Louis Republic.

SOME COVETED SCRAWLS.

Rare Autographs For Which Immense Prices Have Been Paid.

The most prized autographs in the world are those of Shakespeare. Only seven are claimed to exist, three signatures to his will (each with a different spelling), two to conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful) and one in a Tudor translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British museum and cost over 3,000 guineas.

One thousand guineas was the price given by the late Mr. Alfred Morrison of Carlton House terrace for an autograph letter written by Marie Stuart to the archbishop of Guise. This and two other letters (one to the pope and the other to the king of France) were written by the unfortunate queen of Scots on the morning of her execution. The letter to the French king was destroyed during the days of the terror, while that to the pope is still preserved at the Vatican.

The well known bookseller Bernard Quaritch gave £1,000 for an autograph of Columbus, which was exhibited at the World's fair at Chicago. A Chicago autograph dealer is said to have offered to give $100,000, or over £20,000, for a genuine autograph of Shakespeare if brought to him within a year of making his offer. It was a safe bluff, for since the tragic fate of Chatterton no forger has cared to tackle the quaint scrawl of the Bard of Avon.—Collier's Weekly.

Got the Correct Time.

Jake Foster was for many years one of the characters of Oregon, Mo. He drove the hack between Oregon and Forest City and was known to every man, woman and child in Holt county. Oregon is three miles from the railroad and for many years was not connected with any other town by either telegraph or telephone. One morning Robert Montgomery hailed Foster as the hack started for Forest City and said:

"Jake, I wish you would get the correct time at Forest. My watch stopped last night."

"All right, Bob," said Jake.

When Jake returned from Forest, he put up his team and walked around to the bank where Montgomery presided. Stalking into the bank, Jake stepped up to the window and laid down a soiled bit of paper bearing the figures "11:17."

"What is that?" asked Montgomery in astonishment.

"That," replied Jake, "is the correct time at Forest."—Omaha World-Herald.

DOCTOR MEYERS & CO.
GIVE MEN
Lasting Vigor.
And Cure the Following Ailments:

KIDNEY DISEASES	LOST MANHOOD
BLADDER DISEASES	SLEEPLESSNESS
LIVER DISEASES	DESPONDENCY
HEART DISEASES	NERVOUS DEBILITY
SPINE DISEASES	GENERAL DEBILITY
STOMACH DISEASES	LOSS OF MEMORY
PRIVATE DISEASES	BLOOD POISON

DR. MEYERS & CO. conduct the largest and best equipped medical institution and have the most extensive practice in the world. They avoid the use of all mineral, poisonous or dangerous drugs and electric belts. All their remedies are carefully compounded from the extracts of buds, bark, berries, gums, roots, leaves, plants, etc. in their private laboratory, without cost to their patients.

No Incurable Cases Taken.

PAY WHEN CURED

Patients may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid only after they are well, or may pay in monthly installments. Prices reasonable. No injurious medicines used.

MEN ONLY.

DR. MEYERS & CO. are the only specialists on the Pacific Coast who cure diseases and weakness of men exclusively.

HOME CURES—FREE BOOK.

Thousands of men are cured at home every year. If you cannot visit San Francisco, write for free private book, advice, question list, etc. All correspondence confidential.

No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

DR. MEYERS & CO.
731 MARKET ST., S. F.
Take Elevator to Third Floor.

The Craving For Stimulants.

The blood normally contains stimulants, and that these stimulants exercise a favoring influence on function and conduce to and may even be a necessary factor in the production of the feeling of well being explains the widespread liking in man and beast for stimulating substances. This liking, amounting often to a craving, is the expression of a great physiological principle. When health is perfect, when the blood is well provided with its proper stimulants and not overcharged with depressants, there is no craving for extraneous stimulants, such as alcohol, tea or coffee, but when the blood is defective in the one or surcharged with the other then is felt the desire for the glass of wine or the cup of tea.

In order to obviate this desire the body should be kept at the highest level of health. The more perfect the health the more perfect will be the composition of the blood in respect to both physiological stimulants and deleterious toxins. A blood properly constituted in these and other respects will exercise a gentle stimulant action on the nervous system and induce a condition of mild physiological intoxication, which expresses itself in a feeling of well being and happiness—a condition that cannot be bettered.—Lancet.

The Result of Too Much Pathos.

"One day," says Jean Francois Raffaelli, "Daudet was arguing a point that on the stage it is a mistake to insist too strongly on any one form of sentiment, whatever it may be. 'Listen,' said he. 'I recall a little incident which may serve to illustrate my meaning: A woman dressed in black one day entered an omnibus in which I happened to be. She was in deep mourning, and her countenance was so worn, so contracted, so furrowed with grief, that her neighbor could not refrain from asking what terrible sorrow it could be that had thus left its marks upon her.

"'Whereupon the woman, amid the sympathetic attention of all the little world in the omnibus, including the conductor, who did nothing but blow his nose so as to hide his tears, told how she had lost first one child and within a very few days another. Every one pitied her greatly, but when she proceeded with many tears to tell of the death of a third child her hearers were somewhat less moved, and finally, when she launched into a long account of the loss of a fourth—devoured by a crocodile on the banks of the Nile—every one in the omnibus burst out laughing.'"—New Lippincott.

Why He Is a Waiter.

W. E. B. Du Bois, in his book, "The Philadelphia Negro," devotes much space to authentic instances, proving that, in the words of the author, "the road to success is to have a white face." Professor Du Bois cites many individual cases in support of his somewhat bitter deduction, one of the most striking being the experience of a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

This young colored man took a course in mechanical engineering, was an apt student, was well recommended and by reason of his excellent record obtained a situation through an advertisement. He reported for work, remained only a few hours and was then discharged for the simple reason that his skin was not white. The experience was repeated several times until he became utterly discouraged. He is now a waiter in the University club, where he is forced to serve white fellow graduates.

Took Their Places.

Here is a story which Baron Dowse, the celebrated Irish judge, once told in that exaggerated "brogue" which he loved to employ:

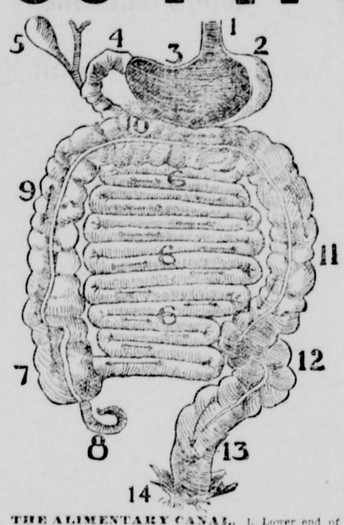
"I was down in Cork holding assizes. On the first day, when the jury came in, the officer of the court said, 'Gintlemen av the jury, ye'll take yer accustomed places, if ye plaze.' And may I never laugh," said the baron, "if they didn't all walk into the dock."

He Read Caine.

While Hall Caine was in this country several years ago the Aldine club of New York city dined him. Among those invited to meet Mr. Caine was one of the most popular of our American authors. Soon after the dinner began dinner cards began to circulate with requests for autographs. The author in question whispered to his neighbors:

"I'm going to send my card up to Mr. Caine as soon as I can, for I am down for a speech later on, and I want to be able to say that I've read something that Caine has written."—New York Mail and Express.

30 FT. OF BOWELS



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1, Lower end of œsophagus (meat pipe) which conveys food from the throat to the stomach; 2, Cardiac end of stomach; 3, Pyloric end of stomach; 4, Duodenum; 5, Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6, Small intestines; 7, Cæcum; 8, Vermiform appendix; 9, Ascending colon; 10, Transverse colon; 11, Descending colon; 12, Sigmoid flexure; 13, Rectum; 14, Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the cæcum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

are packed away in your insides and must be kept clean, in order and doing business.

It's a long way, with many turns and pitfalls to catch the refuse and clog the channel if not most carefully cleaned out every day.

When this long canal is blockaded, look out for trouble—furred tongue, bad breath, belching of gases, yellow spots, pimples and boils, headaches, spitting up of food after eating,—an all-around disgusting nuisance.

Violent pill poisons or griping salts are dangerous to use for cleaning out the bowels. They force out the obstruction by causing violent spasms of the bowels, but they leave the intestines weak and even less able to keep up regular movements than before, and make a larger dose necessary next time.

Then you have the pill habit, which kills more people than the morphine and whiskey habits combined.

The only safe, gentle but certain bowel cleansers are sweet, fragrant CASCARETS, because they don't force out the foecal matter with violence, but act as a tonic on the whole 30 feet of bowel wall, strengthen the muscles and restore healthy, natural action. Buy and try them! You will find that in an entirely natural way your bowels will be promptly and permanently

Made CLEAN and STRONG by Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal, who can't afford to buy, we will mail a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 418

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
☞ NOTE THE NAME.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
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YOUNG MEN!
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5 DROPS (TRADE MARK)

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

RHEUMATISM
Neuralgia!

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your **"5 DROPS"** medicine is. I was suffering intensely with **NEURALGIA** and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your **"5 DROPS."** I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your **"5 DROPS"** for the cure of **NEURALGIA.** L. R. SMITH.
El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

Your **"5 DROPS"** came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will, and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for **RHEUMATISM** and got no relief until I got your **"5 DROPS,"** which gave me immediate relief as above stated.
MARTAN BOWERS, Box 83, Caraghar, Ohio. Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for **25c.** A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. **Don't wait! Write now!**
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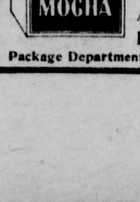

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1900.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
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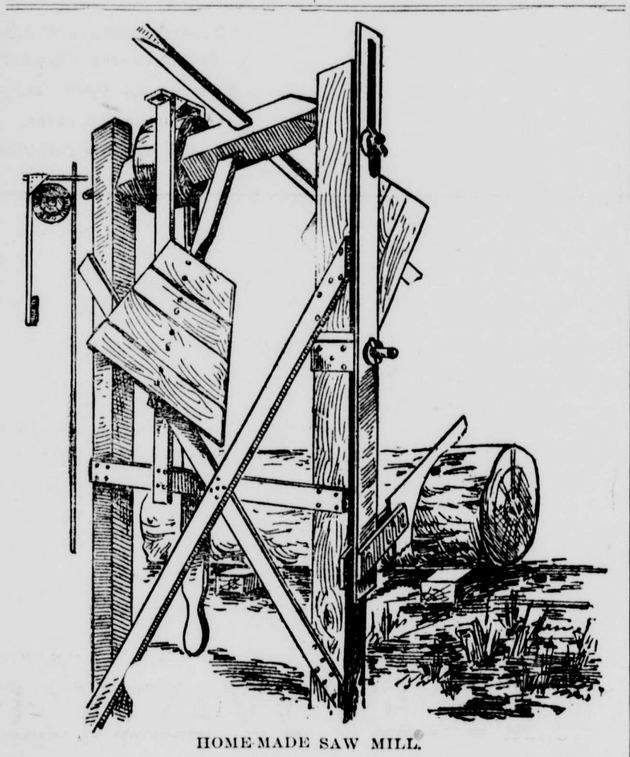
HOME-MADE WINDMILLS.

IN NO State throughout the Union is American ingenuity—and Yankee ingenuity, at that—shown to finer advantage than in Nebraska, where home-made windmills, constructed at a slight cost, do the work of mill-made machines for which a much larger price is asked. New England and the Middle States, says the New York Press, might just as well as not claim some of the credit for the inventiveness and power of adaptation which these Western farmers display, for the farmers came from the East, or their fathers did, and the farmers of the West haven't a much harder row to hoe than the farmer of the rocky hills of New England.

These Nebraska folk can take a wornout mower and a few boards which have dropped off the pig sty and make out of them a windmill that will insure them profit, even if in the long, clear summers the sky refuses to "give down." The labor can be put in when nothing more profitable is to be done than praying for rain, and the ridiculous sum of a dollar or so pays all the money outlay necessary.

Erwin Hinckley Barbour, in a bulletin from the University of Nebraska, in Lincoln, tells of the Nebraska farmer's marvelous manner of making the means fit the end. Not only is water provided for irrigation, but stock is supplied with water, ranchmen and sheep herders are benefited, dairy products are increased and improved, and the comfort of the village and rural home is enhanced.



HOME-MADE SAW MILL.

Most of the home-made mills are

MILL MADE OF WAGON WHEEL.

found in the Platte Valley, from Omaha to Denver, and in the lesser river courses which branch out from this valley. Columbus, Grand Island, Kearney, Overton, Cozad, Lexington, Gothenburg, Ogallala and intermediate towns are centers for these mills as well as for other kinds of water lifters. The favorite form in Eastern Nebraska is the Jumbo, or the "Go Devil," which latter name probably is a contraction of "Go-Like-the-Devil." In Central and Western Nebraska the prevailing type is called the Battleax Mill. Both kinds do far more than pump water. They run the grindstone, the churn, the feed grinder, the corn sheller and wood saw and other farm machinery. All this work is done by a machine that costs, labor included, from $4 to $5. Of course the time is put in when there is nothing else more pressing to be done, for if the time were to be taken out of important work the result hardly would pay. While the average cost is placed as low as $4 or $5, below which the minimum, it would seem, scarcely could go, the maximum that has been put into the construction of such mills sometimes is as much as $150. A mill at this price will have at least eight horse-power and will grind from 200 to 300 bushels of grain a day.

The Nebraska home-made mill seems to classify itself into six types. Beginning with the lowest type and going up, there is the Jumbo, the Merry-Go-Round, the Battle Ax, the Holland Mill, the Mock Turbine and the Reconstructed Turbine. While farmers may be rather particular what material they put into the higher cost machine, for those of the lower class no kind of stuff lying around the barn is too mean to find some use. Old lumber, lath, shingles, split rails, old packing boxes, barrel staves, coffee sacks, tin from old tin roofs, the gearing from old mowers—there is scarcely an odd and end that does not have a use in the home-made mill.

For $3.70 W. W. Iler of Havelock made a baby jumbo, which pumps not only water enough for his stock, but supplies his boarding house with all the water needed. It has four fans, each three feet long and arms two and one-half feet long, and is mounted on a sixteen-foot tower.

J. L. Brown's mill, which is on the Midway nurseries, near Kearney, is one of low cost. Out of old grocery boxes he made the fans and the box, and the gaspipe axis cost him $1.50. What could such a mill as this do? Well, it pumped enough to irrigate his garden through a killing season of drought, and kept his strawberry patch and his small fruit from death. Pretty good investment for $1.50. In fact, Brown has figured out that the profit from that little mill during three pretty tough times of drought exceeds that of the whole farm in three ordinary seasons.

The regulation jumbo mill is set permanently to face the north or south and thus catch the force of the prevailing winds. But when the winds blow from another direction these mills would be of no use, so this difficulty is overcome by putting up "universal" jumbos, which are set on a screw, and which will turn with the wind in any quarter. Sometimes, too, jumbos are set up in pairs, quartering the compass, and with such an inexpensive machine it is easy to do this. The merry-go-rounds look like huge side wheels of steamers set horizontally on towers.

In the general class of turbine mills are included the Holland mills, the battleax mills, with two, four, six and eight fans; the giant battleax, the mock turbine—the fixed, revolving, with and without rudders—and the reconstructed turbines, which last named usually are the shop-made ones which have been injured and are bought cheaply and repaired.

The battleax mill gets its name from its resemblance in the arms and the blade to the ax. Like the jumbo, it usually is set in a north and south position, and as the prevailing winds of Nebraska are from these points of the compass, it is seldom that these mills cannot be used. The axis of this mill may be of wood, gaspipe, shafting or an iron rod. The battleax mill of J. A. Carroll, near Overton, cost $25—more than the average, because it has a thirty-barrel tank connected with it. Near Grand Island, Diedrich Huennecke spent $14 on a battleax mill and tank.

MILL NEAR KEARNEY.

The fans of the mill are fixed in the driving parts of an old thresher, and the brake is taken from an old wagon. Near Grand Island, too, is a mill put up by a farmer named Schroeder, who ed barrel staves for the fans. A. G. gley of Verdon put up a cheap battle- mill which does all the work of sawing 30-inch logs. Elmer Jasperson put up on his farm, near Ashland, a two-fan battleax mill, which has only one like it in the whole State. Its cost was $11, and for this outlay it runs a corn sheller and feed grinder and a grindstone.

One of the most ingenious mills in the whole State stands on a farm near Gothenburg. It is made merely of a wagon wheel attached by its axle to a barn. To the spokes are fastened blades. This contrivance pumps all the water needed for the barn. Still another mill is a two-fan turbine, and is made from an old mower. Near Grand

MADE FROM AN OLD MOWER.

Island, Fred Mathiesen built a mill, the driving parts of which were taken from an old self-binder. It waters his stock, and yet the cost was under $5.

By putting a rudder on a mill the arms can be made to swing around and stand in the wind, and by putting a mill within a tower instead of upon it, the chance of destruction through being blown down by the high winds is lessened greatly. One of the queerest mills is that of a farmer named Boerson, who lives near Grand Island. He took the sprocket wheel and fly wheel of a cornsheller and at a cost of $2 put together a contrivance that pumps enough water for sixty head of cattle.

Another odd and ingenious bit of mechanism is a reconstructed aermotor that cost practically nothing, yet pumps for the house, lawn, garden and a small fruit orchard, bringing up 270 gallons of water an hour in a fifteen and one-half mile wind. Then there is the "toy" water mill of A. C. Walker, a civil engineer, which pumps 6,480 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

Near Kearney was an abandoned mill and storage reservoir. The mill was fixed at slight cost, bits of broken-up boxes were nailed to the arms and the whole thing worked as well as it did in its better days.

To shop-made mills and even to the better class of home-made can be attached wires, by which the power can be transmitted several hundred feet to where it is needed. Sometimes the mill is set at the house, and its energy is directed so that it will run the pump at the barn—in fact, the Nebraska farmer's ways of utilizing these home-made contrivances are endless.

American Beef in Scotland.

Owing to the scarcity of beef cattle and fat sheep in the country, and the consequent rise in price, very large supplies of American beef are finding their way all over the country. Edinburgh butchers, who, as a rule, decidedly prefer the home article, have of late been forced to procure supplies from Liverpool and Glasgow of port-killed States beef. In addition, the chilled beef agencies in the city have been selling large quantities of American-killed beef. A Chicago company is doing a very considerable trade in a high-class grade of beef. They have already established forty agencies in the United Kingdom. The supplies coming into Edinburgh for last week are phenomenal, bearing in mind always that this city has been in the past particularly independent of foreign supplies of beef and mutton. Upward of 400 quarters of chilled beef have gone into consumption, and, in addition, a like quantity, viz., 200 sides port-killed, all of American origin. Supplies of frozen mutton continue about an average of 350 carcasses, mainly from the Argentine Republic.

Lightning Kills Fish.

The Pennsylvania Fish Commission had heard tales that the brown trout with which some of the streams of the State were stocked were particularly susceptible to destruction from lightning, so they began an investigation and they now announce that the stories are true. It is the habit of the brown trout to swim close to the bottom of the stream it frequents, and though he is not literally struck by lightning, the electricity is conducted to the bottom of the streams which have rocks containing a considerable amount of iron in them, and so reaches and kills the trout, while it does not affect the fish that swim higher in the water.

Increased Strength of China.

A German engineer has brought forward a new method of constructing chains so as to eliminate the weakness due to faulty material or construction, which sometimes occurs in chains made of solid metal. The method consists in winding wire into links and binding the turns of wire by dipping in a bath of liquid zinc or other noncorrosive material. The wired links may also be stiffened by being wound on an internal steel lining adopted to receive the wrappings of wire. It is claimed that chains made by this method provide equal strength with less waste of metal.

A Well-Known Man.

"You say that man who just went by is one of the best-known men in town?"

"Yes; he couldn't borrow a dollar to save his life!"—Yonkers Statesman.

London Theatrical Employes.

More than 12,000 people are regularly employed in the London theaters.

Ten Accidents a Day.

Street accidents in London amount to about 3,500 a year—nearly ten a day.

Topics of the Times

A new woman's club is to be started in London to which no one under six feet in height will be admitted.

German locomotive factories number eighteen and have a capacity of 1,400 locomotives per year, part of which output is exported. It is said that no American locomotives have yet been introduced into Germany.

There were 5,920 suicides in this country during the last year, compared with 6,600 during the previous year. At the same time there was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of reported embezzlements.

The latest lifeboat, which has been approved by the British admiralty, carries three long cylinders, into which 1,000,000 cubic feet of air can be compressed. This air will drive the boat fifteen miles an hour for six hours.

Maros-Ujvar in Hungary, a manufacturing town of 3,000 inhabitants, may be expected to grow rapidly. A Hungarian singer, who undertook to give a concert there, found it impossible, as there was not a single piano in the town and he had not brought one with him.

As a result of the success of a number of Jersey City women in causing the streets of that town to be properly cleaned it is proposed to turn the department of street cleaning over to the women, having all the employes, from superintendent down to sweepers, of the feminine gender.

A number of Russian officers—among the highest of the cossacks of the guard—have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in Siberia and elsewhere for frauds and peculations. Gambling, as usual, appears to have furnished the motive for the vulgar crime of falsifying accounts and similar forms of swindling.

Harry Farjeon, eldest son of the novelist, and grandson of Joe Jefferson, has composed the music for a two-act opera, "Floretta," for which his younger sister, Eleanor, wrote the book, which has been performed with success in London. Young Farjeon is 21 years of age and his sister is 18, but she had completed the play when she was 16.

A divorced man's club has been organized in Alameda County, California, for the purpose of sending out scouts and missionaries, men who have found marriage a failure and whose object it is to impress upon mankind the dangers of matrimony and give those inclined that way an opportunity to profit by their sad and harrowing experiences.

If Pennsylvania is not well doctored, from a medical standpoint, it will not be because of a scarcity of physicians. The State Examining Board has granted licenses to 375 more doctors to practice out of 425 that made application, and in view of there being two examinations held each year it is patent that the supply of medicos is being well provided.

Mr. Murray, a Scottish naturalist, in a paper on the habits of wasps, tells how a blackbird will stand at the side of a hanging wasp's nest and deliberately tear it in pieces in order to get at the larvae, apparently undisturbed by the swarms of angry insects whose stings instantly put to flight the human curiosity seeker who ventures near to watch the demolition.

So many children have been made ill by eating the samples of medicine of various kinds left at the doors by employes of makers in Los Angeles, Cal., that the municipal authorities have forbidden the practice and the manufacturers will have to find other means of advertising in place of delivering such articles from house to house. This mtthod of bringing to the public notice the remedies that are so innumerable threatens to become a great nuisance in some parts of the country.

The average duration of yellow fever a week, but in graver cases the at tack may be precipitate and prove speedily fatal. There is usually an initial chill, headache, pains in the back and limbs and slight increase of temperature. In exceptional cases the thermometer in the mouth will register from 100 to 105 degrees, as in other fevers, but more often the body heat is but little elevated and in some cases is lowered. After a few days—two or three—the temperature subsides and the symptoms abate. The patient may consider himself well, and, indeed, in abortive cases, the disease terminates at that point. In most instances, however, a recrudescence follows and may be accompanied by delirium and black vomit.

For some months the 7-months-old daughter of D. C. Saling, of Ballston, Ore., has been suffering from what was apparently an ailment of the throat. The child was taken to a doctor, who said that there was a gathering in the throat, which in a few days would be ready for the lance. A few days later the child's grandmother noticed a small pimple at the side of the jaw, and upon examination found the point of some object imbedded in the flesh. Working at this a mment, she succeeded in getting hold of it and pulled out a feather about two inches long. It is presumed that the child had, when in bed, put the feather in her mouth, and that it had caught in her tonsils and the sharp quill had worked its way to the surface.

KING AND MOUNTAINEER.

A Good Story of Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Once, while hunting in the Italian Alps, Victor Emmanuel started before the rest of the party, but was soon stopped by a brawling mountain torrent. He was not tall, says a Piedmont correspondent of the London Daily News, but even if he had been able to wade across without being drowned, he would have been what in Ireland is called "drownded"; and it is no help to a day's shooting to begin it soaked to the skin. So, when a tall man happened along, the king hailed him.

"You must carry me across," said the King.

"Well, comrade," returned the big man, "it would take a good deal to make me do that. You may not be very long, but you are broad and heavy."

"Oh, come, what will you do the job for?" asked the King, slightly ruffled by the allusion to his sore point—his bulk.

"Not one sou under a hundred," the man replied, "and I warn you, if you fidget, I'll drop you, even if it should be in the middle of the stream."

"Done!" cried the King. But in midchannel a fear seized him that his pointer was not following, and he twisted around to have a look.

"Bourreau! You shall be paid for this!" growled the porter; but he did not drop his burden.

"Now," said he, as he deposited the King on the bank, "you must pay me not one hundred, but two hundred sous. Don't you know you risked both our lives with your fidgeting?"

The King humbly pleaded that he wanted to see if his dog was safe over the water, and paid his ten francs cheerfully, and then asked:

"Is there nothing else I can do for you?"

The big man pondered. At last he said: "The thing I am long wishing for is a donkey. If I had a donkey I should be happy as a king. I'd sell my little crops in Turin then."

"But it's a long way to Turin," objected the King. "Wouldn't a horse better serve your need?"

"What, a horse and no stable? A donkey fills in in a corn shed or anywhere; but it would cost me many a lira before I should have a stable built," said the man mournfully.

And so they parted. But soon afterward the King provided one of his own farm horses and sent it with 20 gold pieces to his bearer's cabin.

The man's wife was at home, and scouted the idea that beast and money were for her husband. The messenger, however, was firm. He explained that the gifts came "from the King." This excited the woman's mirth. She shouted down the hillside to her husband:

"Come home! Here's a horse for you, man, and a purseful of gold! From the King! For yourself!"

It took the big fellow a long time to get it into his head that all these miracles had happened because he once helped a stranger over the torrent, but at length he accepted it for true.

That, however, is not quite all the story. One day, when the peasant and the cart and the horse were in Turin, he saw a crowd gather and the people said the King was coming. Then he bethought himself of his manners. He flung the reins to a boy, straightened himself to his full height, and went into the middle of the street, holding up an imperious hand to the coachman on the box of the royal carriage. The coachman reined up, the mountaineer bounded to the carriage door and shook the King's hand heartily.

"I am proud to see your majesty," he said, "for I wanted to thank you for sending me the money and the horse. Look over at him there with the cart load of cabbages. He is hale and hearty! And I always wished to tell you I am glad I was of service to you at that stream; and I am sorry I called you a bourreau."

The King greatly relished the frank, independent ways of his Alpine subject, his unconventionality and good breeding, as well as the hearty handshake, which was returned with equal heartiness.

RESTING THE MUSCLES.

Why a Man Stretches and Yawns When He's Tired.

When a man is tired he stretches his arms and legs and yawns. Birds and animals, so far as possible, follow his example, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Birds spread their feathers and also yawn or gape. Fowls often do this. Fish yawn; they open their mouths slowly until they are round, the bones of the head seem to loosen and the gills open.

Dogs are inveterate yawners and stretchers, but seldom sneeze unless they have a cold. Cats are always stretching their bodies, legs and claws, as every one knows who has had a cat for a pet.

Horses stretch violently when and after indulging in a roll, but not, as a rule, on all fours.

A stag when stretching sticks out his head, stretches his forefeet out, and hollows his back and neck as thought trying to creep under a bar.

Most ruminant animals stretch when they rise up after lying down. Deer do it regularly; so do cows. This fact is so well known that if a cow when arising from lying down does not stretch herself it is a sign she is ill.

The reason for this is plain—the stretch moves every muscle of the body, and if there be any injury anywhere it hurts.

Too Late for the Regular Editions.

Truth, having been crushed to earth, was now rising again.

"But what has become of all those reporters?" she asked, in a dazed way, picking up her hat, while Error laughed mockingly.—Detroit Journal.

The man who has no get-up about him will never succeed as a balloonist or hod-carrier.

In a man's estimation there is nothing too good for his wife—except himself.

When a man is generous to a fault the fault is apt to be one of his own.

CHOPSTICKS.

How the Japanese and Chinese Eat Their Food.

While a pair of chopsticks may seem to us to be the clumsiest of substitutes for the knife and fork, the Chinese and Japanese use them with such ease and skill that they are magic wands in their fingers.

"They cut their food with their daggers, and they eat with pitchforks," cried the horrified Japanese who first saw Europeans eating in such a barbaric and revolting manner with the knife and fork.

Light-fingered, deft, and imitative as the Japanese and Chinese are, it takes them as long to learn the proper and graceful use of the knife and fork as it requires for us to master the evolutions and etiquette of the chopsticks.

It is a pretty sight, at the beginning of a Japanese or Chinese feast, to see the host help his guests to sweets, as then is displayed the best and most graceful play of the chopsticks. One can take a lesson, as the master of the feast daintly lifts cakes or confections and places them on the plate or paper before each guest. The Chinese chopsticks are longer than the Japanese,

FIG. 1.

often metal-tipped and decorated, and are used again and again. Mandarins carry their own silver-tipped ivory chopsticks to a feast, wipe them clean, and carry them home again when it is over. In the common restaurants in Chinese cities, the chopsticks constitute a lottery for the patrons. All the sticks are kept together in a deep, round box, and certain ones are marked on the lower end with a Chinese character or number. The ones who select those chopsticks from the box are entitled to an extra dish or portion without charge. In the old city of Tien-Tsin, particularly, one is half deafened when he passes a restaurant by the rattling on the boxes of chopsticks and the shrill voices of the proprietors screeching the merits of their establishments at the top of their lungs, and appealing to the universal passion for gaming.

In Japan, where exquisite neatness and daintiness mark every part of household living, the same chopsticks are used only once. At a feast, or at an ordinary teahouse, a long paper envelope laid beside one's bowl contains a pair of twelve-inch sticks no thicker than lead pencils, whittled from clean white pine. To show that they have never been used the two sticks are whittled in one piece and split apart only half their length.

When the first course of the meal is brought in one breaks apart his chopsticks, and placing one in the angle of the right thumb, braces it firmly against the tip of the third finger, as in Fig 1. That chopstick is held rigid and immovable, receiving no motion except as the whole hand turns upon the wrist. The other chopstick is held

FIG. 2.

by the thumb, first and second fingers (Fig. 2), just as the pen is held in writing, and is the working member of the pair, moving freely up and down or in any direction. A little practice will enable one to manage the chopsticks with ease, and to hold them lightly, but so surely and firmly that they will not wobble nor lose their hold of anything. At first one will find his chopsticks making X's and crosses in the air, flying out of his fingers and performing strange and unexpected tricks in his helpless right hand. A traveller enjoys his meals at a Japanese teahouse, when he can pinch off a morsel of fish with his chopsticks and dip it in the cup of soy, hold up a bit of fowl and nibble it, and do expert tricks with the convenient little sticks. Some small boys and girls whom I have known, have become so infatuated with the chopsticks that they grumbled when they were made to use their knives and forks, and their parents would be in despair when these youngsters would suddenly be caught at the dinner table "chopsticking" away at the meat, potatoes, or strawberries with the ease of natives.

The supreme proof of one's skill is to be able to lift an egg with chopsticks, or to transfer eggs from one basket to another. The smooth, rounding surface gives no good hold, and,

FIG. 3.

after the perfect balance is found, too firm a hold will crush the egg or shoot it violently out from the sticks. I have often seen the proprietor of open-air tea-houses and wayside booths in a flutter of alarm when some rash foreigner began with his chopsticks to lift the eggs on the counters. But if the stranger performed the feat successfully, the Japanese would chuckle and caper with delight, and with deep bows greatly offer him a cake or a flower as a prize.

The Japanese rice is so glutinous that it is easly lifted up on the chopsticks in balls or lumps; but the loose, dry grains in a Chinaman's rice-bowl require a different treatment. He puts the edge of the bowl to his lips, and the two sticks are used as a shovel or fan, and sweep the rice into his mouth in a steady stream. Then the Chinaman presses the last grains in with the sticks, closes his lips, and sets down the bowl. Two such "plays" usually empty the rice-bowl, and the Chinaman only stops when his mouth is full and his cheeks stuffed out like balls. All meats, fish, and vegetables are boned or cut into small pieces in the kitchen before they are cooked, and more than half of the dishes at an Oriental feast are soups or stews, rice accompanying every course as bread does with us.

The use of the chopsticks is not confined to the table alone. The Oriental cook will turn the cakes, or the chops, or anything in the frying-pan or on the gridiron with his chopsticks. The spoon or paddle is seldom used, and in a Japanese kitchen there is no pronged instrument equivalent to our fork. The cook stirs and beats with his chopsticks, and even spreads the icing on a cake with them, and rubs flour smooth in a cup of water. A Japanese cook will say "Naruhodo!" (wonderful), and a Chinese cook grunt something unintelligible if you show them a patent American egg-beater churning the white of an egg to froth with its ingenious arrangement of wheels cranks, blades and wires; but they both will put the egg-beater away on the pantry-shelf and go on beating eggs to a stiff froth with chopsticks—and do it so well and so quickly that one loses respect for the inventive genius of the age.

A SCALPER'S TICKET.

Its Time Was Expired and the Passenger Was Ejected.

"Talking 'bout scalper's tickets," said an old conductor, "the queerest thing I know in that line happened when I was working for the Missouri Pacific, back in the '80s. My run was between Kansas City and St. Louis, and one morning as I was pulling out on my east-bound trip a fellow gave me an old three-day excursion ticket that had expired at least six months before. I told him it was no good, and after considerable growling he handed me some small silver. That will carry me to ——,' he said, naming a little way station, 'and between times I'll think it over.' 'Very well,' I replied, 'but I gave you notice right now that I won't carry you a foot further unless you put up the money.' He made no answer and began carefully studying his ticket. When we got to the station I was by his side. 'Well, sir,' I said, 'what do you intend to do?' 'I intend to ride on this ticket,' he snarled. 'I've read it over and it's perfectly good.' 'I'm not going to argue any more about that,' said I; 'you pay your fare quick or get off.' 'Not unless you're the best man,' said he, looking ugly. Well, I threw him off, but it was a tough job. He fought like a wildcat and came near licking both me and the brakeman. The station where this happened was in the heart of a wild moonshine district, and the crowd that collected all sympathized with the passenger. As we pulled out they stoned the train. I expected to hear from the fellow almost at once, but I didn't, and the affair soon passed out of my mind.

"Six months later I happened to be in the general office when to my great surprise I saw him coming out of the manager's private room. 'Who is that man?' I asked a clerk. He laughed. 'Why, don't you know him?' he said. 'He's ——,' and he named a detective who had lately worked up the evidence in a big train robbery case in the very neighborhood of the station where our row had occurred. Then I understood. You see, he wanted some good excuse for going into the settlement, and there was no better role than that of a poor man just ejected from a train by a brutal conductor. He had his scalper's ticket to show, he had just put up a genuine fight and he claimed to be dead broke. All that appealed to the natives, and they took him in at once. The result was that he stayed there a month and picked up all the evidence he wanted. It was a shrewd scheme, but I still think he made that scrap unnecessarily realistic."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Story of the Indian Border.

A charming story is told of the Kamber Khels, illustrating how cheaply the tribesmen regard human life. A mullah of the tribe once in a moment of candor expressed his regret to his flock that no sacred man among them had yet been called upon to lay down his life for his religion, alleging that the presence in their midst of the tomb of so holy a man would be of the highest value both from a spiritual and a practical point of view—spiritually, because the prophet would regard them all henceforth with great favor; practically, because devout pilgrims, attracted to the shrine, would enrich the whole tribe by their gifts. The Kambers took counsel together, laid hold of the mullah and slew him; and then, having erected a suitable shrine over his corpse, felt that they had done all that was in their power to remove a reproach which reflected upon the whole tribe.—Macmillan's Magazine.

No Landlords Here.

Rented houses are unknown in Jetmore, Kan. Every house is occupied by its owner. The town has about 375 inhabitaants.

Immense Needle Output.

A needle factory in the East makes 70,000,000 needles every week.

Every crank would like to know what he is a crank about.

Inyo Independent.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.....1900

WILD HORSES MUST GO.

Cattlemen and Sheepmen Monopolizing Water and Pasturage.

Gradually, but surely, the great herds of range horses on the interior plains of Washington, Idaho and Montana are being driven to the wall. Several causes are working together to depopulate the bunch grass ranges of the vast herds of wild horses that have hitherto roamed there. Briefly stated, says the San Francisco Chronicle, these causes are the increased demand for irrigable lands by settlers and the purchase or lease, followed by fencing, of great areas of range lands by cattlemen and sheepmen. The latter are swiftly fencing in the springs, creeks and ponds that form the water sources which are vital to range industry. These facts denote a new era in the development of western sheep and cattle raising, increasing production and putting the industry on a more solid basis. It ends the indiscriminate pasturage of cattle, sheep and horses over immense areas of the northwestern states. It means the confining of the cattle and sheep to lands that can be acquired, fenced and made more productive and the general extinction of the horses. The latter are being moved off the ranges by the tens of thousands. Those left are forced to eke out a precarious existence on the dry pasture lands left by the cattle and sheep herders, where they may die of thirst in the summer or starve to death in the winter, with no one to mourn their end.

While the cattle and sheep men have in effect combined against their common enemy, the range horses, it is no less true that cattlemen look askance at the steadily increasing numbers of sheep pastured in the open range country. For, while the natural increase of the bands of sheep is rapid, tens of thousands more have been moved to the northwest from California. The sheep are profitable from the first year, since the two principal crops, lambs and wool, coming in May and June, are salable within the fiscal year, while the herds of cattle must be maintained three or four years before profitable returns are possible. It is due to this fact that cattlemen commenced purchasing and fencing the range lands several years ago, and the sheepmen, as a matter of self protection, have followed suit. The need and demands of the sheepmen for wider pasturage have caused the industry and its custom of occupying the open ranges to be officially recognized by the United States government in its measures for policing and protecting the great forestry reserves recently set apart in Washington and Oregon. The government's primary object is to prevent forest fires, which greatly injure the watersheds. On condition that they use the utmost precaution to prevent any fires, the sheepmen are permitted to drive their bands into the rich pasture lands on the mountain slopes of these reserves. The forest supervisors have divided the reserves into districts for the various bands, the limits being marked by streams, ridges and other natural boundaries. Several million sheep will be pastured in the reserves of Washington alone this summer. While sheep are high in price the industry will continue to flourish, and in any event for many years to come immense bands of cattle and sheep will no doubt continue to occupy the great northwestern ranges.

Care of Hogs.

Fatten the hogs before the mercury drops to zero. Better start in August, even if a little grain must be bought until the corn is ripe. It will pay. The weather for the next three months is, as a rule, moderate. If hogs are fed as much as their stomachs can digest and utilize, about 35 per cent is first used for heat and body energy in temperate weather. In extremely cold weather they will use about 60 to 70 per cent for heat and energy. This will depend much upon the age and condition of the animal.

We also learn from experience to fatten with rapidity. Different feed stuffs are required. Corn is the principal one for the solid ration. Shorts, bran, cottonseed meal are very good for the protein they contain, and a small portion of rye will fatten rapidly if fed aright. Never feed liquid and solid feeds at the same time, for the animals will swallow the solids unmasticated. Feed at least an hour apart. Some advocate giving the feeds separately, but one directly after the other. This is a safe rule for hogs which are not being fattened, but for hogs which are to be fed to their full capacity the practice is wrong. If hogs are given their fill of some feed, then slop immediately afterward, they can drink but very little slop without overloading their stomachs and causing disordered stomachs for a few days. It will take careful feeding for perhaps a week to bring them back to a normal condition. Keep the pens clean, not allowing filth heaps to produce disease germs. Also avoid damp sleeping places. Do not care for the hog according to its name, but give care as though it were the horse, and if attended thus it will return the greater profit of the two.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Australasian Beef.

The Queenslander contends that, federation or no federation, Queensland is destined to be the great beef raising section of the Australasian group. In 1897 she possessed 6,089,000 cattle, or about half the number in the whole of Australasia. It is true that, in consequence of drought and the tick pest, the cattle number half a million less than they did two years ago, but corresponding losses have occurred in other colonies. But that federation would immensely stimulate cattle breeding in Queensland there is no doubt, as it would sweep away duties on cattle varying in the different colonies from 20 shillings to 40 shillings a herd.

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ord by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1900 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 1900, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement, as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially boarded and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1900.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for bank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE—NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 21, 1899
" .....February 25, 1899
" .....March 25, 1899
" .....April 22, 1899
" .....May 27, 1899
" .....June 17, 1899
" .....July 22, 1899
" .....August 19, 1899
" .....September 16, 1899
" .....October 14, 1899
" .....November 11, 1899
" .....December 16, 1899

JOHN S. GORMAN, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....	806 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 260 44	
Bridge "	145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund..	144 75	
" " " 2 " ..	103 00	
" " " 3 " ..	243 25	
" " " 4 " ..	102 50	
" " " 5 " ..	105 50	
Foleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness.....		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 9,0 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. H. MACK. P. W. FORBES.
FORBES & MACK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,
ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver.....$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each.. 75
Assay for gold, silver and lead.... 1 50
Gold, silver and copper..... 2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.
—All Kinds of—
GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY
W. F. MATLACK,
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.
☞ First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise.
Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO.
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.
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WE WANT
YOUR TRADE.
GET OUR PRICES.
Compare them with
Others
Nothing more to say.
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

THE LITTLE STORE
THE LITTLE STORE
WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.
WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 2,.....1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending March 1, 1900:

Highest barometer.....	30.273	24
Lowest "	29 704	26
Highest temperature....	67.0	25
Lowest "	32.0	28
Mean "	49 7	
Average dew point.....	03 1	
Average humidity.....	14.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	66 S	26
No. clear days.....	5	
No. part cloudy days.....	1	
No. cloudy days.....	1	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week	.00 0	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 46
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 04
" 1899-1900 2 07

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Judge Davidson is confined to his home by rheumatism.

S. E. Vermilyea Esq and Wm. Rowan were down from Bishop on Tuesday last.

Business men complain of this being one of the dullest weeks in the history of the town.

Henry Giles and George Thorpe were down from Mazourka canyon during the week.

Ernest Laird won the canvas boat that was raffled off at J. C. Irwin's last Tuesday night.

Money orders to the amount of $1927.43 were issued by our Postmaster during the month of February.

Will Sanger and Dr. Plummer of Big Pine were visiting Independence in the early part of the week.

Mrs. Wm. Roberts of Round Valley has been visiting relatives at Fort Independence during the past week.

George Montgomery and E. M. Dineen have bonded the antimony mines, owned by Frank Kennedy, in Wild Rose canyon.

It is rumored that the Carson & Colorado Railroad was transferred to its new owners, the Southern Pacific, last Thursday.

Henry Levy went to Bishop on Wednesday last. He was accompanied by Mr. Marks, a cigar manufacturer, of San Francisco.

P. H. Mack, Esq., and P. W. Forbes, Esq., have formed co-partnership of their law business. The firm name will be Forbes & Mack.

Miss S. Purdum, who has been visiting Mrs. C. Mulholland for the past three weeks, will leave for her Los Angeles home this afternoon.

Several men have been put to work in the Reward mine and the force will be increased as soon as repairs on the mill have been completed and ready to run.

Sheriff Given left for the northern end of the county Wednesday morning to summon jurors to appear before the Superior Court, Tuesday, March 13, 1900 at 10 a. m.

John Kispert came down from Bishop a few days ago. Mr. Kispert informs us that he has rented Angus McDonald's blacksmith shop at Big Pine, and left for that place yesterday morning.

John Colbert, representing the San Francisco Call, arrived in town last night. He is canvassing for subscriptions for the Daily, Weekly and Sunday Call. He is stopping at the Independence Hotel.

Rev. J. J. Pardee left on last Tuesday morning's train for San Francisco. His eyes have been troubling him for some time and he is forced to have them treated. He will return in about ten days.

A meeting was held at the Court House last Wednesday evening to discuss the trustification of industries and to form a branch of the Industrial Brotherhood. Ten names were signed to the constitution and by-laws.

The Anglo-Boer war is nearing the end. Kimberly has been relieved; General Cronje, the admitted Napoleon of the Boer forces has met his Waterloo, and surrendered to Lord Roberts, and General Buller has succeeded in relieving Ladysmith.

Dr. Middleton who came here a few months ago from Inyo county has decided to locate here permanently. He has rented a house in the Lowell addition and brought his family down from Delano last night.—*Bakersfield Californian.*

Tom Webb was down from Alvord on Sunday last. He informs us that he and Mr. Whitmore will ship seven carloads of prime beef cattle to the San Francisco market to-night. Mr. G. Sanger will also ship five carloads, making a total of about 240 head.

The Rebekah Lodge of this place held a meeting last Tuesday evening and four new people were added to its membership. After the initiatory ceremonies had been concluded the Rebekahs and their friends partook of ice-cream and cake; games and charades were indulged in and general good time was had until nearly 12 o'clock.

News has been received that the surveyors are running the line for the new railroad from Mojave to connect with the Carson and Colorado railroad. This will cut off 365 miles of travel for the people in Southern Nevada and will open up a country rich in gold, silver, copper, coal and with agricultural possibilities which are almost unknown.—*City Argus.*

OF VITAL INTEREST TO OUR PEOPLE.

If It Passes It Virtually Means the Withdrawal of all Public Lands From Settement.

One More Bill in the Interest of Capitalists and Corporations.

In the senate of the United States, December 20, 1899, Mr. Foster introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the committee on agriculture and forestry:

A bill to provide for leasing the public grazing lands and to produce revenue for agricultural development:

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That such of the vacant public lands west of the 99th meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, as in the judgment of the secretary of agriculture are more valuable for grazing than for other uses, shall be subject to lease for grazing purposes.

SEC. 2. The secretary of agriculture shall furnish to the secretary of the interior, from time to time, lists of the lands that are to be leased under the provisions of this act, designating in such lists the lands that are to be included in each separate lease, and the minimum rental per acre for the area to be included in each lease, and upon the receipt of such lists the secretary of the interior shall instruct the commissioner of the general land office to proceed to lease such lands in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. After lands shall have been leased under the provisions of this act, they shall not be opened for filing or entry under any of the land laws of the United States while such lease exists, excepting as mineral lands, and whereever leased lands are entered as mineral lands under the land laws of the United States, they shall be cancelled from the lease and proper adjustment made of the rental by the secretary of the interior.

SEC. 4. That the money derived from rentals shall be converted into the treasury of the United States, and one-half the gross amount collected in such states shall be paid to the treasurer of that state, to be used for irrigation and other agricultural development in such way as its legislature may direct.

SEC. 5. The rate of rental in no case shall be less than 1 cent per acre per annum; the amount of rental in any one lease shall not be less than $10, and no lease shall be made for a longer period than ten years; provided, that any lease may be renewed for one or more periods not exceeding ten years upon the approval of the secretary of agriculture and at such rate of rental as he may designate.

SEC. 6. All leases made under this act shall be for the smallest area compatible with the best utilization of the land for grasing purposes.

SEC. 7. After lands shall have been leased under the provisions of this act, it will be unlawful for any one except the lessee to enter upon such lands for the purpose of grazing stock thereon, and such entry shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed $500, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, and the fines collected shall be paid into the public schools' funds of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

SEC. 8 Leases shall be made only to citizens of the United States who are residents of the state in which the land is located, or to corporations organized under the laws of that state. [And there shall be a preferential policy in leasing toward the actual owners of stock occupying the ranges.]

SEC. 9. Whenever, in the judgment of the secretary of agriculture, it is to the interest of the United States to consolidate areas of grazing lands for leasing under the provisions of this act, the secretary of the interior is authorized to exchange public grazing lands with the states or private owners for other grazing lands of practically equal value.

SEC 10. The secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture shall jointly prescribe the necessary rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act."

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate which will permit the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect, set aside and lease to stockmen the public grazing lands of the western portion of the United States. These leases will be made for a term of ten, and the lands leased will be withdrawn from public entry and from public use.

This is a serious menace to the development and prosperity of Inyo county and its passage should be vigorously opposed by all who have the best interests of the county at heart.

Said bill should be opposed chiefly for the following reasons:

1. It will permit individuals and corporations to withdraw from settlement, for at least ten years, the best tracts of vacant land now remaining, thus retarding the whole future development of Inyo county.

2. The leasing of these lands to capitalists and corporations will result in great injury to our local stockmen, whose homes are in this county and who are now using these lands pending their actual location by settlers.

3. This measure would have an undoubted tendency to concentrate the control of large tracts of what is now public domain in the hands of a few individuals. We expect in the future to have an overland railroad running through this county from north to south, and with it will come capital for the development of the country and probably large numbers of settlers. It will not be fair to the people to allow a few individuals to tie up our vacant lands for ten years to come.

4. This bill should be defeated because it is in direct conflict and opposition to the American system of providing homes for its citizens.

CIRCULAR.

Rules and Regulations Governing the use of Timber on Public Mineral Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1900.

By virtue of the power vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the first section of the act of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," the following rules and regulations are hereby described:

1. The act applies to the States of Colorada, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and all other mineral districts of the United States.

2. The land from which timber may be felled or removed under the provisions of this act, must be known to be of a *strictly mineral* character and "not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States, except for mineral entry." Parties who take timber from the public lands under assumed authority of this act must stand prepared to show that their acts are within the prescribed terms of the law granting such privilege, the burden being on such parties of proving by a preponderance of evidence that the land from which the timber is taken is "mineral" within the meaning of the act.

3. The privileges granted are confined to citizens of the United States and other persons, *bona fide* residents of the States, Territories and other mineral districts, provided for in the act.

4. The uses for which timber may be felled or removed are limited by the wording of the act to "building, agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes."

5. No timber is permitted to be felled or removed for purposes of sale or traffic, or to manufacture the same into lumber or other timber product as an article of merchandise, or for any other use whatsoever, except as defined in section 4 of these rules and regulations.

6. No timber cut or removed under the provisions of this act may be transported out of the State or Territory where procured.

7. No timber is permitted to be used for smelting purposes smelting being a separate and distinct industry from that of mining.

8. No growing trees of any kind whatsoever less than eight inches in diameter are permitted to be cut.

9. Persons felling or removing timber under the provisions of this act must utilize all of each tree cut that can be profitably used, and must dispose of the tops, brush and other refuse in such manner as to prevent the spread of forest fires.

10. These rules and regulations shall take effect February 15, 1900, and all existing rules and regulations heretofore prescribed under said act by this Department are hereby rescinded.

W. A. RICHARDS,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved, January 18, 1900.
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

Oil Rose in the Pipe

The Bakersfield Oil Company, Conklin & Baker, after making a strike a few days ago suspended operation to await casing. The blue clay was broken through and the sand penetrated about ten feet, but this is a supply great enough to cause the oil to rise in the hole nearly the 600 feet of its extent. Yesterday afternoon the oil stood within two feet of the surface.

The product of this well seems to be light and carries a very small quantity of sand.—*Californian, Feb. 22.*

St. Patrick's Dance.

The young ladies of Fort Independence purpose giving a ball on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, Friday, March 16, at Mairs' Hall, Independence. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to fixing up and beautifying the cemetery at Fort Independence. This is a worthy cause, and everybody should purchase a ticket, whether they attend the ball or not, to farther this laudable undertaking. The young ladies who have the arrangements in charge will spare no pains to make this one of the most enjoyable events of the season. Supper will be served at the Norman House.

Wind Storm.

Last Sunday night this vicinity was visited by a heavy wind storm. During the day there was a light breeze from the south, toward nine o'clock it freshened and at 12 o'clock at night it was blowing a gale. Between the hours of 2 and 3 a. m. Monday morning the maximum velocity was reached, 66 miles for about five minutes, and for the hour 56 miles. The strongest wind was from the south. About three o'clock it changed to the west and later to the north. Total velocity of the wind for 24 hours commencing Monday at 1 a. m., was 657 miles. This was the heaviest recorded wind storm that has visited this section since the Weather Bureau Station has been located here. No damage of any importance was sustained.

Wells Barnes is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

E. M. Dineen returned from Ballarat last Tuesday. He reports the mines as all looking well and predicts a bright future for that section.

The *Dayton Times* says: If this weather continues much longer there will not be water enough in the Carson river at this place to irrigate gardens next Summer.

B. H. Yaney, of Bishop, made a short visit in Independence on Sunday last. Hess says the next time he comes he will make a more extended visit and renew old acquaintance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OF ICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stats., 36) the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section No. 3, in Tp. No. 12 S. R. 44 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of F. E. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 23rd, 1900.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, and the Court room of said Court, at the Court House in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said George W. Brady, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. W. Elbe-shutz for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 23rd day of February, 1900.

[SEAL.] J. E. MHONEY, Clerk.
F. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

HOMESTEAD, FINAL PROOF.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Jan. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence Cal. on March 2, 1900, viz:

NICHOLAS SPARGO, Homestead entry No. 805, for the S½ SE¼ Sec 28, and N½ NE¼ Sec. 29 T 14 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John Kispert, John Strohmeyer and Heinrich Glade, all of Thebe, Inyo Co., Cal., and John Baxter of Independence, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900 up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless said person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo at and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows:

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at said during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution, revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the bona fide sales of selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drunk in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over by the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D., 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

(SEAL.)

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed):
ORDINANCE No. 70.
Filed Jan. 6, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

OFFICIAL.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.
H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD
CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:30 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:50 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:55 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 2:45 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:35 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offer the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:45 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	3:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:50 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:35 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:04 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE
A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (leaving but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

The Craving for Stimulants

Has lately attracted a great deal of attention. The use of them seems to be increasing. This clearly shows an exhausted condition of the nerves and blood, which may be remedied only by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do this for you. It cures dyspepsia, constipation and nervousness.

Whenever a man begins to talk about the beauty of economy, he always looks right straight at his wife.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

"I'd have more faith in the higher education of women," growled the Uncongenial Passenger, "if it would ever teach them not to get off a cable car backward.

Help Nature Help You!

Vitality cannot cure disease unless your body's kept clean inside and out. Cascarets Candy Cathartic keep it clean inside. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Generally the Free Thinker objects to anything that taxes his brain.

Are you run down, no appetite, sick headache, constipated, blood thin as water? Try Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills. They restore, create and build up robust health. 10c, 25c. All druggists.

A clever woman can lift the load from the heaviest heart laid at her feet.

If you want to make your home pleasant, pay a little more attention to the cultivation of plants in and around your home. A new catalogue just published by F. A. Miller, 215 Hayes St., San Francisco, gives you a full list of the most desirable seeds, plants and bulbs. Send for catalogue.

A man always wastes time in worrying about the things he can help, or the things he can't.

Coffee in pound packages sealed from the varied odors of the grocery and marketed by the firm that raised it; that is what you get when you buy Yelocres Java & Mocha. Their ad. appears in today's issue.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE Pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for

Rheumatism Sciatica Neuralgia LA GRIPPE and CATARRH!

5 DROPS

If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not be a family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS" Send for trial bottle, 25c, or large bottle $1.00, (containing 300 doses) 6 bottles for $5.00.

TRADE MARK

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.,
160-164 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE, $1 Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., Mar. 26, 1895.

If Man Were a Flea.

Snyder, the calculating barber, had not opened his lips for fully four minutes, and it was plain to be seen that he had something on his mind. Finally he swallowed twice, breathed hard for a moment and gave vent to his feelings in this manner:

"I've been thinking what I could do if I were only a flea. I read in a scientific paper the other day that if a man were built on the same lines as a flea he could jump from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in one leap. I mean, of course, if he had all the power of a flea increased in proportion to his size. Think how quickly he could circumnavigate the globe. It might be possible to get around the world in an hour. The distance from Philadelphia to Pittsburg is 354 miles, and the equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles.

"A simple calculation in mental arithmetic will show you that this would be a fraction over 70 leaps. It surely wouldn't take a minute for each jump, judged from the liveliness of the flea. Think of coming in here, with three or four customers ahead of you, and, instead of sitting down and waiting, just taking a few jumps around the world to kill time. There you are, sir. Witch hazel or bay rum?"—Philadelphia Record.

One Point of Resemblance.

"The elder Sothern was a good story teller, and he particularly liked to dwell on his experiences at the outset of his stage life, when he was a minor member of the John McCullough company," said the old time theater goer.

"McCullough was playing in Texas, and in one town where he was billed to play 'Ingomar,' through some accident on the railroad, the necessary costumes were delayed.

"The manager was equal to the situation, however. He went to every butcher's shop in town and hired all the sheep and cow hides he could to dress up his supers.

"When McCullough came on the stage that night, he fell back appalled by the stench of the hastily improvised clothing worn by the barbarians.

"'What do you think of them?' Sothern laughingly asked McCullough, pointing to the supers as the curtain rolled down.

"'They neither act like, look like nor talk like barbarians,' curtly growled the tragedian, 'but, by the gods, they smell like them.'"—Kansas City Independent.

"Circumstances Alter Cases."

In cases of scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., the circumstances may be altered by purifying and enriching the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

ANECDOTE INCIDENT

Long before the Transvaal trouble, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, present Minister of State for the Colonies, was famous the world over for his orchids. His costly collection is one of the finest in the world. They are telling the story in Paris now that once he saw a rare orchid, the duplicate of one he had recently added to his own collection. He asked the price. "Twenty thousand francs," replied the dealer. The Englishman paid the money, and then, throwing the flower on the floor, crushed it with his heel.

Prof. Frederick von Martens, who holds the chair of international law in the St. Petersburg University, is a notable linguist and author, and at the Venezuela arbitration conference in Paris, where he read the decision of the commission, he had a pleasant fashion of addressing each delegate in his own language. One of the English jurists wondered how the professor was able to keep up his knowledge of so many modern tongues. The professor replied: "It is self-defense. You see, in case I lose my chair I wish to be prepared for any offer you foreigners may make."

President Krueger is minus the thumb of his left hand. In his youth it was badly wounded, and rather than nurse the troublesome member, he cut it off. Some time ago, in discussing the present situation, and wishing to illustrate how he would do with Sir Alfred Milner, as he had with his predecessors, he began with the little finger of his left hand: "I was too much for Sir George Gray." Then, annotating with his third finger: "I was too much for Sir Howard Berkeley." Passing to the middle finger: "I was too much for Sir Bartle Frere." Next with the index finger: "I was too much for Sir Hercules Robinson, and I shall be too much for Sir—alle maagte!" he exclaimed, for he had come to the place of the missing thumb. The incident is said to have depressed him not a little, as he is very superstitious.

At the time of the Sioux attack on Fort Ripley, in 1862, the Mille Lac Chippewas assisted the white men, and the Secretary of the Interior and the State of Minnesota, grateful for this assistance, promised that as a reward the Mille Lac Chippewas should never be removed from their reservation. Only a few years later, the Interior Department sent a special agent to the reservation, to endeavor to persuade them to move from Mille Lacs to north of Leech Lake. There was quite a powwow, and one of the best known men in Minnesota addressed a meeting of the chiefs. "My brothers," he said, "the great father has heard how you have been wronged, and he said, 'I will send my red children an honest man to talk to them.' So he looked to the north, to the east, the south, and the west, and he said, 'Here is an honest man,' and he sent me. So, brothers, look at me. The winds of fifty-five years have blown over my head and silvered it over with gray, and during that time I have never done a wrong to any man. I am your friend, my red brothers, and as your friend I ask you to sign this treaty." When he had finished, one of the chiefs arose and said: "My friend, look at me. The winds of more than fifty winters have blown over my head and silvered it over with gray, but they have not blown my brains away." Then he sat down, and the council was ended.

A certain geography master in the United Service College, in North Devon—the scenes of the schoolboy adventures narrated in Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky & Co."—greatly favored the drawing of sections of the earth's surface, showing the mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, seas, strata, etc., which were generally executed by his pupils on sheets of foolscap. At first the master was contented with quite ordinary distances between two given points, as from London to Edinburgh, but gradually he came to lengthen them to an alarming extent—Chicago to Timbuctoo, Cape Town to Moscow—which, while it embarrassed the rest of the boys, suggested a humorous idea to Kipling. He procured several rolls of wall-paper, and then day and night, with pens and brushes, he labored diligently on a gigantic section, inserting men, birds, beasts and fishes, trees—in fact, anything he could think of, which being at length completed to his satisfaction, Kipling calmly awaited the result. When at last the geographical master called for that particular section, to his surprise and the amusement of Kipling's class-mates, Kipling unwound his gigantic roll on the floor. At first it was evident that the master mentally debated the question as to whether it was a case demanding the instant use of the cane or commendation in its highest form, but Kipling's absolutely innocent expression decided him to adopt the latter course.

NEW YORK'S MILLS HOTELS.

Where a Man Can Live Comfortably for $4.40 Week.

The Mills hotels—there are two of them in New York, one located on the lower West Side and the other occupying a position corresponding in a degree, geographically, on the East Side—were not intended to be charitable institutions. Nor were they expected or desired to be money-makers. They were planned with ripe business sagacity to fill a void in the great city, and to obtain sufficient revenue to make them self-supporting. Mr. D. O. Mills having, after a wonderfully successful business career on the Pacific coast, become a resident of the city of New York and one of its most noted financiers, was impressed with the difficulty which respectable single men of limited means encountered in procuring suitable living accommodations. True, there were plenty of cheap lodging-houses of the Bowery type, with beds offered at from 10 to 25 cents per night, but threadbare respectability looked upon these as places to be avoided.

Twenty cents each per night is the charge for all the rooms, except for about seventy, for each of which the nightly rate is 30 cents. The 25-cent rooms are small, it is true, being but about five feet wide. The size is ample, because they are used merely for sleeping apartments. Reading, smoking, and writing rooms, as well as lavatories, are provided in other parts of the building. On the floor of each sleeping-room is a rug. Each room has a chair and a small closet. The bedstead is iron, and it is provided with a hair mattress, hair and feather pillows, and clean sheets, blankets, and a spread or covering. The 30-cent rooms are in the corners of the building, and they are somewhat larger than the others. These latter rooms each have two windows, supplied with outside air, while the cheaper compartments have one window each, as a rule. All the rooms have electric lights. The lodgers are not permitted to have heavy baggage in the rooms. Trunks and similar effects are cared for in the basement, where there are individual locked storage compartments. Washstands are provided in the corridors on each floor. The plaster partitions dividing the sleeping chambers stop eighteen inches below the ceilings. This arrangement permits a free and constant circulation of air even when the windows are closed, because the ventilating machinery is always in operation.

The restaurant is cheerful, handsome and spacious, and it can accommodate at one time 300 persons. The regular dinner, consisting of soup, meat, vegetables, dessert, and tea, coffee, or milk, costs 15 cents. Twenty-one meal tickets can be purchased for $3. The cost, therefore, to a man for meals, lodging, baths, and the other privileges of the hotel need not be in excess of $4.40 per week. He obtains, in return for his money, value that he could not get elsewhere for twice the expense, and he gets that value because the business is carried on upon so large a scale. If $4.40 per week be assumed to be the charge to the average guest, it is worth while to add that there are some who get along with less expense. While the average meal costs 15 cents, a 5-cent dish or a 10-cent dish may be ordered, or for 10 cents may be obtained a special breakfast, consisting of two eggs, boiled, fried, or scrambled, two rolls, and a cup of coffee. By such economies the expense of living at a Mills hotel may be brought within $4 a week. The furnishings throughout are plain (but not cheap), substantial, and comfortable.—Leslie's Weekly.

LIGHT SMOKERS.

The Japanese Are Satisfied with Small Quantities of Tobacco.

"You may have noticed that the Japanese who visit America are very moderate smokers," said a prominent Japanese now traveling in the United States to a Star reporter recently. "Those of my countrymen who do indulge in the weed mostly smoke cigarettes or preferably the smallest pipes filled with the mildest tobacco obtainable. Of course, there are Japnese who, like some Americans, have such a craving for tobacco that nothing less than the strongest cigar or the largest pipe will satisfy them. But such smokers are exceptionally few among the Japanese. As a rule, my countrymen, while at home and abroad, are satisfied with short smokes, such as a cigarette or a tiny pipe affords.

"The Japanese are moderate smokers, not so much because they are small people, but for the reason that up to within recent years but very little tobacco came into Japan and the tariff on it was very high. Being a poor but frugal race, the masses purchased only limited quantities of the weed, which, as a matter of economy, they have for generations been taught to smoke in only the tiniest of pipes. These pipes, the most popular of which hold about as much tobacco as would fill an ordinary thimble, are a survival of the days when money was scarce, tobacco dear and the tariff high. In another generation or two, when Japan shall have taken her place among the wealthy nations of the world, my countrymen will no doubt smoke large quantities of tobacco, and then the small pipes will be abondoned for big ones, such as Englishmen and Americans now smoke."

When Sleep Is Soundest.

"The popular idea or impression is that when persons dream much during a night to that extent their sleep is interfered with," remarked a well-known physician to a Star reporter, "and it is a frequent thing to hear persons say that they dreamed so much during the night that they did not sleep or rest well. Now, the fact is, dreaming is as much rest or mental recreation as actual sleep in some respects, although it may not appear so on first thought. It is hard to prove this by actual experiment, because the conditions are so difficult to produce. There is a certain amount of evidence which can be used, however, to prove the proposition. Time and time again when persons have been waked up by others they have explained as a reason that they did not respond quicker that they did not hear the call. It is as clearly proved as anything can be that persons who are in a dreamy condition are much harder to wake than those who are sleeping, as they suppose, soundly. Take a parent, for instance a mother, when she is sleeping soundly, as she thinks, she can hear her child when it turns over or moves in its crib. Now, the same parent in a dreamy condition would hardly hear a knock at the door or other loud noise. The dream so controls the brain that during its pendency the sense of hearing is blunted."—Washington Star.

As a Satire.

Lester Stewart is the author of "The Soldiers of the Queen," a song which is now on every one's lips in England. Concerning it, he said recently:

"The funny thing about the song is that originally I wrote it as a satire; it wasn't at all the patriotic song it has since become. It came out in the 'Artist's Model,' and it fell flat. The public wouldn't stand the satire. No wonder I withdrew and rewrote it. I felt sure I had a good inspiration in the tune, and now I think my belief has proved right. Of course, I am very grateful to Queen Victoria for having a diamond jubilee at the right time. That began its popularity, and now I tell myself that it has become 'The Marseillaise' of England."

The song is selling at an average rate of 12,000 copies a week.

The spider isn't a ball player, yet he often makes a fly catch.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The Peculiar Jains.

Ernest M. Bowden in The Nineteenth Century reports a chat with Raja Sivaprasad on Jainism. The Jains pay more regard to the feelings of the lower animals than any other sect in the world; will not kill them or injure them; are careful to avoid destroying even insects, sometimes wearing a handkerchief over the mouth to prevent any living creature being breathed in. It may be argued that this tenderness will prove in the long run fatal to its possessors, handicapping them seriously in the struggle for life with less scrupulous rivals. As evidence to the contrary Mr. Bowden points to the Jains:

"Notwithstanding the opposition, if not active persecutions, of bygone times, the one small sect which, more than any other in the world, has taught and practiced the doctrine of 'ahimsa,' or 'noninjury,' to living creatures, stands today, after some four and twenty centuries, by far the most prosperous community in a population verging on 300,000,000."

Weapons of the Skunk.

A skunk once challenged a lion to single combat. The lion promptly declined the honor. "Why," said the skunk, "are you afraid?" "Very much so," said the lion, "for you would only gain fame for having the honor to fight with a lion, while every one who met me for a month would know I had been in company with a skunk."

This reminds us of the story about Henry Ward Beecher's father, the famous Dr. Lyman Beecher, who, when asked why he did not reply to somebody who had severely attacked him in a newspaper, replied that when a young man, crossing a field one night with an armful of books, he saw a small animal and after hurling several volumes at the animal found he got the worst of it, and ever since had thought it better to let such animals alone.—Our Dumb Animals.

And the Minister Smiled.

The York (Me.) Transcript says that a Portland minister recently called upon one of the families in his parish. He ascended the steps and knocked at the door. Receiving no response, he was about to depart when he heard a window in the next house open and a woman's voice say, "Mrs. Smith, the minister's at your door."

What was the pastor's surprise and amusement when he caught Mrs. Smith's response wafted gently around the corner of the house, "Sh, don't you s'pose I know it?"

The next Sunday after service Mrs. Smith met her pastor and expressed her sorrow that she was away when he had called.

A Bright Jeweler.

A gentleman tells the following joke on a jeweler: A young man who was on the verge of matrimony went to the jeweler and bought a ring and left instructions that in it be engraved the legend, "From A to Z," which, being interpreted, meant from Anthony to Zenobia. To his astonishment, on calling for the ring the next day he found it engraved like an Egyptian obelisk and on closer examination found that the jeweler had put the whole alphabet "from A to Z" on it.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

SURE CURE FOR PILES
ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada., Pa.

CARTER'S INK
Just as cheap as poor ink.

S. F. N. U. No. 919. New Series No. 4.

SPENDS LIFE KILLING WOLVES

Nebraska Man Who Has a Queer Occupation.

Peter A. Watson ("Wolf Watson") of Omaha, Neb., draws a salary from the Nebraska Live Stock association to pay him for putting in his entire time killing wolves. He has reduced the wolf census of the state so that he can kill but 200 a year now. When he began he killed 500 a year.

Watson's father, a famous hunter, who shot buffalo with Buffalo Bill on a contract to supply the Union Pacific railroad builders with meat, was killed in a wolf chase.

The son is now 55, as straight as an Indian and a famous rider. He goes from point to point where complaint is made of wolves' depredations, riding a superb horse and accompanied by six of his fine staghounds. Dogs and horses run down the wolves in the open prairie.

Then the training shows. A wolf could kill one of Watson's dogs, but the six show team work, and so divide the animal's attention that they are seldom injured.

Upon his hunting trip Watson carries only a revolver, and seldom needs to use even that. When he needs it, he needs it badly, for though a wolf will never attack a man so long as he might run, a hard-pressed wolf will sometimes sell his life dearly.

Once a big gray wolf jumped at Watson, clawing the flanks of his horse and the rider's right leg and hand. Watson reached over with his left hand, drew his pistol and fired four shots at the wolf, but didn't harm the brute much, as his horse danced about so as to spoil his aim. Watson had but one shot left. He put his pistol in the wolf's mouth and, at the risk of blowing off his own fingers, fired. That shot finished the animal, after which the bleeding man and horse had ten weary miles to travel to the nearest town. But, weak as they were from loss of blood, they took the wolf with them.

MEN OF MIGHTY FEET.

If Not Giants They Were at Least Uncommonly Large.

Was the great west inhabited by a race of giants in prehistoric days? R. B. Laird, who was in Kansas City recently, claims to have new evidence that it was, says the Kansas City Journal. He is a New England geologist, who has spent many months in making investigations in the canyons, table lands and gorges of Arizona. He left for the east with his evidence, in the shape of a voluminous typewritten manuscript, carefully put away in a hand-bag. He declined to make public the full purport of the document.

Mr. Laird makes no boast at having had a hand in the investigation, but says the discoveries were made by a guide who has been a resident of Williams, A. T., for many years and who has been in every nook and cranny of the mountains in that district. The claim that there existed in prehistoric times a race of giants is old, but proofs are not found every day. In this case they were found in the shape of immense footprints, which have become hardened in the limestone formations of the district.

To substantiate his statements Mr. Laird carries with him several photographs, showing by comparison with the foot of a miner the relative size of the giant's foot. Some idea of its great size can be gained when it is seen that the depression in the rock strata caused by the great toe is more than twice as large as the miner's foot. The fact that animals in prehistoric periods were of such immense size is advanced as an argument that man was also abnormally large. Laird is a firm believer in this theory.

Bonapartist Nobility.

The Bonapartist nobility have a talent for gilding their coronets through marriage. A Ney in 1830 secured the heiress of Lafitte, the banker. His nephew married the adopted daughter of Mme. Heine. The Duc de Rivoli married the latter when she was Dowager Duchesse d'Elchingen. He and she are now Prince and Princess of Essling. Most of the Murats have married great heiresses. The Prince de Wagram is husband of a Frankfort Rothschild. Fouche, Duc d'Otrante, is settled in Sweden, and has had matrimonial fortune there. The Duc de Tarente has just married the widow of M. Camescasse, who was an eminent barrister, prefect of police, deputy, and one of the most amiable Frenchmen I ever knew. The new Duchesse de Tarente is "boss" of the General Company of Omnibuses and has fortune from other sources. She has two daughters nearly grown up who attended the wedding. They give promise of beauty. The wedding took place at Douai. Marshal Macdonald, first Duc de Tarente, was not Scotch by birth, but the grandson of a Scotchman who was driven by the defeat of the second pretender to take refuge in France. He settled at Auxerre. The Marshal was not Bonapartist in feeling. But he was so cold-shouldered by restored royalty as to be glad of its disappearance in 1830.—London Truth.

Mrs. Kruger.

Everybody knows with what wifely care England's great leader was looked after by Mrs. Gladstone. Africa's sturdy old patriot has also a devoted wife, who watches his public utterances prehaps as jealously as Mrs. Gladstone did those of her husband.

When the Executive Council is discussing state measures in the reception room Mrs. Kruger generally sits in a little room just across the hall, and although to an ordinary observer her mind seems to be entirely occupied with her knitting she knows everything that is going on in the opposite room.

Mrs. Kruger is a very important personage in South Africa, even if she does look after her own cooking and live in the most unostentatious way. She is a member of the celebrated Duplessis family, which is related to Cardinal Richelieu. She is the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are living. Her picture shows her as a stout old Dutch lady with a very plain face that has the attraction of great kindliness and common sense.

Every time a man makes a fool of himself by acting contrary to his own judgment he gets mad.

A remark carelessly dropped doesn't always fall flat.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung." Yours truly, Belva A. Lockwood.

Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have no catarrh of the head, they have no catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

PEACHES AND BLUBBER.

A Story of Arthur Stringer and an Oxford Professor.

Canadians are very touchy on the subject of climate, as Rudyard Kipling discovered when he somewhat thoughtlessly dubbed the Dominion "Our Lady of the Snows." When Arthur Stringer, the young Canadian poet and author, first went to Oxford, he carried with him letters from Professor Goldwin Smith of Toronto to Professor York Powell, the distinguished historian of Christchurch.

The old Oxford don, like one or two other Englishmen, had very vague ideas about Canada and somewhat surprised the young stranger by inquiring if he got along nicely on English roast mutton after living so long on frozen seal meat. The young poet gravely protested that he perhaps missed his whale blubber a little, but the next day cabled home, and in less than a week the finest basket of autumn peaches ever grown in Ontario, carefully packed in sawdust, was on its way to Oxford. A short time afterward the young author was again dining with the regius professor at Oxford, and that gentleman produced at the meal a fruit dish loaded with tremendous peaches.

"Most extraordinary," said the old professor, "but these peaches were sent to me today, and I'm blessed if I know who sent them. From the south of France, I suspect, so I saved a few of them for you, Stringer. They will be such a novelty, you know."

The Canadian very quietly took a steamship company's bill of lading from his pocket and handed it to the professor. The professor gazed at the bill, then at the fruit, then at the poet.

"I had some whale blubber, too, professor," said that young man, "but I simply had to eat that. These other things were grown on my uncle's farm in Kent county, Ont., you know. He has 200 bushels of them every year, and he sent me over a basket of little ones along with the whale blubber."—Saturday Evening Post.

Profitless.

Miss Chicago—Money talks, you know.

Miss Boston—A vulgar apothegm. Culture makes no concession to the loquacity of lucre.—Boston Courier.

It was the custom of the Greeks to offer beets on a silver tray to Apollo in his temple at Delphi. Lord Bacon loved the onion so that he declared the rose would be sweeter planted in a bed of them.

The Byzantine princes played a game which differed very little from our modern polo.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1900.

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CUPID'S DECADENCE.

In ancient days, when all was young,
And Love and Hope were rife,
Dan Cupid fed on rustic fare,
And lived a country life.

He rose betimes at break of day,
And round the country harried;
Upstirring hearts that were unwed,
And shooting down the married.

But then, on wider mischief bent,
He hied him to the city;
And finding much to suit his taste,
He stayed there—more's the pity.

Men built him there a golden house,
Bedight with golden stars;
They feasted him on golden grain,
And wine in golden jars.

They draped his pretty nakedness
In richest cloth of gold,
And set him up in business,
Where Love was bought and sold.

And thus he led a city life,
Forgetting his nativity;
Since then he's gone from bad to worse,
From Cupid to cupidity.
—Elliot Stock.

ONLY A QUARTER.

PLEASE, sir, will you buy my chestnuts?"

"Chestnuts! No!" returned Ralph Moore, looking carelessly down on the upturned face, whose large brown eyes, shadowed by tangled curls of flaxen hair, were appealing so pitifully to his own. "What do I want of chestnuts?"

"But, please, sir, do buy 'em," pleaded the little one, reassured by the rough kindness of his tone. "Nobody seems to care for them, and——"

She fairly burst into tears, and Moore who had been on the point of brushing carelessly past her, stopped instinctively.

"Are you so very much in want of the money?"

"Indeed, sir, we are," sobbed the child; "mother sent me out and——"

"Nay, little one, don't cry," said Ralph, smoothing her tangled hair. "I don't want your chestnuts, but here's a quarter for you, if it will do you any good."

He did not stay to hear the delighted thanks the child poured out through a rainbow of smiles and tears, but strode on his way muttering between his teeth: "That cuts off my supply of cigars for the next twenty-four hours. I don't care, though, for the brown-eyed object really did cry as if she hadn't a friend in the world. Hang it! I wish I was rich enough to help every poor creature out of the slough of despond."

While Ralph Moore was indulging in these very natural reflections, the dark-robed little damsel whom he had comforted, was dashing down streets with rapid footsteps, utterly regardless of the basket of unsold nuts that still dangled upon her arm. Down an obscure alley she darted, and up a narrow wooden staircase to a room where a pale, neat-looking woman was sewing as busily as if the breath of life depended upon every stitch, and two little ones were playing in the sunshine that supplied the place of the absent fire. "Mary! back already? Surely you have not sold your chestnuts so soon!"

"Oh, mother, see!" ejaculated the breathless child. "A gentleman gave me a quarter! Only think, mother, a whole quarter!"

If Ralph Moore could only have seen the rapture which his small silver gift had brought into that poverty stricken home he would have grudged still less his privation of cigars.

* * * * * * *

Years came and went. The little chestnut girl passed entirely out of Ralph Moore's memory, but Mary Lee never forgot the stranger who had given her the silver quarter.

* * * * * * *

The crimson window curtains were closely drawn to shut out the storm and blast of the bleak December night. A fire was glowing cheerily in the grate, and the dinner table was in a glitter with cut glass, rare china and polished silver. Everything was waiting for the presence of Mr. Audley.

"What can it be that detains pa?" said Mrs. Audley, a fair, handsome matron of about 30, as she glanced at her tiny watch.

"There's a man with him in the study, come on business," said Robert Audley, a pretty boy of 12 years, who was reading by the fire.

"I'll call him again," said Mrs. Audley, stepping to the door. But as she opened it the gas light fell on the face of a humble-looking man in threadbare garments, who was leaving the house, while her husband stood in the doorway of his study, apparently relieved to be rid of his visitor.

"Charles," said Mrs. Audley, "who is that man and what does he want?"

"His name is Moore, I believe, love, and he came to see if I would give him the vacant position in the bank."

"And will you?" she eagerly asked.

"Don't know, Mary. I must think about it."

"Charles, give him the situation."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because I ask it of you as a favor, and you have said a hundred times you would never deny me anything."

"And I will keep my promise, Mary," said her lover husband with an affectionate kiss. "I will write the fellow a note this very evening."

An hour later when the children were tucked snugly in bed, Mrs. Audley told her husband why she was interested in the fate of a man whose face she had not forgotten in twenty years. "That's right, my little wife," said her husband when the simple tale was finished, "never forget one who has been kind to you in the days when you needed kindness most."

Ralph Moore was sitting that self-same night in his poor lodgings, beside his wife's sick bed, when a liveried servant brought a note from the rich and prosperous banker, Charles Audley.

"Goodness, Bertha!" he exclaimed joyfully, as he read the words. "We shall not starve. Mr. Audley has promised me the position."

"You have dropped something from the note, Ralph," said Mrs. Moore, and pointed to a slip of paper on the floor. Moore stooped to pick it up. It was a $50 bill neatly folded in a piece of paper on which was written:

"In grateful remembrance of the silver quarter that a stranger bestowed on a little chestnut girl twenty years ago."

Ralph Moore had thrown his morsel of bread upon the waters of life, and after many days it had returned to him.—Philadelphia Item.

Commissions of Expresss Companies.

The express companies attend to purchases and sales, and to every variety of legal business, from searching a title to suing for a debt. They file models of inventions and get out patents, and have been known to stake out a properly described mining claim and attend to its development. The suburban lady, whose husband is disobliging or color blind, can safely entrust them with a piece of silk to match, and they will send an expert to match it for her and make the desired purchase. The actress who is forced by bad business to pawn her diamonds for money to get back to the Rialto can commission them, when prosperity has returned, to redeem her jewels, or pay the interest and have the pawn tickets renewed. In their C. O. D. departments they deliver goods for stores and collect for them, and they also attend to the collection of insurance benefits, payment of lodge dues and taxes. A young man can order an engagement ring through them, and the bride can order such parts of her trosseau as she cannot secure from local dealers. They will cheerfully attend to the engraving of card plates, with neatness and dispatch, will have clothes pressed and cleaned, and make themselves useful in almost every way the mind can conceive. These things are mentioned simply to give some idea of the surpassing things that express companies do. To describe their business in all its ramifications would be to describe practically every line of business in which one man commissions another to do anything for him.—Ainslee's.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY QUESTION.

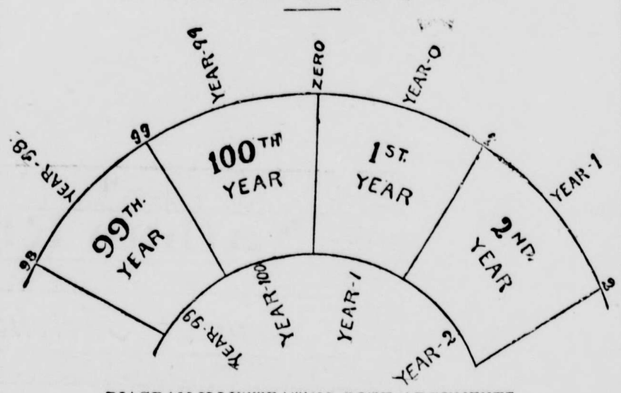


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING BOTH ARGUMENTS.

THE above diagram does not settle the question as to when the twentieth century began or begins, but it is given merely to show how both sides may be right. The whole question hinges on one point, whether the first year of time, A. D., was the year 0 or the year 1.

The 1901 advocates claim that, according to all common sense, reason and logic, the first year, from its first inception to its last, was the year 1. The 1900 people contend that time began at zero, not at 1, and that there was no year 1 until a complete unit, composed of 12 months, 52 weeks, or however the component parts may be designated, had been reached. They argue that time cannot begin at 1, any more than the figures on a thermometer, or a groceryman's scales, could begin at 1.

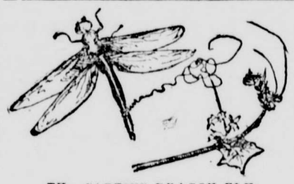
The advocates of 1900 insist that a difference between the use of cardinal and ordinal numbers must be observed. Six ounces of butter, say these reasoners, is 0 pounds and 6 ounces, and the first six months of time were year 0 and 6 months, not one year. The 1901 people do not regard the divisions between the years as governing the name of the year, but call the whole first year "year 1," the second year "year 2," etc., the 99th year being "year 99," and the 100th year "year 100."

The 1900 people, however, first designated the line marking the beginning of time "9," just as would be done on a thermometer or scale, the next division line "1," etc., by which process they arrive at 99 for the last division line before zero, or the point of beginning over again. These cardinal numerals, they contend, must govern the naming of the years, not the ordinal numerals used by the 1901 people. The first year, they claim, is not the year 1, but the year 0, and whatever fraction may have passed; the second year the year 1 and a fraction, etc. The first century began with 0, they claim; the second with 100, and the 20th will begin with 1900. And there you are.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT.

Dragon Fly Securely Held by the Tendril of a Living Vine.

A most unusual occurrence is illustrated here. Mr. P. G. Lechen, of Milwaukee, Wis., who sends the photograph to an exchange, vouches for the following statement. He says: "One of the prominent citizens of this town



THE CAPTIVE DRAGON FLY.

while walking in his garden one morning was attracted by the futile struggle of a huge dragon-fly endeavoring to free itself from the tight grip of one of the tendrils of a wild cucumber vine. Apparently the tendril had twined itself so securely around the fly's body that the poor insect became a prisoner. It struggled for two days, and finally died of exhaustion. The question suggests itself: Was it an accident, or did the tendril act as a trap, after the manner of certain species which are recognized as insect-catching plants?"

Anecdote of a Dog.

Many years ago my wife and I made up our minds to possess a dog, and after much debate and long search purchased a fox terrier in the dog market. We named him "Tip." Tip was a most intelligent animal; indeed at times his evident comprehension of conversation and discussion of events in the family circle was startling. My wife was not so assured as I was that "Tip" really understood speech with the intelligence of "humans," so I planned the following to convince her.

I arranged that one evening the dog should be on the hearth rug between us (a favorite position with Mr. Tip) and that I would begin talking about him to her. I did so, and found considerable fault, among the phrases I used being, "he is getting useless, and I shall have to sell him."

The effect was startling, and caused me great surprise as well as remorse. Tip stood up, the great tears came into his eyes, and with an indignant look at me, slowly went out of the room and house, and it took a long time for him to recover his old trust in me.—J. W. Monk.

A woman can forgive her husband for not coming home to dinner on only one condition; that he ate a church dinner down town.

Time and patience will enable a person to conquer almost any obstacle.

GREAT VIOLINISTS OF THE PAST AND OF THE PRESENT DAY.

SAURET. YSAYE. PAGANINI. JOACHIM. OLE BULL. MAUD POWELL.

Paganini, the wizard of the bow, was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1784, and from earliest boyhood displayed such extraordinary capacity as a violinist that was popularly supposed to be under Satanic influence. Ole Bull, born in Bergen, Norway, in 1810, is probably the greatest violinist who has ever played in the United States. Joseph Joachim, one of the musical giants of the century, born in Hungary in 1831. Eugene Ysaye is the greatest musician Belgium has produced for years; he was born in 1858. Among modern violinists Emil Sauret is well known in America, he having visited the United States in 1872-73; he was born in France in 1852. One of the greatest woman violinists of the world is Maud Powell of Chicago. She was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1868. Her father is American and her mother German. In 1885 she made her debut in Berlin, at the Philharmonic concerts, when she played the Bruch concerto.

ON A WINDMILL FAN.

WILD RIDE OF A CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Alsinus Gustavus Leeper Has Amused His Neighbors Before, but His Latest Adventure Caps the Climax—He Will Not Repeat the Performance.

After a few more misadventures in his own inimitable style, as the programs say, the people of Fruitvale may ask Alsinus Gustavus Leeper to give regular performances. He is so original in his method of mixing up with trouble.

Not long ago Mr. Leeper, alias "Boots," built himself a tall barn that was the pride of Fruitvale. The builder also shingled the structure at odd times, climbing to work by means of a ladder inside the walls. On the day he completed the job Mr. Leeper thoughtlessly nailed shingles over the opening above the ladder, thus shutting off all means of escape. Mr. Leeper yelled for help, but his folks were away from home and the neighbors thought he was celebrating the completion of the barn. The Fruitvale hook and ladder company finally turned out and rescued Mr. Leeper.

While this incident boomed the illustrious citizen as a public entertainer, it was but a feeble show compared with his windmill adventure yesterday afternoon. The mill buzzes above a tank at the top of a forty-foot skeleton tower in the back yard, pumping water for Mr. Leeper's pigeons and other live stock.

"I think the bearings need oil," said Boots. "With the wind in this direction the fan is right over the tank where I can climb up and oil the places."

Crawling up the tower frame with his oil can, Mr. Leeper got astride of the fan, or tail, of the windmill. He was busy oiling when the breeze shifted six points and swung him clear of the tank roof. The wind also freshened and the lubricant in the journals induced the mill to brace up and spin at the rate of thirty knots an hour.

"Help!" shrieked Mr. Leeper, but the rattling machinery drowned his voice.

The wind shifted again until the direction of the fan from the time the oiler mounted it was entirely reversed. Instead of riding above the tank Mr. Leeper bucked and wriggled and swayed in midair on the razor-backed fan, forty feet from the ground. This was a condition of deadly peril, even for a man who had marooned himself on a barn. Mr. Leeper's hair and whiskers curled with terror. There was nothing to do but cling to the upper edge of the fan, and this he did so fondly that his finger nails made scars in the paint. The mill grew fractious and bucked like a wild west broncho.

"If I only had my spurs on," wailed the dizzy man, "or even a gunny sack for a saddle, I might hold out till the breeze shifts again."

Meanwhile his cries had attracted the family and a crowd of nighbors, some of whom wanted to bet on the finish.

"Throw her out of gear and stop the mill," the daring rider bellowed from his bounding perch.

They tried it, but his weight on the fan prevented the gear from working.

"Get a ladder, then," howled Mr. Leeper.

The ladder was useless, for the fan swayed too much to offer a resting place for the upper end. Two hours or more did Mr. Leeper ride his wild race against time, waiting for the breeze to subside or haul to another quarter. He made a verbal will, dropping the words down between jolts, praying alternately and saying things in a whisper to the fiery, untamed windmill.

At last the wind died away and with the aid of ropes the men hauled the fan around to where the exhausted performer could tumble off to the tank, whence they lowered him gently down and rubbed his joints with witch hazel.

Alsinus Gustavus Leeper was somewhat lame and tired last night, but he soothed by the reflection that he is the greatest bareback rider Fruitvale has ever produced.

"This was a worse job than riding the barn," said Boots. "You see, I had a better seat there and the wind didn't bother me. Two or three times I came near being blown off the fan and the way it bucked loosened some of my teeth. Talk about riding a man on a rail! I'll bet the sharpest rail ever split feels like upholstered plush compared to the edge of my windmill fan."—San Francisco Examiner.

HOW MUMMIES WERE MADE.

Three Different Methods Practiced by the Egyptians.

There were three different ways of mummifying the body practiced by the ancient Egyptians, the price being the chief mark of distinction and cause for the differences. In the first and most expensive method the brain was extracted through the nose by means of an iron probe and the intestines were removed entirely from the body through an incision made in the side with a sharp Ethiopian stone. The intestines were cleansed and washed in palm wine, and after being covered with powdered aromatic gums were placed in Canopic jars. The body was then filled up with myrrh and cassia, and other fragrant and astringent substances, and was laid in natron for seventy days. It was then carefully washed and wrapped up in strips of fine linen smeared with gum. The cost of mummifying a body in this fashion was a talent of silver, about $1,200.

In the second method the brain was not removed at all and the intestines were simply dissolved and removed in a fluid state. The body was also laid in salt and natron, which, it is said, dissolved everything except the skin and bones. The cost of mummifying in this manner was 22 minae, or $450. The third method was employed for the poor only. It consisted simply of cleansing the body by injecting some strong astringent and then salting it for seventy days. The cost was very small.

If the friends of the dead were too poor to go to the expense of even the cheapest of these methods, the body was soaked in salt and bitumen or in salt only. In the salt and bitumen process every cavity of the body was filled with bitumen, and the hair disappeared. Clearly it is to the bodies which were preserved in this way that the name "mummy" (derived from the Arabic mumia or bitumen) was first applied. The salted and dried body is easily distinguishable. The skin is like paper, the features and hair have disappeared, and the bones are very brittle and white. It may be noted that the eyes were sometimes removed and their places supplied by others of ivory or obsidian. The hair was also removed and made into a packet covered with linen and bitumen. At a late period the flank incision was covered with a metal plate on which a symbolic eye was engraved. The linen bandages employed to swathe body were three or four inches wide; the length was something as great as 400 yards.—Chattanooga Times.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

A Badge of Honor that Every British Soldier Seeks to Win.

It is probable that of the 70,000 men who have sailed from England for South Africa there is hardly a single officer or soldier who does not look forward to returning home with that little bronze badge known as the Victoria cross pinned upon his breast. It is a distinction that is within the reach of every member of the entire force, from the divisional generals down to the smallest bugler or drummer boy, and there is not one of them who would not infinitely prefer it to any form of promotion. For its possession indicates that its owner is in every sense of the word a hero, the cross being conferred only for some signal act of exceptional bravery, partaking of the character of heroism. It was founded at the time of the Crimean war, and among those whose breasts it adorns are generals such as Sir Redvers Buller, now in South Africa; Field Marshal Lord Roberts and plain, ordinary privates in the army. In fact, at least 50 per cent. of the 20 Victoria cross men won the distinction as privates or non-commissioned officers of the army and as common sailors in the navy.

Sir Redvers Buller, for instance, received his Victoria cross for riding back three times in one day in the face of a hotly pursuing foe to rescue wounded comrades and soldiers. Lord William Beresford, who is married to an American woman, received it for feats of a similar character. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood got it in India for advancing under a heavy fire along a narrow causeway to place a bag of gunpowder against the gate of a city which the English were to storm during the mutiny, while at least two midshipmen received the cross for picking up bombs from the decks of their vessels during the Crimean war and throwing them overboard before the sizzling fuse had time to explode the shell and carry death and destruction to all around it.

In the case of military men the ribbon is of red, while in the navy the ribbon is blue. The metal of which the cross is made is of that same kind of bronze that 50 years ago was used for field guns. The cross is of the style known as Maltese; has the royal crown, surmounted by the lion, in the center, and underneath a scroll bearing the inscription, "For valor." It is hung suspended by a "V" ring to a bar, on the reverse side of which the rank and name of the recipient is engraved, while on the cross itself are inscribed the name and date of the action in which the honor was won.

Any additional act of bravery which would have won the cross for its holder had he not already possessed it is signalized by a bar or clasp being added to the ribbon just above the bar from which the cross is suspended. The cross carries with it a pension of $50 a year, and an additional $25 is given for each bar.

Living Up to Advice.

A small son, aged 3, turned up the other afternoon with a black eye and crying piteously.

"What's the matter?" asked papa.

"Somebody hit me," answered Johnny.

"Did you hit him back?" asked the stern parent.

"No," sobbed Johnny.

Then followed advice, which ended impressively with the words: "Remember, Johnny, you are a big boy, and when anyone hits you, hit back, and as hard as you can."

Two days later in came sonny, with his head high in the air and a blatant swagger.

"Well, how goes it?"

"Some one hit me," said the proud boy, "but I hit back harder, anyway."

"Good!" said papa; "was the little boy bigger than you were?"

"It wasn't a boy," calmly answered John; "it was a girl."—New York Life.

For Lack of Attire.

Watts—I see that Markham, the hoe man, says the time is coming when men's souls will be expressed by their clothes.

Potts—If that ever comes about there will be several prominent citizens frozen to death.—Indianapolis Journal.

In Kansas, the idea of a brave man is one who goes to big New York City, and actually goes into business there.

Some men try so hard to be witty that every one pities their wives.

TREASURES IN BANKS.

SOMETIMES LIE UNCLAIMED FOR MANY YEARS.

Queer Finds in Boxes Left for Safe Keeping—How Interest, Under English Law, Accumulates on Unclaimed Deposits—Advertising for Owners.

As is well known, banks act as custodians of boxes deposited with them for safe keeping. They make no charge for doing so, their object being to undertake no responsibility and incur no risk, as the acceptance of payment would imply. Naturally it happens that boxes stowed away by the banks in this manner come to be lost sight of by their owners. Those who left them for safe keeping die without passing on the secret of their existence to their heirs. Who is to know that such possessions could be claimed? It has been suggested that these boxes should be occasionally overhauled and their contents made public.

An advertisement was issued in 1881 by order of the court of chancery, Ireland, with a view to discover the owners of the following among other valuables deposited in a Dublin bank: "(1) Box containing a number of silver articles, coins, medals and seals, and having on it a crest and the name 'E. S. Cooper;' (2) box containing a number of silver articles, of which several are crested with a coat of arms, supposed to be those of Viscount Netterville; (3) box containing thirty-nine articles of plate, some of them bearing a coronet; (4) box containing diamonds and articles of jewelry, lodged by Dr. Andrew Blake and George Jennings on Dec. 22, 1796." There were some curious inquiries and tales about the chests found in their vaults, which were eventually handed over to the court of chancery.

In the vaults of the Bank of Ireland are some chests of plate which were deposited with the bank before it moved into its present building—that is, before the year 1800—the owners of which are unknown. Some years ago the confidential staff of the Bank of England discovered in the vaults a chest which, on being moved, literally fell to pieces from age. It contained a magnificent and very valuable toilet service of solid silver. No clue to the owner's identity could be found either on the box or on any of the pieces of plate, which were simply engraved with a cipher and a coronet.

However, among the numerous other things found in the box were a gold casket of the period of Charles II. and a packet of old love letters written during the time of the restoration. These afforded some clue to the original depositor, and, the directors having caused search to be made in the bank's books, the representative of the old owner was discovered and the plate and love letters handed over accordingly. The sale of the plate brought in a sum which was most welcome to the poverty-stricken descendants of a once great family. So far as known, there are no unclaimed boxes in the keeping of the Scotch banks.

Unclaimed deposits occasionally crop up when from time to time calls are made on banks to pay them. Instances of this become public in sufficient number to indicate that there is something in the demand for publicity of these dormant balances. A few years ago a Glasgow man died, and among his possessions was an old desk. This fell to one of his heirs, and not so long since a woman connected with the family was struck with the similarity of this article to one she had herself, and she expressed a curiosity as to whether it had, like her desk, a secret drawer.

Examination was made, and, sure enough, a drawer was found, and in it two deposit receipts for sums aggregating something over $1,500. These deposits were dated away back between thirty and forty years, and one of them was on the City of Glasgow Bank.

They were, of course, duly presented, and both were paid with interest. In an old box with books belonging to a provincial library there was found a bank book which must have lain there for about thirty years. The amount deposited was only about $18, but so long had the money remained that the interest on that sum amounted to about $40.50, making a total of about $59—not a despicable sum in these degenerate days.—Chambers' Journal.

AN X-RAY DELUSION.

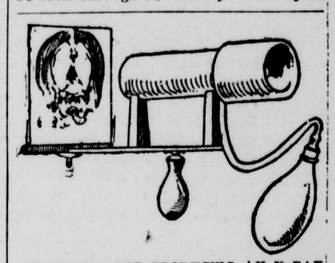
Apparatus Apparently Photographs the Interior of the Body.

Gustave Michaud, D. Sc., describes in the Scientific American a most ingenious scientific toy which is productive of endless amusement, yielding results which are simply astonishing for spectators who have not been told the secret of its construction. It apparently reproduces instantaneously and neatly the interior of the human body, giving to every organ its natural color. The whole operation is performed under the eyes of the bewildered sitter, who watches the X-rays in what seems to be the act of drawing and painting before his eyes his vital organs.

The apparatus looks like the objective tube of a camera, with the plate on which the image is to be produced in full sight of everyone. The apparatus is placed opposite the person whose viscera are to be photographed, and to heighten the effect a lamp may be solemnly placed behind the sitter. The operator invites everyone to look at the white sheet of paper, and presses the rubber bulg of the shutter. A colored image appears instantaneously on the paper. The lungs are a bright red color, the heart is darker, the veins are blue, the stomach and intestines are of a greenish tint; other parts of the body paint themselves in black on the white paper. This sudden apparition generally startles the sitter; but a few remarks on the healthy looks of his lungs will place him at his ease. The photograph is taken out of the apparatus and passed among the spectators.

Two distinct parts of the apparatus co-operate in the production of that X-ray trick; namely, the sheet of paper and the objective tube.

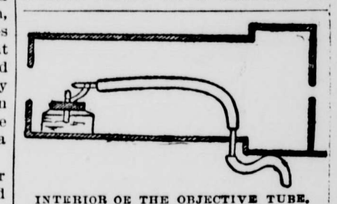
Before the experiment, the sheet of paper is treated as follows: It is pinned over any anatomical drawing showing the position of the principal thoracic and abdominal organs. If the sheet of paper is not too thick, the drawing can be seen through it. The space occupied



APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING AN X-RAY ILLUSION.

by the lungs is then painted with a diluted solution of sulfocyanide of potassium. A more concentrated solution of the same salt is used to fill the space outlined by the heart and principal arteries. A few big veins are painted with a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium. A more diluted solution of the same salt is used for the stomach and a few intestinal folds. The rest of the body is uniformly painted with a concentrated solution of tannin. The whole operation need not take more than five minutes. When the paper is dry, the drawing is absolutely invisible, for all the above named solutions are colorless. The sheet of paper is now ready for use in the apparatus.

The objective tube does not contain any lens, but merely a small atomizer filled with a solution of ferric chloride. When pressed the rubber bulb sends air, not as every spectator believes, into a pneumatic shutter, but into the atomizer. As a result a fine and invisible spray of the perchloride of iron solution reaches for a moment the



INTERIOR OE THE OBJECTIVE TUBE.

sheet of paper. What follows is easily understood by every student of chemistry.

The reactions between ferric salts on one side, sulfocyanide of potassium, ferrocyanide of potassium, and tannin on the other side, are among the most sensitive of analytical tests, owing to the extraordinary intensity of the red, blue and black colors which originate in these reactions. Hence the instantaneous production of the colored picture.

MRS. WILLIAM BELL LOWE.

Atlanta Woman Who Will Be Prominent at the Paris Show.

Mrs. William Bell Lowe, of Atlanta, will be honorary president for America of the Women's Board of the Paris exposition. Mrs. Lowe has been prominently identified with the woman's club movement and is now president of the General Federation. Mrs. Lowe, before her marriage, was one of the most beautiful girls in Southern society. She is wealthy and has long been noted for her philanthropic work. She has a handsome home in the aristocratic quarter of Atlanta.

MRS. WM. BELL LOWE.

Love and Letters.

Many a heart has been won through the agency of well-written letters. One morning a well-dressed man rushed into a matrimonial office in London, and flourished a bank-note before the eyes of the startled agent.

"This bit of paper shall be yours, if you'll book me a wife," he cried. "It doesn't matter whether she's tall or short, fat or thin; in less than an hour I shall be on my way to the West Indies, and I want you to find me a woman who will write me a newsy little letter every month. I can't take a wife out there, and I must keep in touch with the old country somehow." Though this was an extraordinary demand, the agent agreed to do his best, and soon discovered a clever spinster who was willing to oblige the eccentric traveler. For three years she sent her unknown lover long letters that cheered his lonely heart and made him yearn to come back to claim her for his own, and when at last he returned the marriage was celebrated without loss of time.

Wine Consumption in France.

On an average each inhabitant of France consumes fifty quarts of wine in a year. In Paris the average consumption is 196 quarts.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 9..... 1900

FARM AND GARDEN

SUN SCALD.

A Factor Requiring Consideration In Growing Fruit Trees.

In some parts of the country sun scald is one of the most important factors in growing fruit trees. Especially is this true in the southwestern states, where the danger from sunburning controls the whole practice of cultivation and pruning. In that country the trees are headed low, even down to within a foot or six inches of the ground, in order to protect the trunks. At the same time any considerable pruning in the tops is avoided, because it would expose the larger branches to the deadly sun scald. This difficulty is less frequently met in the northeastern states, but the writer (F. A. Waugh, in The Country Gentleman) has lately visited an orchard as far north as Canada and New England line, where nearly 50 per cent of the trees were ruined by this trouble. They were pruned too high, with heads six, seven and eight feet from the ground.

EFFECT OF SUN SCALD.

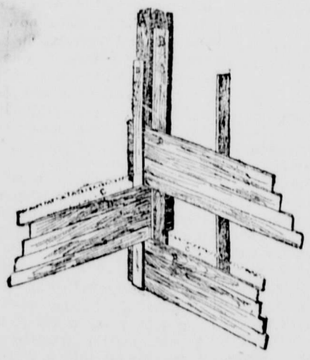
Sun scald is usually worst on apples and pears, but it may appear on almost any tree. The accompanying illustration is from a tree of Downer's Late Red cherry growing (or dying) in Maryland. When the damage is as old as this, where it has been accumulating for several years, it is doubtful if any remedy can be applied, though one can see in the photograph how persistently this tree has tried to heal over the wound. When taken in the early stages, sun scald may be cured by protecting the trunk with boards, papers, straw or some similar material. At the same time the scaly, burned parts should be cleaned away, and some sort of wax may be applied. The best treatment for sun scald, however, is to avoid it.

Sunburns are usually only the beginning of other serious troubles. Borers commonly follow closely after. Bacteria and molds gain access and cause increased damage to wood and bark, and the rain and sun check and crack the exposed tissues, to their great and permanent detriment. It is doubtless a fact that sun scald is a more important enemy of fruit trees than many of the fungi that have been extensively studied and elaborately discussed in recent books and bulletins.

Square Cornered Silo.

The principle reason why ensilage spoils in the corners of the square silo is that the construction is such that the corners pull apart enough to admit the air, says L. A. Clinton in The Rural New Yorker:

With the usual form of construction, there will almost certainly be a slight give at the corners, and the result is the ensilage spoils. The figure shows



A LIGHT CORNER FOR A SILO.

how the corners may be constructed so that there will be no possible chance for pulling apart. The principal corner post A should be at least of 6 by 6 material.

The pieces B B should be of 2 by 4 scantling and nailed securely. The siding may be of 1 inch boards, and if they are well seasoned and matched one thickness of boards will be entirely sufficient. Studding should be placed not more than 2 feet apart. It is unnecessary to explain in detail the drawing. The siding shown by D D D is nailed securely to the 6 by 6 corner posts, and the siding shown by C C is so cut that it can be nailed to the supplementary 2 by 4 studding. After constructing the corners in this way, so there is absolutely no chance for them to pull apart, the usual method of boarding across the corner may be followed, so that the ensilage will settle more evenly.

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ord by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1900 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 1900, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required, from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Fools cap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m. and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE—NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 13, 1900
"	February 10, 1900
"	March 10, 1900
"	April 14, 1900
"	May 12, 1900
"	June 9, 1900
"	July 7, 1900
"	August 4, 1900
"	September 8, 1900
"	October 6, 1900
"	November 3, 1900
"	December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....	806 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 260 44	
Bridge " ..	145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund..	144 75	
" " " 2 " ..	103 00	
" " " 3 " ..	243 25	
" " " 4 " ..	102 50	
" " " 5 " ..	105 50	
Poleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All Kinds of—
GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise,

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - Cal.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

GET OUR PRICES.

Compare them with Others

Nothing more to say.

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

THE LITTLE STORE
THE LITTLE STORE

WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.
WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 9,.....1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending March 8, 1900:

Highest barometer.....	30.049	6
Lowest "	29.685	4
Highest temperature....	70.0	8
Lowest "	28.0	5
Mean "	47.7	
Average dew point.....	18.2	
Average humidity.....	30.5	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	39 W	4
No. clear days.....	2	
No. part cloudy days.....	4	
No. cloudy days.....	1	
No. rainy days.....	1	
Precipitation for week	.0 02	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.45
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 09 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 04
" 1899-1900 2 09

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

MARRIED.

CROCKER—GREGG.—At Big Pine, March 7, 1900, by Rev. J. H. Rosen, FRED M. CROCKER and MISS CARRIE GREGG, both of Big Pine.

The INDEPENDENT congratulates, and wishes the newly wedded couple a long, happy and prosperous voyage on the sea of matrimony.

Regular meeting of Masonic Lodge to-morrow night.

J. J. Gunn makes regular shipments of high grade ore from his Minnietta mine.

The mill in Tuber canyon is running successfully on ore from the Oh Be Joyful mines.

The Inyo Canal Co. will soon construct a new headgate and repair its canal, at an expense of about $3000.

Cabinet Photos at $2.50 per dozen at Dowe's Gallery. All his work is guaranteed to please. Don't overlook him.

The Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, is about to apply for patents for ten mines and a mill-site situated near Ballarat.

Rev. J. J. Pardee, who went to San Francisco about ten days ago to have his eyes treated, will not return until some time next week.

B. A. Hoskins, the former Superintendent, of the Reward mine, will leave on Wednesday next for a two week's visit to the Los Angeles country.

The mine in Lead canyon, being worked by Messrs. Farrington, Danielson and Sanger, *continues* to produce vast quantities of ore and never looked better.

George Montgomery is to make a test run of 100 tons of ore from the World Beater group of mines near Ballarat. This run will be made at the mill now on the property.

Thos. Leatherdale, of Darwin, met with a serious accident while driving down Shepherds canyon last week. He struck a rock, broke a wheel and was thrown out, striking on his head.

The P. D. Q. Cyanide Company have completed the working of the tailings at the Reward mill. Mr. Quinn will go to Ballarat to superintend the building of a large cyanide plant at that place.

Assessor Yandell came down from Bishop Monday, and has already commenced interviewing the citizens as to the amount of property and wealth possessed by them on the 1st day of March, 1900.

Photographer Dows's photos of Babies and family groups can't be beat. He is in Independence for 30 days only. His work is equal to the best San Francisco or Los Angeles work, and at one-half the price. Give him a call.

The young ladies of Fort Independence have concluded to give their dance on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, Saturday, March 17, instead of Friday night as published last week. Grand March will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Lee Coats, of Hanford, Kings county, has been in the valley during the past week purchasing horses for the San Francisco market. He succeeding in getting about 100 head, 40 of which he bought from John Collins, of Bishop Mr. Collins will help drive the stock to Hanford.

The parties who bought the Hirsch mine and mill have incorporated under the name of the Reward Gold Mining Company. New machinery for the mill has arrived; later on the company will employ in the neighborhood of forty men. With power drills in the mine and a renovated mill the company will certainly make money.

Jim Townsend, formerly of Bodie, wrote to a friend in that place from Oakland, recently, that he had undergone an operation for dropsy, and had about three gallons of water taken from him. Jim says the story may sound fishy to his mountain friends as they will all corroborate his statement that he never drank that much water in his life.

Mr. O. S. Dowe, the Photographer who was in Independence in '91 & '92, is with us again and will remain for 30 days. Mr. Dowe's work has always given satisfaction and is now better and finer than before. He is doing the carbonett or platinum work exclusively. His prices are very reasonable—$2.50 per dozen for Cabinets, and no extra charges for groups. As he is here for a short time only, we advise everybody to give him an early call, as good work in his line is seldom seen in Inyo.

RICH ROCK.

Messrs. Barnes & Anderson, owners of the Black Eagle and Alhambra mines, in Inyo county, have sent to the *Los Angeles Mining Review* a box of as handsome a lot of gold ore specimens as ever came out of a mine, and those who want to see what rock looks like that goes about $27,000 in *free* gold to the ton, should call at the office of this paper and have a look at them.

These mines are sitated in the Inyo range of mountains, 10 miles east of Independence, five miles east of Citrus, on the Carson and Colorado railroad, 7,125 feet above sea level. In a report furnished to this paper of these properties it is stated that the Black Eagle crops for about 450 feet in a northeasterly direction from the shaft. It is a contact vein between lime and granite, the contact about 200 feet, filled in with porphyry. The shaft in this mine is down 210 feet, vertical, and the ledge for 60 feet down, averages three feet in width, the ore averaging for that distance $60 per ton in gold.

At a depth of 40 feet a drift has been run 180 feet, with the ledge, in places, 5 1-2 feet. At the 120 foot level another drift runs in 60 feet northeast, with the ledge all the way, 5 feet or more, in thickness.

The Alhambra mine crops, but not continuously, the full 1500 feet, and the croppings are from eight inches to three feet in width. The deepest workings on this claim are thirty feet. The ledge is permanent and in place, and carries varying values everywhere from the surface down.

On the Black Eagle from the surface to a depth of 60 feet the ledge carries high values. The development shows one body of ore blocked out, about 90 feet long 60 feet in depth, averaging more than 2 1-4 feet in thickness, and which averages all through over $60 in gold per ton.

One mill run of 50 tons of ore from this mine yielded $2728, in free gold from the battery and plates, with $17.25 of assay values per ton in the tailings. Incidentally it may be stated, as showing the enormous richness of some of the ore, that a small bar of gold, now in the possession of Mr. J. C. Anderson of Los Angeles, worth nearly $80 was taken from only six pounds of the rock.—*L. A. Mining Review.*

The Change is Made.

The *Walker Lake Bulletin* of March 7, says: From C. & C. railroad officials here we learn that the Southern Pacific Company has taken possession of the local road, and all reports, will hereafter be made to the S. P. office in San Francisco. It is believed that the V. & T. is not included in the deal as yet.

What effect the transfer of this road will have upon this section is a subject of much conjecture. Many surmises are put forth, but nobody seems to know what the S. P. Co. intends to do with its new purchase. The belief is prevalent that they will make no change either in the road or its employes for the present, if at all; that they acquired the C. & C. in order to keep some other trans-continental line from getting it.

If they should decide to make the C. & C a link between Mojave and the Central Pacific, and should build from Churchill to Wadsworth, as suggested, Hawthorne would doubtless become the end of a freight division, which would be a good thing for our town.

Surveyors are now at work on a route from Mojave to Keeler, and until that 100 miles of road is built it is not likely that any change will be made in the conduct of the C. & C.

G. B. Reynolds, purchasing agent, W. H. Mahoney, traveling auditor, and T. J. Smith, assistant auditor of the S. P. Co., arrived on Monday's train and proceeded south on a special yesterday, accompanied by R. J. Laws. These gentlemen are investigating the condition and extent of the property of the C. & C.

Does It Pay.

We are now spending $500,000 a day to conquer the Philippines. Does it pay? It is always wise to estimate the cost and results in any enterprise. As reported from official sources the total value of all imports for the three months ending with September at Manila were, China $2,400,000, Great Britain, $916,000, Spain $663,000, Australia $410,000, Germany $329,000, United States $328,000. Where is the trade that the President says "follows the flag?" Added to the horrors of the situation, a great many of our soldiers are being sent home insane, 250 have already arrived with plenty more soon to follow. Gen. Otis has asked for 1000 hand-cuffs and 200 shackles. What a comment. While we have not secured Aguinaldo we have the deadly climate. Our principal exports to the islands are handcuffs, shackles, beer and coffins. The beer fills the soldiers and the soldiers fill the coffins.

AN AMERICAN.

Independence, March 6, 1900.

We'll Get Our Share.

An estimate completed by the Chamber of Commerce, of Los Angeles, in conjunction with the hotel men and railroads shows there are now 20,000 tourits in Southern California. This is the largest tourist season Southern California has ever known.

As soon as railroad communication is established from Owens valley to Mojave we will have our quota of tourists. There is no place in the United States that can offer a more varied or grander scenery than the mountains and valleys of the Sierras in Inyo county. Our mountain streams and lakes will be a paradise for the disciples of Isaac Walton. Our climate is the best in the world for any person suffering with pulmonary complaints. No fogs, and the sun shines on our healthy valley nearly 365 days a years.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett and Miss Susie Rougney left for Big Pine yesterday on a visit to relatives.

Trial Jurors.

The following citizens have been summoned as jurors to appear in the Superior Court on the 13th instant on the trial of the water suit of Thomas Williams vs. Fritz Meyer:

Lincoln—E. M. Brown, Charles Winter, W. A. Trickey, Thos. Thomson, D. R. McLaren, H. P. Nelligan.

Bishop.—Austin Taylor, W. J. Perry, J. D. Harger, Thos. Hughes, G. L. Albright, W. P. Yaney, John Dunlap, Jacob E. Frager, J. B. Collett, C. M Dixon, A. E. Gish, Andrew Dell.

Big Pine.—R. H. Blake, Geo Hall, E. A. Crocker, Elton Baker and Newton Sheldon.

Fish Springs.—A. W. H. Smith, Geo. H. Rose, James Lane.

Taboose.—Charles Walter.

Independence.—George Thorpe, P. W. Muth Rasmussen, J. W. Wright, Alex. Clark, Thos. Kehoe, A. N. Bell, D. Stubblefield, J. R. Moffett and Jacob Pfohl.

Georges Creek.—J. W. Lacey, Fritz Strohmeyer and Henry Glade, and C. A. Skinner.

"Sun" on Grammarians.

The New York *Sun*, which uses the best English of any newspaper in the world, and far better than can be found in nine-tenths of the books, was taken to task the other day for a phrase in its editorial columns, its correspondent asking if the editor could parse it. In answer the *Sun* says:

Well, the sight of thousands of grammarians hanging would be some comfort to us, and the rest of mankind. "Can you parse that?" Notice the undertone of expectant triumph. We can parse it, but why should we want to parse it, O victim of thousands of grammarians? Does the English language exist for the sake of being "parsed" by a gang of grammarians who itch to breech if it "won't parse?" Is English literature a vast parsing book?

It is for the grammarian to take the facts of language as they are, and not to try to alter them. Parsing is not the chief duty of man or language.

Episode in John I. Blair's Career.

The late John I. Blair, the New Jersey multi-millionaire and whose estate includes the Silver Peak mines in Esmeralda county, in his earlier days owned a Western railroad along the route of which he established a series of lunchrooms at which employes of the road were to be charged 50 cents and all passengers 75 cents. Mr. Blair once dined at one of these places and concluding his meal laid down a half-dollar. "Hold on!" cried the cashier, "you don't belong to this road," "I know that," replied Mr. Blair, "the road belongs to me."

It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company has had a corps of of engineers investigating the telegraph service of the Carson and Colorado Railroad lately purchased by the Southern Pacific. They are making calculations on the necessary material for service between Mound House and Keeler and are also making arrangements for running wires from Keeler to Mojave.

The Paris correspondent of the New York states that the Exposition is liable to prove a failure, and he gives as his reason the very peculiar one that the Exposition authorities have declared that the show must be thoroughly moral, while the majority of visitors go to Paris for no other purpose than to see that which is entirely immoral.—*Bee.*

In a moment of inspirational eloquence, a Pennsylvania minister exclaimed from his pulpit: "What is riches? Thank God I'm poor, and I pray he may ever keep me so!" Taking him at his word, and wishing to demonstrate the efficacy of prayer the deacons met the same week and reduced the pastor's salary from $900 to $600 a year.

Omie Mairs, proprietor of the Norman House, is preparing for the rush of people that will visit us by the advent of the S. P. Railroad. He has fitted the third story of his hotel into sleeping apartments; built a new porch around the second story; fixed the the foundation, and in fact, has overhauled every part that needed repairing.

Joe Pete, the Indian who murdered William Dangberg last September, was convicted in Genoa last Saturday of murder in the first degree. It caused a great deal of interest, as the murdered boy was the son of a prominent Douglas county rancher and threats to lynch the prisoner had been openly made.

Wm. L. Hunter and party returned from the Ubehebe region last evening. They report plenty of cold weather and snow away out there, together with a present scarcity of sacatone and bunch grass. Copper, however, "is in sight" to overload a man of war.

Wm. Balch who has been employed at the Reward cyanide works for the past nine months will leave for Ballarat this evening. Mrs. Balch will accompany him as far as Keeler, where she will take the stage and return to her former home in Randsburg.

Mrs. Frederike Rhine is expected to return home from San Francisco next week.

R. P. Hession was down from Big Pine during the early part of the weeks.

TEAMS WANTED!!

One to three million feet of

LUMBER TO HAUL.

From Mt. Breckenridge Mills to Bakersfield. For particulars, address

UNION LUMBER CO.
Bakersfield, Cal.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in Independence California the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Inyo, State of California.

RICHARD P. HESSION,
Administrator of the estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 7, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stats., 36) the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section No. 3, in Tp. No. 22 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its mineral's than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of E. E. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 23rd, 1900.

Probate Notice.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, and the Court room of said Court, at the Court-house in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said George W. Brady, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. W. Elbeshutz for the issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 23rd day of February, 1900.

[SEAL] J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Petitioner.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed Liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless such person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax Collector or ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application for the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution, revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the bona fide selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and verified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff judgment for damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D., 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
{SEAL.} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed:
ORDINANCE No. 70.
Filed Jan. 6, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suit).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.
—o—x—o—
GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.
☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.
SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $2.50.
—o—x—o—
PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
—x—
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.
—x—
THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.
AT THE BAR
will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.
BOARD AND LODGING
by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
1y27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates
—x—
☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.
THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.
JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.
CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,
STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR
REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,
FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as with all business entrusted to me
Je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:29 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:40 p m
Cleaver	44	1:59 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	55	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:27 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:05 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:45 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:3 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Junction		10:30 a m	3:28 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:35 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:25 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company, daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevades rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	3:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:42 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:43 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:25 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:30 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (losing but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK.

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,10 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno. aug3-tf

Artificial Sight.

An inventor has perfected an electrical appliance, which he claims will enable the blind to see. This will bring much happiness to those who have defective eyesight. Another great discovery which will bring happiness to those whose stomachs have become deranged, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a certain cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, malaria, fever and ague.

A school in municipal government has been started in Philadelphia. "If modern methods are studied it will be another "School for Scandal."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Be it Atlin or Klondike,
There's no place like Nome.

Dr. J. H. Hance says: "For constipation, headaches, biliousness, liver and stomach troubles Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills cannot be too highly praised. They are grand." 10c, 25c. Druggists. Try them.

The longest way 'round is the shortest way to Ladysmith.

Six pounds of first-class whole roast Java & Mocha sent prepaid by express by the firm that raised it, all for the sum of $2.00, provided, of course, that your dealer does not handle it; this seems like a ligitimate manner of introducing Yelocros Java & Mocha. Today's ad. will explain.

If you want to make your home pleasant, pay a little more attention to the cultivation of plants in and around your home. A new catalogue just published by F. A. Miller, 215 Hayes St., San Francisco, gives you a full list of the most desirable seeds, plants and bulbs. Send for catalogue.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $5 Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

Getting Acquainted.

The family had occupied the dwelling about a day and a half, and the mistress thereof was putting a carpet down in the sitting room when there came a ring at the doorbell.

She hastened to the front door and opened it. A smiling woman greeted her.

"Good morning!" said the caller. "This is Mrs. Murkley, I presume."

"Yes."

"I am Mrs. Pergallup, your next door neighbor."

"Glad to see you. Will you come in?"

"Thanks. I believe I will step in for a little while."

"You will find us all torn up, of course. We haven't begun to get things in shape yet."

"Now, don't you apologize, Mrs. Murkley. I know all about this thing of moving."

"It's an awful job, isn't it?"

"Terrible. I sometimes tell Mr. Pergallup I'd almost rather have a spell of sickness than to move. Two moves are about as bad as a fire. Well, I thought I'd drop in and get acquainted. Could you lend me a cupful of coffee?" —Chicago Tribune.

Food Elements In Fruit.

Sugar, starch, gum, dextrin, pectine, saccharifiable cellulose, organic acids and other extractive matters are, together with water, the chief elements in pulp fruits. The sugar is assimilable and is a food. Fruits which contain most of it, as bananas, dates and figs, are true hydrocarbonated foods. Extractive matters are also nourishing, but in a less degree, as they are not so digestible. With these and other rare exceptions, however, fruits, in the opinion of M. Balland, are little nutritive and cannot be considered as foods. Their juices, which please us by their smell or acidity, are condiments rather than foods.

When He Turned Jap.

A humorous touch in connection with Lafcadio Hearn's naturalization as a Japanese was the reduction of his professional salary from 150 to 50 yen a month. As a foreigner he drew a larger salary than the native instructors, but at the dinner in celebration of his change of nationality the president of the university rose and observed that now that Professor Hearn had become one of them the last insidious distinction would be removed by cutting down his salary. And the American born professor tried to look as though he enjoyed it.

Curing a Pernicious Habit.

The plan of arresting people who throw banana skins on the sidewalks and of fining them or sending them to the bridewell is all right as far as it goes, but it does not seem as if the right punishment had been provided. Any one guilty of that offense ought to be sent either to the Detention Hospital For the Insane or to the Home For the Feeble Minded.—Chicago Post.

English Astronomy.

Much more interest is taken in practical astronomy in England than in America. Astronomical classes are encouraged by the use of the telescopes like that one on the East Heath, London, which is a reflecting telescope of a 10½ inch mirror. The lectures are instructive.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for a reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HEROES OF THE SEA.

TWO BRAVE SAILORS BURIED IN ALASKA.

They Lie in the Most Northern Graveyard Owned by Uncle Sam—They Both Risked Death in the Wave to Save the Lives of Others.

In a lonely, almost forgotten, graveyard on a bleak hillside in far-away Alaska two monster tombstones mark the last resting places of two heroes of the sea, the story of whose noble conduct should not be allowed to die.

Five years ago the British gunboat Satellite was anchored in Dutch Harbor. Four of her crew in the dingey went down in the harbor fishing. Suddenly a gale sprang up and the lookout on the ship observed that the boat was in distress.

The whaleboat was called away and quickly went to the rescue. Lieut. West, of the Royal navy, commanded the boat. The gale rapidly increased in violence, and the dingey, becoming unmanageable, drifted toward the breakers.

The whaleboat was nearing her, and the anxious watch on the Satellite were more than hopeful that all would be rescued, when a heavy rain squall shut out the view and no one but God saw the end of the seven brave fellows in the whaleboat.

When the gale abated a relief party was sent in search of the survivors; the dingey's crew had miraculously reached shore in safety; the whaleboat and six of its seven occupants were as completely wiped out as if the sea had swallowed them.

Days afterward the body of Blake was washed up on the shores of Cape Cheerful. He was the first of the heroes to find a resting place on the black hillside above Unalaska.

In an adjoining plot lies an American bluejacket, who, after saving four lives at the imminent risk of his own, lost his own.

In April, 1896, the revenue cutter Perry was hove to in a gale 125 miles east of the Columbia river bar. The boatswain, contrary to orders, ventured to fill watertanks, a heavy sea swept him overboard, and he drifted rapidly astern. As soon as circumstances would permit, the lifeboat was lowered, and quickly capsized in the heavy sea that was running. By superhuman efforts her crew of four men succeeded in getting a precarious hold on her bottom.

Lines were thrown to them, but their contest with the waves had rendered them too weak to avail themselves of the only aid that it seemed possible to render them. At this juncture, when it seemed almost certain that the entire lifeboat's crew would perish, able seaman Moulthrope jumped to the rail, quickly made fast a line to his waist, and, before he could be stopped, jumped into the raging sea.

It seemed impossible for mortal man to accomplish the task that Moulthrope had periled his life to perform. If he could make a line fast around each of the poor fellows struggling to keep their place on the capsized dingey, they could be saved. Twice as the vessel rolled heavily to windward was poor Moulthrope dashed against the side of the ship.

He was stunned, and was about to be hauled on board. He had done his duty and far more. Most men would have been satisfied with the brave effort already made. But Moulthrope begged to be allowed one more chance.

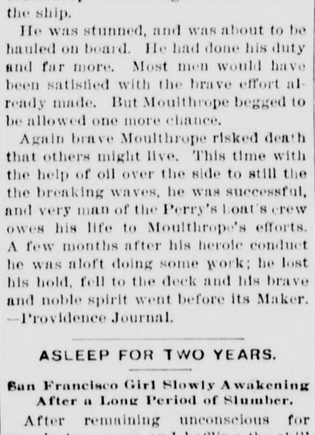
Again brave Moulthrope risked death that others might live. This time with the help of oil over the side to still the the breaking waves, he was successful, and very man of the Perry's boat's crew owes his life to Moulthrope's efforts. A few months after his heroic conduct he was aloft doing some work; he lost his hold, fell to the deck and his brave and noble spirit went before its Maker. —Providence Journal.

ASLEEP FOR TWO YEARS.

San Francisco Girl Slowly Awakening After a Long Period of Slumber.

After remaining unconscious for nearly two years and baffling the skill of many noted scientists in their efforts to awaken her, Miss Elida Wilbur, a beautiful San Francisco girl, now shows signs of recovering her senses and will soon, it is expected, be aroused from her long sleep.

Miss Wilbur began her strange sleep in February, 1898. She was found one morning in her room lying fully dressed on the lounge in an easy and unconstrained position and was supposed to be sleeping naturally. The efforts of her mother to awaken her were unsuccessful, however, and physicians were called. Every remedy known to have availed in similar cases was tried, but in vain. In the days that followed prominent physicians examined this unusual case and gave their best efforts for her relief. But there was not the slightest improvement. Blistering, electricity, white heat, ice bandages on the spine, everything known to science was tried in turn, and still the patient lay unaffected and inert. It would have been impossible to determine when she slept but for the fact that her eyes remained wide open during the day and far into the night. If the lids were forced down they instantly flew open upon removal of pressure. Only during a short interval in the night did this persistent staring at nothing, into nothing, cease. The eyelashes then rested on the cheeks until suddenly, without movement of the body or any of the customary signs of awakening, they were raised once again, and the eyes resumed their absent gaze.



MISS ELIDA WILBUR.

Hypnotism had no effect and the efforts of Christian scientists were fruitless. The physicians had about exhausted their skill and still could find no way of preventing the sleeping girl from slumbering her life away.

About six months ago new methods were employed, and these have been highly successful. Now, although not able to talk, Miss Wilbur takes an interest in her surroundings and receives the light sustenance offered. It is confidently expected she will soon have fully recovered.

When a school girl, Miss Wilbur was considered one of the handsomest young ladies of the Golden State and when she made her debut in society received much attention.

MAN IN A TRUNK.

A New Way of Getting a Burglar Safely Into a House.

Two well-dressed men from Paris drove up to the best hotel in a country town in the Department of the Eure yesterday and engaged a double-bedded room. They deposited a very heavy trunk in a corner, and then went out to see the town, telling the landlady, a widow, that they would return at night. But night came and the two men did not come back at the time specified. The landlady waited, much surprised, and kept her establishment open after the usual hour for closing. This was soon observed by the local gendarmes on duty, who entered the hotel and reminded the proprietress of the place that the curfew, or its modern substitute, had tolled the knell of parting day, and that it was full time to extinguish lights in all inns and cafes. The widow said she was waiting for two men who had left a big trunk behind them. This caused the gendarmes to reflect a little. One of them, well versed in criminal annals, suddenly remembered the Gouffe case. He also thought of the young stamp collector who was murdered in Paris a few years since, and whose body was thrust into a trunk. Anxious to secure all the credit of a discovery which might lead to promotion and glory, the gendarme learned in criminal lore asked the widow to let him see the trunk, and told his companion to wait for him at the bar or buvette of the hotel. The landlady accordingly led the man to the room, and he began to gauge the weight of the big box when suddenly the lid flew up and out jumped a wiry little man who brandished a big revolver in his right hand. The widow screamed, and the gendarme was temporarily thrown off his guard, but he soon pulled himself together and grappled with the person who had been acting jack-in-the-box. The other gendarme, hearing the landlady's shrieks and the scuffling overhead, was soon on the scene of action, and helped his colleague to manacle the mysterious person who had jumped out of the trunk and to take him to the lock-up. There the fellow refused to give his name, or to say anything about his companions, who are supposed to have returned to Paris, leaving him to plunder the inn when its owner and her servants were asleep.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

SURPRISING HIS FATHER.

Return of the Boy Who Didn't Seem "Fit In" on the Farm.

Lippincott's Magazine has the story of old Mr. B., who owned a big farm out in Michigan, and a dreamy, blue-eyed boy named Steve. This lad never seemed to "fit in." He did not complain, but he appeared to be dissatisfied. When he should have been holding the plow he was looking over his shoulder at the dusty road that ran away to the town where the train stopped daily.

Finally, old Mr. B. took the plow from him and told him to "go 'way for a spell, and see if he didn't want to get back worse 'an ever he wanted to get away."

So Steve wandered west and began "railroading." In a little while he was promoted. He kept planning visits to the farm, but somehow he could never be spared, and so the time went on until he needed rest, and the manager suggested a vacation—thirty days, or even sixty. Then Steve started for Michigan.

One warm midsummer day he found himself seated under the old Baldwin apple-tree, with the half hull of a red-hearted watermelon in his lap. Old Mr. B., busy with the other half, paused now and then to ask him about his new job, how many cigars he smoked in a day, what they cost, and what he paid for his fine clothes. Presently he wanted to know what they called his boy on the road—conductor, brakeman, or what.

"They call me the general freight agent, father," said Steve.

"That's a big name, Steve."

"Yes, father; it's rather a big job, too, for me."

"But ye don't do it all, Steve? Ye must have hands to help you load and unload."

"Oh, yes! I have a lot of help."

"And the company pays 'em all?"

"Oh, yes!"

"How much do they pay you, Steve? Two dollars a day?"

Steve almost strangled on a piece of core, and the old gentleman saw that he had guessed too low.

"Three?" he ventured.

"More than that, father."

"Ye don't mean to say they pay ye as much as five?"

"Yes, father; more than twenty-five."

The old man let the empty hull fall between his knees, stared at his boy, and whistled. "Say, Steve," he asked, earnestly, "are ye wuth it?"

The Use of Cosmetics.

The cosmetic arts are older than any other beautifying devices. The women of biblical days laid tremendous stress upon all sorts of unguents, oils, pomades and perfumes; and no elegant persons would go out into the streets unless they were scented therewith. No odor was esteemed as no breeding. We differ from the ancients. Cleanliness of person is now the requirement.

The older a man becomes, the more frequently he is touched for Christmas presents.

Some women enjoy being worms as much as some men enjoy being wolves.

THE QUEER CRUSTACEAN.

Interesting Characteristics of Lobsters and Turtles.

Lobsters, when young and frivolous, change their shells several times a year, but as they grow older and, presumably, more sedate they are content with a new suit every summer. The lobster is his own tailor, and persons who have watched the process say that the difficulty seems to lie in getting rid of the old garb and not in fitting the new. First he is attacked by a series of convulsions lasting for several days. During these a faint line of breakage appears down the middle of the back, which gradually grows broader with every spasm. The headpiece is the first to break entirely, and suddenly a violent effort enables the lobster to withdraw his head, leaving the larger part of his eyes in the shell. After a rest of a few hours the struggle begins again, and the shoulders, or large claws, emerge, with effort so exhausting that nearly a day is required for recuperation.

During this time he presents a curious spectacle, with head and body completely out of the shell and only the tail inclosed. Then the convulsive movements are resumed, and shell by shell the tail covering is loosened, until, with violent struggles, the tail is free, and the lobster, looking as if he had been boiled, lies down for a sleep of two or three days.

The new suit grows with great rapidity and fits in perfect tailor made style, literally molded to the form.

Like the crab, which is most esteemed when "soft shelled," that is, at precisely this period, which is similar in both, the lobster is regarded by epicures as especially delicious when thus denuded of his shell covering, but as he hides carefully among the rocks he is seldom procurable.—New York Tribune.

Music For Fish Bait.

An eccentric hermit named William Schueller, who lives at Franklin, Mich., is said to be one of the most successful fishermen in his part of the country, and he claims to call the fish to him by singing "Old Hundredth." He goes out in his boat and takes a station in fairly deep water. Then he sings, at the same time keeping his eyes on the water in search of fish. Gradually the fish crowd about his boat, he claims, and when enough are gathered together the wily fisherman casts a net and catches dozens at a single haul. The old gentleman has a famous voice, and his neighbors are inclined to believe his strange story.—Chicago Record.

Home Cures.

FREE BOOK FOR MEN.

Thousands of men are cured at home every year. If you cannot visit San Francisco write for free private book, advice, question list etc. All correspondence confidential.

No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

Cures Sent Safely by Mail or Express.

DR. MEYERS & CO. give men lasting manhood, and cure the following ailments:

KIDNEY DISEASES	LOST MANHOOD
BLADDER DISEASES	SLEEPLESSNESS
LIVER DISEASES	DESPONDENCY
HEART DISEASES	NERVOUS DEBILITY
SPINE DISEASES	GENERAL DEBILITY
STOMACH DISEASES	LOSS OF MEMORY
PRIVATE DISEASES	BLOOD POISON

No Incurable Cases Taken at Any Price.

PAY WHEN CURED

Patients may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank to be paid only after they are well, or may pay in monthly installments. Prices reasonable. No injurious medicines used.

MEN ONLY.

DR. MEYERS & CO. are the only specialists on the Pacific Coast who cure diseases and weaknesses of men exclusively.

DR. MEYERS & CO. conduct the largest and best equipped medical institution and have the most extensive practice in the world. They avoid the use of all mineral, poisonous or dangerous drugs and electric belts. All their remedies are carefully compounded from the extracts of buds, bark, berries, gums, roots, leaves, plants, etc. in their private laboratory, without cost to their patients.

DR. MEYERS & CO.,
A Staff of Skilled Specialists,
Established 19 Years.
731 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO
Mention this paper.

CORN WHEAT

Will out yield corn; will make the same kind of meal; has superior fattening qualities; will solve the problem of fattening Hogs and Cattle in a wheat country; should be sown in the spring the same as wheat and will yield from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; the straw after it is thrashed has an oily substance and is almost as good as hay.

Price of Seed 10c per pound or $5 per hundred. Address
M. J. SHIELDS & CO., Moscow, Idaho.

Are You Tired?
Do You Lack Energy?

You can become energetic and lose that tired feeling by using

Moore's Revealed Remedy

It contains no dangerous drugs—it has a pleasant taste $1 a bottle at druggists

SEEDS

If you need Fresh and Reliable Seeds on which you can depend, of Vegetables, Flowers, Grasses, etc., send for our and we guarantee satisfaction. Give us a trial. Send for our catalogue, mailed free on application. Sevin, Vincent & Co., 624 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

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SYRUP OF FIGS
... MANUFACTURED BY ...
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO
NOTE THE NAME.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Stops itching and bleeding. Absorbs tumors. 50c a Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write us about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Philada., Pa.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Hard Drinkers In Chile.

Iquique, Chile, has the reputation of consuming more liquor per capita than any other place in the world.

I have never seen liquor of all kinds consumed in such quantities as here, but apparently there is very little drunkenness. The dry atmosphere and the atoms of sand that one is constantly inhaling excite an abnormal thirst, no doubt, and they say that the human system requires an unusual amount of stimulant to sustain the heat and fatigue of this climate. I am quite sure that this duty is not neglected, judging by the extraordinary excesses which are witnessed without comment daily and hourly at every club and hotel.

Half a dozen cocktails before breakfast—one man in Iquique is said to require 17 to start his machinery in motion—a bottle of Scotch or Irish whisky at breakfast, another at lunch, wines and cordials at dinner, brandy and soda every now and then during the day, alternating with copious and frequent drafts of beer and the same repeated all the evening, with a nightcap of whisky and a bottle beside the bed in case of a restless night—this is considered a moderate indulgence, and the way they mix things is amazing. I have seen a party of business men around a table at a club drinking cocktails, brandy and soda, beer, champagne, sherry and vermuth at the same sitting during business hours and return to repeat the performance several times during the day.—Chile Letter in Chicago Record.

The Engineer's Story.

"To run over a man—perhaps that's the only thing of all that shakes me. To see him on the track within 10 or 20 feet of you, to know that you can't stop to save him, to feel the wheels of the engine go over his body, crunching out his life—a man doesn't want to experience that more than once in a lifetime.

"It's worse with a child. There was an old mate of mine in the west when I was riding in the Union Pacific—never mind his name; he's dead now—as good an engineer as ever stood in a box, cool, nerve like steel, had been through three wrecks, a holdup and a fire. Well, one day Jim was a little behind his schedule and made like anything for the next stop. There was a crossing right in front of him. He saw that everything was clear, as he thought, and went right ahead, when all at once out of a clump of trees there ran a little golden haired fairy right in front of the engine. It was all over in one instant, and when the train stopped Jim dropped like a log. It was two months before he crept back again to work. But he could never come to that crossing but he saw the little girl with her hair fluttering in the wind running out from the trees. And one day he just got off his engine, turned it over to the second man and walked away, never to be seen again until his body was found in the river."—Leslie's Weekly.

English Restaurants.

Different countries produce different foods. Perhaps that is the reason why a description of a railway restaurant in England sounds so curious to American ears. This terminus restaurant corresponds to the American lunch counter, where pie and coffee are the staple refreshments of the hurried hungry man.

Patrons crowd the English place three deep and wait for the front row to finish eating and depart. One elderly woman drinks hot spirit and water and eats sandwiches. Beside her a country couple devour buns and milk—how British "buns" sounds!—and a busy man eats sponge cake and drinks port wine. Can one imagine a Chicago broker rushing into a quick lunch counter with a demand for sponge cake? He might as well ask for a coach and four.

In this London restaurant a mother of a family regales herself and her meek husband with ginger beer and cakes, and a nervous young clergyman asks for a glass of milk. Buns, sponge cake, milk and beer—the menu is a little different from those on this side of the water.—Chicago News.

BOWEL BREATH!

You can always smell a "dead one."
He has a costive-looking face.
His breath knocks you down.
He drags his feet.
Listeners to his talk turn their heads the other way.
His breath poisons God's pure air.
He ought to keep clean inside;

—that means sweet breath, quick brain, swift moving feet. You can't feel well and act well with your bowels clogged, sending poison all through your system. Clean them out gently but thoroughly and keep them clean with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, and you will find that all bowel ills and the nasty symptoms that go with them are quickly and permanently

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PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

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5 DROPS (TRADE MARK)

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.: I suffered terribly with Kidney Trouble for years, and after using less than two bottles of "5 DROPS" I am now entirely well and I give "5 DROPS" the praise for my cure. I could not find anything that would give me the slightest relief until I tried this remedy, and I recommend it to everybody as a permanent cure for Kidney Disease. MARY A. CARBAUGH, Black Gap, Pa. Aug. 22, '99.

"5 DROPS" is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, La Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a 25c sample bottle, prepaid by mail, for 10 cts. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. WRITE US TO-DAY.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.

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THE HAPPY ISLES.

Their breezes bear the orange scent,
About their groves the wild doves drone.
The sunshine girds their shores. Content
Has made them utterly Her own.
But far they lie—ah, far
Beyond the tossing bar,
Beneath the sunset, and alone.

The long lagoons are lapped in calm,
The shadows are ringed with surfless sheen;
The shadows slant from palm to palm,
But dim they lie—ah, dim
Upon the utmost brim
Of sea and sunset, fairly seen.

Within thine eyes I gaze, and there
The chart is plain. Ah, Sweetheart, be
My pilot while the winds are fair.
Come, then, Beloved, sail with me.
For near they draw—ah, near,
And clear they grow—ah, clear,
Beneath the sunset on the sea.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

"DI."

HERE we are at the old willow. What do you say to coming to anchor for a bit?" he remarked, bringing the Canadian close in to the bank.

"That is just what one finds so impossible in life—coming to anchor, I mean," she said, dabbling her left hand in the water.

"Look here, Di," he jerked out presently, "what is the good of beating about the bush? There's something wrong, and you are worrying yourself about it, and I am going to make you tell me everything. You used to tell me everything once, Di, without invitation," he added, with an attempt at raillery that was chiefly pathetic.

"Don't be a duffer, Hugh," she observed. "May I not be sententious now and then without being forced to explain that I mean nothing at all? Now, will you please amuse me? It is a shame to waste an afternoon like this."

"Of course it is," he echoed. "You see, dear, all the gods and the fairest of mortals—meaning your delightful self—seem to be conspiring for my happiness; when the gods behave in this odd kind of way we are told to distrust them. First of all, I have you—have had you quite fast, since the days when I robbed orchards, and you, like a second Eve, ate the apples; then I have secured two firsts and a reasonable chance of a fellowship; lastly, a most commendable maiden aunt sees fit to die and endow me with the wealth that perishes. It is too much, you know, Di, not a doubt of it; the stagey thing to happen is for me to lose you, and thereby make dust and ashes of all my other possessions."

"I AM GOING TO TELL YOU A STORY."

"Do you know," he recommenced presently, "I can't, for the life of me, help feeling sentimental, and gray, and awfully sorry for myself, when I think that Cambridge is over and done with. Look at that bit of Clare there, gazing out upon King's with such a genial eye; then there is the willow above us, and the bridge from which one used to listen to the nightingales, and—and the Fen sunsets one has seen, and the cheery life. All gone, Di, forever and forever."

"All gone," she echoed in a voice that was almost tragic by comparison with the half-flippancy of his.

"Staying up here indefinitely as a don is not the same thing," he went on. "The glamour wears thin, and one slips into formula in place of feelings, and acquires uncanny views of women. You have met Roberts often lately, haven't you? He is only just 30, and yet he has settled into his groove as if he were 110. As a coach he is marvelous, and I have every admiration for the way in which he has pu l ed me through, but—but—I should have liked to exhibit the genuine Roberts to you, Di; you would have been edified, I think. I never met a man who could so effectually turn his blind eye to the good qualities of women."

"Ah!" murmured the girl. "Let us go down the river again," she said after a pause. "I have something to say to you, Hugh, and it will be easier if we are in motion."

"I have often wondered what would happen to Roberts if he met his destiny written large," he mused audibly. "It would knock him clean out of time, I fancy, should he lose. That is the worst of these men who go on in smiling indifference to amatory dangers: they are pulled up with a horrid jerk. Don't you think infant vaccination with love lymph is to be advocated? You don't take it half as badly in that case."

"Oh, Hugh, why will you be so—so frivolous?" pleaded the girl, something between amusement and desperation in her voice.

"Can't help it, Di, for the life of me: I was born so, you know."

"I am going to tell you a story, Hugh," she went on with more composure, "and you shall give me your verdict on it. Don't stop; I can't bear to remain still. The story is about a woman and a man of whom the woman was very fond—so fond that she had promised, almost before she grew up, that she would marry him. She did not know that love meant something else, until—until she came up to Cambridge one May week. Hugh, please don't look at me in that way; it is only a story. Well, she met some one very often, more often than she had a right to do, during that week; she did not realize the end to which they were drifting—she was merely interested in drawing a grave, book-hardened man out of his shell; being rather willful, she could not be confronted with a solid wall of ice and not wish to thaw it."

The man's face was the color of damp parchment. "Go on," he said as she halted in the telling.

"She succeeded, Hugh. It all came about on the night of a certain college ball, beneath an old willow—the same under which we anchored not long ago. The wall of ice melted suddenly en masse, and the rush of water carried both of them away. It was then that the woman learned the added element which converted fondness into love; it was then that she lost sight of honor and allowed the man to kiss her."

"Good God!"

She had not dreamed that Hugh would take it like this. Sorry, very sorry, she expected him to be, but not anguished. She had grown up with him, and tragedy always seems out of place with people who have become dovetailed into our lives by commonplaces.

"Hugh, you must not think I—gave you up," she said, with the silly struggle of a sheep that sees the slaughter-house door before it. "I told him almost at once that I was bound to you, and I shall not break my promise. Only I had to confess, because it would not have been right to conceal it from you."

They were close in to the left bank of the river, and a step was audible on the pathway. Both looked up. Both turned their eyes from the bank to each other, and a light broke in on Hugh.

"That's Roberts, the man who pulled me through so well," he observed, chaotically. "Would you like to land, Di?"

"No, no!" she cried.

But the canoe was already brought to, and he had leaped on shore. Mechanically she took the hand he held out to her; mechanically she responded to the confused greeting of Eustace Roberts, classical coach and father of unnumbered firsts. One among the last-born of his offspring seemed to be somewhat intoxicated this afternoon—perhaps the heat had been too much for him.

"You're a decent old sort, Roberts," he remarked, hilariously slapping his precentor on the back, "and I—congratulate you. Should never have expected it. Sly dogs, you cynical beggars. Don't mind me—enjoy this kind of thing, you know. Good-by, good-by; I must be off. No good missing Hall, you see, for the sake of being de trop."

Before they could stop him he was well out in the middle of the river and paddling hard in the direction of King's.

"Poor chap!" muttered Roberts.

"Poor chap!" said the girl. "Is that all you can find to say appropriate to the occasion?"

"Yes; the rest is away behind, shut up beyond the reach of words," he responded, gravely.

Had His Share.

Recently a medical man told this tale at a professional banquet.

"Not long since," said the doctor, "a member of the medical profession died, and in due time approached the gates of the beautiful land. He was, of course, accosted by St. Peter.

"'What is your name?' asked the aged doorkeeper.

"'Sam Jones,' was the reply.

"'What was your business while on earth?'

"'I was a doctor.'

"'Oh, a physician, eh?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Made out your own bills, I suppose?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Collected 'em yourself?'

"'Why—why—yes, sir,' stammered the wondering shade of the physician.

"And then St. Peter threw wide the portals and said: 'Go right in, my friend; if you've done that you've had punishment enough.'"—Colorado Springs Facts.

The Highest Tower.

The highest tower in the world is presently to be built as one of the great attractions of Buffalo during the Pan-American Exhibition, which is to be held in that city in 1901. It is to be 1,152 feet high and 400 feet square at the base, and will be a much more ornamental building than the Eiffel Tower. It will be served by no fewer than thirty-three electric elevators, sixteen of which will run only to the first landing, 225 feet above the level of the ground. The whole journey from the bottom to the top will necessitate four changes of elevators, and will take about six minutes, while the elevators will have a carrying capacity of 10,000 an hour. The estimated cost of this tower, which will be built of steel, is $800,000, or about twice as much as that of the Eiffel Tower.

Eating and Weight.

It has been seriously asserted by many people that we are naturally lighter after a meal, and they have even gone the length of explaining this by the amount of gas that is developed from the food. Average observations, however, show that we lose three pounds and six ounces between night and morning; that we gain one pound and twelve ounces by breakfast; that we again lose about fourteen ounces before lunch; that lunch puts on an average of one pound; that we again lose during the afternoon an average of ten ounces; but that an ordinary dinner to healthy persons adds two pounds and two ounces to their weight.

LIFE-SAVING HUMAN CHAIN.

Three Young Women Narrowly Escape Death by Drowning.

It takes a lot of pluck and a good amount of common sense to rescue three young women from death by drowning, but pluck and common sense were not wanting during a recent accident on Long Island. It was a matter of seconds only, at least so far as Miss Minnie Hiddink was concerned, and the others were nearer death than they are ever likely to be again and escape.

Patchogue mill pond, one of the largest on Long Island, was crowded with skaters. They had been warned to keep away from the east shore, where ice cutters had been at work. Agnes and Minnie Grundy and Minnie Hiddink neglected the warning. So long as they skated singly the ice was strong enough to bear their weight, but when they glided along three abreast, their arms interlocked, it gave way under them and they were plunged into the water.

Will Stillman realized conditions. He ordered the skaters to keep back, and almost in the same breath called for volunteers to form a human life line. Men and boys threw off their coats, threw themselves flat on the ice and grasped each other's heels. Stillman found he could not reach the young women and the ice was sinking under his weight. He called to George Homan, who is light and strong. The latter pulled himself along the chain until he was at the end.

Agnes Grundy can swim, and fear had not paralyzed her mind. She not only kept afloat herself, but grasped her sister's hair and kept her above the water. She told Minnie Hiddink to hold on to the ice. But the wits had been frightened out of Miss Hiddink. She was unconscious before Homan could reach her. Twice she had gone down.

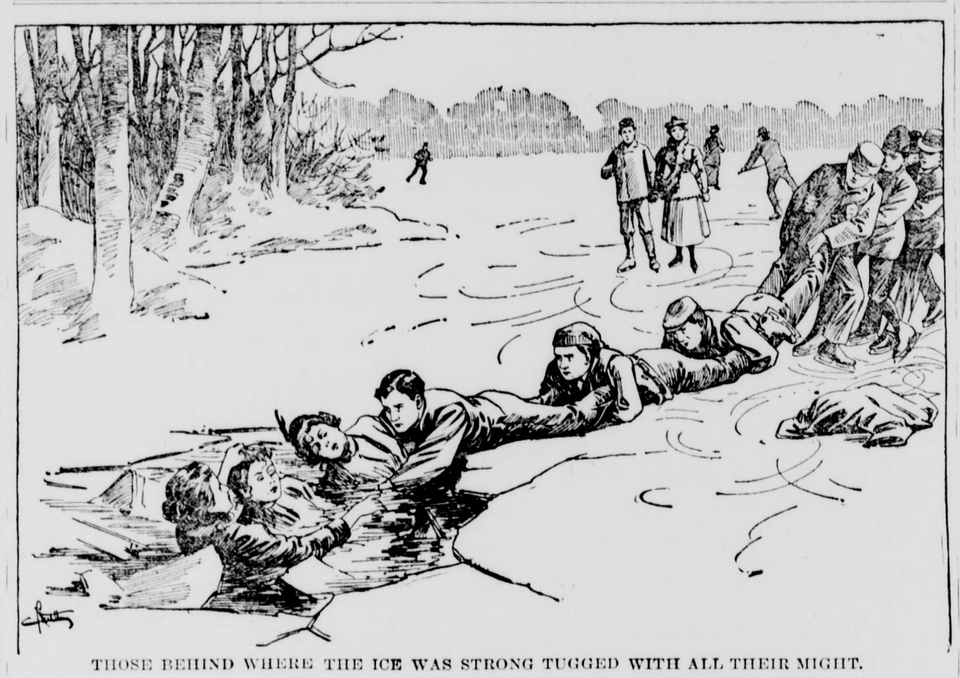
"Take out Minnie first," said Agnes Grundy. "We are all right for a little time."

Homan grasped Miss Hiddink's dress just as she was disappearing. Stillman called to Agnes Grundy to take hold of Miss Hiddink's dress.

"Haul away on the line," he shouted.

Then those behind, where the ice was strong, tugged with all their might. The human chain started backward. The strain on Homan was terrific, but he never let go, nor did anyone else.

When the ice grew firmer Agnes Grundy held on to it, still supporting her sister, while the line was drawn back with Miss Hiddink in Homan's arms. She was wrapped in blankets brought from a near-by house, and then the human line was pushed forward again for Minnie Grundy and then for Agnes.



THOSE BEHIND WHERE THE ICE WAS STRONG TUGGED WITH ALL THEIR MIGHT.

BOUGHT AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

Queer Things Senators Buy When Uncle Sam Foots the Bills.

It cost the country $1,374,011.96 to run the United States Senate for the year ending last July. This included, of course, the salaries of the Senators, the salaries of the clerks, messengers, private secretaries, Capitol police on the Senate side, mileage and other expenses, including the contingent fund. Secretary Cox of the Senate recently made his annual report, showing how this money was expended. Some interesting items appear. Each Senator is allowed a certain amount for stationery and newspapers. If he desires he may draw the allowance in cash. The Secretary's report shows that there has been a great falling off in reading among the Senators, for a large number preferred to take the cash. Ex-Senator Cannon of Utah stands first in this respect. He took $84.25 in cash from his allowance. Senator Hoar comes next, having received $70.32 in cash.

It costs $25,000 to report the Senate proceedings and over $8,000 went for the purchase of furniture, while $2,000 more was paid to repair it, and over $1,500 to clean it. It cost $5,000 to keep the Senate horses and wagons, and $10,397.90 for newspapers and stationery. During the year the Vice President's room was refitted in the most handsome style, the rug on the floor costing over $450, while the hall clock cost $600. The lace curtains cost $300 and the antique desk $325. The sofas and chairs cost $280. The most expensive thing in the room, however, is a silver inkstand, which cost $1,000, and the desk pad on which it stands cost $7. During the blizzard of February, 1898, it cost $25 to clean the snow off the Senate roof, and over $200 to carriages for the older Senators. This year snuff seems to have been little used, for only one purchase on this account appears. Gross after gross of penknives and dozen after dozen of scissors and scrapbooks were also purchased for the use of the Senators.

MOTHER GOOSE—HER RHYMES.

Grave of the Author of Nursery Ditties Has Long Been Neglected.

A correspondent informs me that the tomb of John Newbery, in Waltham St. Lawrence churchyard, is likely to suffer the fate that overtakes all such monuments unless properly and regularly cared for.

I have not seen it since I visited the quaint and quiet little village in the summer of 1895, when I was collecting materials for a life of "the philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard," immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Vicar of Wakefield," by Dr. Johnson in "The Idler," by Washington Irving in "Bracebridge Hall" and by many other writers who have recognized the influence of the first publisher who wrote, edited, compiled and published books for "all those little masters and misses who are good or who intend to be good."

We have traveled a long way since Newbery and Goldsmith co-operated on that famous list of books of which "Goody Two Shoes" and "Tommy Trip" may be taken as the best examples, but if it were only for the fact that Newbery was the first to give the "Rhymes and Jingles of Mother Goose" to the world in collected form his memory should ever be kept green by English-speaking children wherever they may be found.

Newbery's original collection of Mother Goose melodies has, moreover, an added interest, for there is every reason to believe that Goldsmith had a hand in the editing, annotating and arranging of the first edition.

Neither in London, at the scene of his labors, "over against the north door of St. Paul's cathedral," nor at the corner of St. Paul's churchyard, nor at Canonbury house, Islington, where he and Goldsmith lived and worked together, nor at his birthplace, Waltham St. Lawrence, is there anything of prominence to keep his name in remembrance.

A claim to have been the originator of the Mother Goose collection was made about thirty years ago on behalf of Mrs. Goose, or Vergoose, the mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, a printer who flourished in Boston, U. S. A., during the eighteenth century. The absurdity of this contention was amply demonstrated by W. H. Whitmore, the present city registrar of Boston, in his preface to a facsimile of Newbery's edition, which he published in 1892; but ancient superstition and modern myths alike die hard, and there are thousands in America to-day who cling to the idea that Mother Goose was an American lady instead of a nom de plume borrowed by Newberry from Charles Perrault's "Contes de ma Mere l'Oye."—London Chronicle.

AFRICA IN THE NEXT CENTURY.

Dark Continent Is Undergoing a Wonderful Transformation.

The twentieth century Africa promises startling contrasts when compared with the Africa of the nineteenth century. With an area four times as great as that of the United States, a population of 150,000,000, a soil and climate capable of infinite variety of production, a rapidly expanding commerce, and the greatest known supplies of ivory, gold and diamonds, its development under the modern methods which are now being applied to it is practically assured. The home of the oldest civilization, it is the last of the continents to yield to the touch of the newest civilization. But yesterday enveloped in darkness of mystery without and ignorance within, it is to-day illuminated by the searchlight of modern methods, and as its importance and attractions are being recognized, with this recognition must come development.

With 2,000,000 Europeans scattered over its vast area, acquainting themselves with its natural conditions and requirements, with the steamer, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone carrying light and knowledge and civilization to its darkest corner, Africa cannot long remain unknown or unknowing.

It was only after the explorers—Livingstone, Speke, Stanley and others—had discovered, through persistent and heroic efforts, that there existed vast navigable water ways above the falls near the mouths of the great streams which flow from the interior that European nations awoke to the physical and commercial possibilities of Africa, and then, in a twinkling, the dark continent was seized upon and divided up and became, as by magic, a vast European "hinterland." Between 1884 and 1898 an area two and a half times the size of the United States, and containing a population of 100,000,000, was parceled out by an agreement of the European powers. At present scarcely a foot of African territory remains unclaimed.—Forum.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH OF PAPER.

Latest Thing Devised by the Ingenuity of Modern Dentists.

Paper teeth are the latest thing in dentistry. For years some substance has been sought for which could replace the composition commonly employed for making teeth and a fortune awaited the man who was lucky enough to hit upon the right material. Although paper has some disadvantages, says Pearson's Weekly, they are small compared to its many qualifications, and paper teeth are likely to be used exclusively—at least until a more perfect material is found.

Up to this time china has been used almost exclusively, but it presents so many disadvantages that dentists always have been on the lookout for some better substance which could replace it. Not only does china not resist the action of saliva and turn black, but china affects the nerves of the jaws.

People who wear false teeth often complain of suborbital neuralgia, and this is put down by many dentists as being caused by heat or cold acting on the china or porcelain. Porcelain or mineral composition also is liable to chip or break, and for these reasons has never been satisfactory.

The paper teeth are made of papier mache, which is submitted to a tremendous pressure until it is as hard as required. Their peculiar composition renders them cheap, and the price of a set of teeth will go down considerably, owing to the new invention.

The color of the papier mache can also be made to vary, which is an important point, as no two sets of teeth are identical in color, some teeth having a strong yellowish cast, while others are bluish white. In order, therefore, to obtain the right tint the coloring matter has only to be introduced into the mixture before the tooth is cast in order to match the other teeth exactly. It is in this particular that china teeth often fail to appear natural, their color differing from other teeth in the mouth and showing that the tooth is artificial.

Parental Diplomacy.

"But what are your objections to the young man?" asked the mother.

"None," answered the other half of the management of the young woman.

"Then why did you refuse his request for Ethel's hand?"

"Only for the dear child's good. If he have any spirit at all he will go ahead and marry her anyhow, and if he doesn't she is well rid of him."—Indianapolis Press.

The luxuries enjoyed by the exclusive don't taste as good to them as a story "on" an exclusive person tastes to the common people.

Lots of men secretly envy the tramp's don't-care disposition.

GRIZZLY BEARS RUN SWIFTLY.

Can Cover the Ground About as Fast as Any Other Animal.

"Some people think that a grizzly can't run," said A. J. Daggs of Phoenix, Ari. "I want to state right now that, while the bear is a clumsy beast, he can cover as much ground as the average saddle horse, and a man should be sure that he has a good mount before he tries to get out of the way of one which is angry. My brother was out in the mountains of the territory, among the sheep ranches, one day, when he saw, about 250 yards ahead of him, a big, awkward silver tip. My brother had a rifle, but he was not certain that he would kill the bear if he shot, and he did not know how a race would turn out. He was mounted on one of the best horses in the country, for a man needed one in those days. He knew that the bear would not fight unless wounded or cornered and he thought he would like to see how he would run against his horse.

"He was pretty certain that the bear would run from him if he could once get him started in the oposite direction, and so he he gave a regular cowboy yell. The bear looked up and started shuffling off toward the mountain, about a mile and a half away. My brother spurred his horse and lit out after the grizzly, at the same time keeping up the piercing 'Yeep-yeep' of the cowboy. The bear soon got into the running, and the way he got over that ground was a caution. My brother saw that the brute was getting away from him and he urged his horse to the uttermost, but he did not gain ten yards in the whole mile and a half. That bear lumbered along with leaps equal to a grayhound and his pursuer did not have the chance to cut him out from his retreat.

"I went over the course the next day to verify the story, for it sounded fishy to me. I found that the bear had made jumps from fifteen to twenty feet in length and that the ground had been cut up by his claws so that it looked as if a harrow had been run over it. I would advise no man to try a footrace with a grizzly."—Washington Post.

As It Was in the Beginning.

Speaking of preaching and teaching, have you observed, since the great club movement among women began, how women are changing in their views and attitudes and relations to men and to each other? That what we are fond of calling "the feminine mind" is rearranging its point of view, readjusting its focus, getting itself into a different tone, with new thought processes, reaching new conclusions? You have observed that, have you? Well, that settles it. When the world gets so that a man can see invisible things without a microscope the day of wonders is past. Once upon a time a woman looked up from her paper and said:

"The days are growing longer."

"Yes," her husband said promptly—for he was one of the old school of husbands, which is the present school, who never permit their wives to know anything they haven't known themselves for a long time—"yes," he said, "I have noticed that."

"They are three-quarters of a minute longer," his wife added quietly, and the man who had observed the changing length of the day went upstairs and pulled three buttons off his Sunday bloomerettes, so that he might stay at home from church and read the Sunday paper, and at the same time throw all the blame of his wickedness upon his wife and the club to which she belonged.—Robert J. Burdette, in the Los Angeles Times.

The Behemoth Was Not Fresh.

The waiter in a San Francisco grill-room will admit to nothing that he does not keep in stock. If it be a request for a slice off the moon he will say, "Yes, sir," and go to fetch it, returning with the information that unfortunately he is "just out." Robert Louis Stevenson one day was explaining this trait to a friend at dinner, and to illustrate it called the waiter. "A double order of broiled behemoth," he said.

Yes, sir," replied the waiter; "will you have it rare or well done?" "Well done," said Stevenson. Pretty soon the waiter returned. "I am very sorry, but we are just out," he reported. "What! no more behemoth?" asked the novelist, in feigned astonishment. The waiter lowered his voice. "We have some more, sir," he whispered confidently, "but the truth is, I would not bring it to you, as it is not quite fresh."—Kansas City Independent.

Desperation.

"Judge, your honor," said the prisoner, "before I enter my plea I'd like to ask a few questions."

"You have the court's permission."

"If I go to trial, will I have to sit here and listen while the lawyers ask hypothetical questions of the jurors?"

"Certainly."

"And then hear all the handwriting experts?"

"Of course."

"And follow the reasoning of the chemistry and insanity experts?"

"Very probably."

"Well, judge, your honor, I'm ready to enter my plea."

"What is it?"

"Guilty."—Washington Star.

Ireland's New Capital.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, is a pleasant speaker both at a banquet and on the rostrum. At Boston, where he was hospitably entertained by Mayor Quincy, some one asked: "Dublin is the metropolis as well as the capital of old Erin?"

"It used to be, but at present New York has that honor."—Philadelphia Post.

Every man feels that he has a kick coming because he is not rich, and is ready at a moment's notice to jump a rich man.

CAPT. SLOCUM AND OOM PAUL.

Yankee Skipper Tells the Transvaal's President the World Is Round.

In the Century, Capt. Slocum tells of the Spray's arrival at Cape Town, and of a visit to Pretoria, where he met President Kruger, to whom he said he was sailing around the world. This statement Oom Paul flatly contradicted.

I traveled the country over from Simons Town to Pretoria, being accorded by the colonial government a free railroad pass over all the land. The trip from Cape Town to Kimberley, Johannesburg and Pretoria was a pleasant one. At the last-named place I met Mr. Kruger, the Transvaal president. His excellency received me cordially enough; but my friend, Judge Beyers, the gentleman who presented me, by mentioning incidentally that I was on a voyage around the world, unwittingly gave great offense to the venerable statesman, which we both regretted, deeply. Mr. Kruger corrected the judge rather sharply, reminding him that the world is flat. "You don't mean round the world," said the president; "it is impossible! You mean in the world. Impossible!" he said, "impossible!" and not another word did he utter either to the judge or me. The judge looked at me, and I looked at the judge, who should have known his ground, so to speak, and Mr. Kruger glowered at us both. My friend the judge seemed embarrassed. I was delighted, for in those days I was fond of fun, and the incident pleased me more than anything else that could have happened. It was a nugget of information quarried out of Oom Paul, some of whose sayings are famous. Of the English he said, "They took first my coat and then my trousers." He also said, "Dynamite is the corner stone of the South African Republic." Only unthinking people call President Kruger dull.

Soon after my arrival at the cape, Mr. Kruger's friend, Col. Saunderson, M. P., who had arrived from Durban some time before, invited me to Newlands Vineyard, where I met many agreeable people. His excellency Sir Alfred Milner, the governor, found time to come aboard with a party. The governor found a seat on a box in my cabin; Miss Muriel sat on a keg, and Lady Saunderson sat by the skipper at the wheel, while the colonel, with his kodak, away in the dinghy, took snap shots of the sloop and her distinguished visitors. Dr. David Gill, astronomer royal, who was of the party, invited me the next day to the famous Cape Observatory. An hour with Dr. Gill was an hour among the stars. His discoveries in stellar photography are well known. He showed me the great astronomical clock of the observatory, and I showed him the tin clock on the Spray, and we went over the subject of standard time at sea, and how it was found from the deck of the little sloop without the aid of a clock of any kind. Later it was advertised that Dr. Gill would preside at a talk about the voyage of the Spray; that alone secured for me a full house. The hall was packed, and many were not able to get in. This success brought me sufficient money for all my needs in port and for the homeward voyage.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MOODY.

He Was a Man Who Insisted on Having Things Done.

In action—i. e., in the thick of a great religious campaign, he was something of a martinet. I remember a little scene between him and the able secretary and manager of his London committee, Robert Paton. It was 11 o'clock on a Saturday morning. Mr. Moody had suddenly changed the plan of campaign for the following week and he wanted fresh tickets ready in time to distribute to his 5,000 workers who would assemble early the next (Sunday) morning at the 7 o'clock workers' meeting. "Paton," said he, informing him of his change of plan, "I want 50,000 tickets (handing him copy) ready for the workers' meeting to-morrow morning." "Impossible!" said Paton. "Why impossible?" asked Moody. "Why," replied Paton, "this is Saturday and 11 o'clock. All the printing establishments close down work at noon to-day, and, even if they did not, 50,000 tickets could not be prepared in half a day." They argued the point a few minutes and then Moody turned upon his heel with the remark: "Paton, it must be done." Mr. Paton looked blankly for a moment at the huge retreating figure and then went out of the room like a shot and in two minutes he was in a cab tearing down to the printing establishment. I do not know how it was managed, but the 50,000 tickets were distributed the next morning to his 5,000 workers. Thus it ever was with Moody. Once in a critical time, during the early building operations up here, Mr. Marshall, his general superintendent, said that it was absolutely necessary before the end of the week that a large sum of money be had. That afternoon Mr. Moody took train for New York. He came back the next day with the money. He did not borrow it. Moody, of all men I ever knew, could do things, and he did them. As I heard one of his close friends only yesterday say: "He always got there." "And Abraham went forth to go into the land of Canaan; and into the land of Canaan he came." That was characteristic of Mr. Moody. What he went forth to accomplish, that he accomplished.—Geo. F. Pentecost, in the Independent.

Their New Fame.

"Mabel," said Willie, who had eaten his apple, "let's play Aam and Eve. You be Eve and I'll be Adam."

"All right," said Mabel. "How do we play it?"

"Well," said Willie, "you just try to make me eat your apple, and I'll say 'no,' but after a while I'll do it."

Snubbing one of the 400 is an uppercut.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

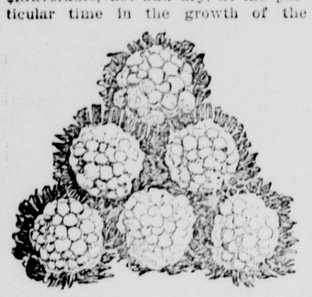
FRIDAY, MARCH 16.....1900

FARM AND GARDEN

FINE CAULIFLOWER.

Extra Fine Heads—Hints For Growing First Class Specimens.

A correspondent who has made something of a specialty in growing cauliflower sends to American Gardening a photograph of some heads grown last season when the weather was unfavorable, hot and dry, at the particular time in the growth of the



FINE HEADS OF CAULIFLOWER.

plants when moisture and a cool atmosphere are necessary for producing a nice, solid head. The growth of the plants was rank and leafy, and, although they did not head up early, they did so rapidly and uniformly as soon as they began. There was scarcely a variation in the whole patch. They were solid, heavy, snow white.

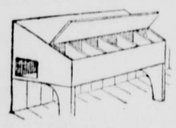
In this connection some points on the growing of fine cauliflower for exhibition are quoted from the journal mentioned:

When the heads begin to form, some quick acting manure, such as nitrate of soda in a liquid form, will be of material assistance. When they attain some size, shading from sunshine is necessary to prevent the heads from getting yellowish in color. This is easiest done by bending a few of the outer leaves inward over the head; just crack the midrib and the leaf will stay in position without flagging or withering.

Should they mature a day or two ahead of time, it is better to pull them up and store in a cool, dark cellar, inserting the roots in moist soil to prevent wilting, as if left to grow out of doors they soon get past their best. In any case, if cut the night before they are needed and the cut ends inserted in water, the heads will keep fresh for a much longer period. Don't cut too short or take off many of the leaves, though it is often necessary to dress a few of the inner ones to show the head to its best advantage.

A Neat Nesting Arrangement.

The cut from The Farm Journal shows a very convenient nesting arrangement for a poultry house. The long box with sloping top is built against one side of the pen, about 18 inches from the floor. The hen enters by the dark alley at the rear and enters one of the darkened nests, the darkness hindering egg eating. The long cover can be raised for securing the eggs. The front can be hinged to let down, thus making it easy to sweep out the nests to keep them clean.



NEST BOXES.

Will Camphor Pay In Florida?

The camphor laurel or camphor tree of commerce is one of the best trees to grow in Florida, according to an Orlando grower, who writes to The Farm, Field and Fireside that it has never been seriously injured by cold weather. He says:

I have several trees 12 years old now 40 feet high and 14 to 18 inches in diameter one foot above the ground. The growing of camphor trees in groves is now becoming a good business. Thousands of trees are being planted every year. The present process of cutting off part of the top of the trees at a time and distilling the leaves and twigs does not in the least injure the tree. When the trees are 3 years old, the grower takes off about one-third of the leaves and twigs. This is done three or four times a year. New growth soon appears and fills the space taken off.

Three-year-old trees will produce about one pound of camphor per year and when 15 or 20 years old will produce three to four pounds. The usual custom is to plant about 300 trees per acre, and as land is cheap and trees are worth about $35 per 1,000 (1 year old) it costs but little to make a paying camphor plantation. The cost of labor cuts but a small figure in the production of camphor, and when the question of manufacture and duty of custom house is added to the imported article it can readily be seen that camphor can be made to pay in Florida.

Blighted Celery Not Worthless.

It is a mistake to suppose that blighted celery is not worth putting in for winter use, judging by the following experience with badly blighted crops related in American Agriculturist: About the 1st of October I trim up the plants, leaving only the heart leaves. A shallow trench in the cellar is well watered, and the roots, with as much soil as can be conveniently left on, are placed in the trench; more water is given and sand or other light and dry soil is worked carefully in and about the plants, leaving only the tips exposed. Finer celery I have never had than such roots furnished in January or February. If the long white brittle stalks are cut off squarely—not too close—a second crop has been ready by April. This is lighter, of course, than the other, but a dainty luxury for the season.

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the list of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00 the first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ordered by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1900 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 1900, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, to include all medicines, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged ruled and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3,000 Assessment Lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap.
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them, and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said services to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE—NATHAN RHINE—

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons. ☜

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1900, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10, 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
F. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....	806 42	
School "	5 042 09	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 260 44	
Bridge "	145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund..	14 75	
" " " 2 " ..	103 60	
" " " 3 " ..	241 25	
" " " 4 " ..	102 50	
" " " 5 " ..	105 50	
Poleta Building	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver.....$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each... 75
Assay for gold, silver and lead..... 1 50
Gold, silver and copper..... 2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—
GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Independence, Cal.
☞ First-class work at lowest living price ☜

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise.
Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO.
CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest c kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

GET OUR PRICES.

Compare them with Others

Nothing more to say.

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

THE LITTLE STORE
THE LITTLE STORE

WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.
WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

YO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPFNDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.....1900.

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending March 15, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.165		9
Lowest "	29.836		15
Highest temperature	78.0		15
Lowest "	41.0		9
Mean "	59.6		
Average dew point	20.1		
Average humidity	26.4		
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	24	NE	12
No. clear days	4		
No. part cloudy days	2		
No. cloudy days	1		
No. rainy days	2		
Precipitation for week	.0.26		

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.45
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 6.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.04
" 1899-1900 2.35

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

* Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Dance to-morrow night.

R. P. Hession Sr., is on the sick list.

Our public school will close for the term on Friday, April 20th.

Wells Barnes is still wrestling with a severe attack of rheumatism.

J. H. Samuel, of Yerington, Nev., has been a visitor here during the week.

Don't forget the dance which is to take place at Mairs' Hall to-morrow night.

J. A. McKenzie of Lone Pine was a visitor at Independence on Saturday last.

Miss June Skinner, Principal of the Lone Pine school, is reported to be seriously ill.

Judge A. V. Davidson is still confined to his bed by rheumatism and is suffering intensely.

John Strohmeyer left for Mojave a few days ago for a load of freight for our merchants.

Thos. C. Boland, the Keeler merchant, came up to attend the Masonic meeting on Saturday last.

John Schober arrived in town from Bishop on Monday last with a load of grain for the firm of N. Rhine.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Doolittle was here during the week looking after the interests of Uncle Sam.

James Jenkins came down from Mazourka on Wednesday. He reports outlook as encouraging in the drift diggings.

Ira Hume, Deputy Constable of Bishop, brought an Indian down on Tuesday last, sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail for larceny.

Gus Walker of Olancha was in town during the week. Mr. Walker informs us that his section of country is badly in need of moisture.

Mrs. Geo. Montgomery, who had been been visiting Mrs. L. F. J. Wrinkle of Georges Creek, returned to Independence on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Densmore will leave on Monday next on a visit of several months to relatives in the southern part of the State.

John E. Jones Jr., and Jack Shipley came down from Round Valley on Wednesday, called here as witnesses on the water suit now on trial.

Leon Marx, who has been in Nevada for several months past, returned to Independence on Wednesday's train. Leon says he came to see his brother?

Ernest Laird, our Court Reporter, returned from a visit to San Francisco on Monday last. Mr. Laird was called there by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Etta Laird.

A special train went south Wednesday, having on board Edward and Herbert Yerington and Mr. Schwerin, Manager of the Purchasing and Supply department of Southern Pacific.

D. J. Merrick, D. D. S., will visit Independence, March 18, and will remain three or four days. Anyone wishing to engage the services of a Dentist should call at the Independence Hotel. *

We had a nice fall of rain on Tuesday last. Rain commenced falling about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until about 12 o'clock at night. Over 26 hundredths of an inch of rain fell.

Mr. Reed and wife of Portland, Oregon, arrived here Tuesday morning. Mrs. Reed is a sister of Mrs. J. J. McLean and will remain here on a visit for some time. Mr. Reed leaves to-morrow morning for the north.

David Holland came down from the Maxim mill on Tuesday last. Mr. Holland informs us that in two weeks more he and his partner, Mr. Fletcher, will have have finished the cyaniding of the tailings at that place.

Charles Wildasinn, who is here as a witness in the case of Williams vs. Meyers, informs us that there is more snow at the present time in the Mammoth section of country than there has been for the past three years.

R. J. Laws is reported to have been appointed Division Superintendent of the G. & C. by the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Laws is a well-liked official, and all the patrons of the road will be pleased to learn that he retains his position.

The following are the names of the jurors selected to try the water suit of Williams vs. Meyers: Geo. Thorpe, Thos. Thomson, W. A. Trickey, Andrew Bell, H. P. Nelligan, Jacob Frager, Newton Sheldon, Chas. Skinner, J. W. Wright, A. N. Bell, David Stubblefield and A. W. H. Smith.

Directing Attention to Inyo.

From the number of letters received at this office, since the talk of a trans-continental railroad through our valley, it is evident that people from the outside are taking more than a casual interest in our welfare. Letters making inquiries as to land, water, mines, productions, climate, etc., are received by every mail. Nearly all of these are from people who claim to be possessed with a sufficient amount of capital to either buy or make homes on our lands. From a gentleman who has just returned from the Bakersfield section of country we learn that people, who are not wholly engrossed in the oil industry, are making inquiries as regards the possibilities and probabilities of our valley. Mr. Webb, who has just returned from San Francisco, says it is indeed surprising to coverse with so many people who are desirous of learning all the particulars about Owens valley. With railroad communication to the East and South our population would more than double within a year. Owens valley alone can support a population of over 50,000, to say nothing about the vast amount of land that could be brought under cultivation with the aid of capital. We have the best watered valley in the State of California, and our climate is conceded to be unexceiled; our soil is as productive as any in the State, and a total failure of crops is unknown. People with small means, and who are willing to do a fair amount of work, can find no better place than Owens valley in which to make homes.

Grubstaking

In a country like the United States, wherein are large areas of mineral lands, much of it is unprospected and a very small fraction of it developed; wherein the people are generally prosperous and a large number of them wealthy; wherein mining has been the beginning or the whole of many fortunes, and where those fortunes are still largely employed in the business, constituting a safe precedent; wherein method and appliance advance first, and the technical side of the industry is represented by most competent men—it would seem, in such a country, that the homely termed business of "grubstaking" should be profitable employment for incomes beyond reasonable requirements.

There are men to be picked out from many, and yet they are not few, who possess the qualifications necessary to successful prospecting. Hardy, energetic, intelligent and honest should be the label on a man before he is entrusted with the funds of his backers. In addition he should possess some knowledge of mineralogy, geology and lithology; but, more important than these, is experience.

Assuming that this kind of a man is to be had, suppose him to be furnished with a monthly allowance—say, $100—sufficient to support and transport him, pay for assays, etc., and assume that he will keep constantly at work for three years. This would be an investment of $3600—a less amount than is usually asked for the commonest kind of a prospect. It is almost certain that within three years the man would find ten prospects worth $3600 and one worth $36,000. Of course, he would have to be considered and taken care of, and he should be.

Why isn't "grubstaking" a good investment?—*M. and S. Press.*

Big Sale of Tailings

After two years of negotiations and study of the problem Mark L. Elliott, the Santa Rosa engineer and capitalist, has purchased the 800,000 tons of tailings in the dumps of the Holmes Company at Belleville, Esmeralda county, Nev. The deal was closed in this city Monday, and the company is to receive $1 a ton net for every ton of tailings worked. The deposit is one of the largest on the Coast and the gross average value in gold and silver, estimating the silver at 60 cents an ounce, is $7 a ton. In addition there is a large quantity of quicksilver which can be saved by the modern process of recovery.

The mine has been shut down since 1892, and at that time the company was willing to take 25 cents a ton net. After three years of experimenting, William Irelan Jr., ex-State Mineralogist and engineer of the company, has perfected a process which is so satisfactory that Mr. Elliott feels he has a good thing for himself while guaranteeing the company $1 a ton. The purchaser is, by the contract, required to have his plant for working the tailings ready and in operation in six months. He must then handle not less than 100 tons a day. In a year the capacity of the plant is to be doubled and in eighteen months trebled. The shareholders will receive in all by this contract about $8 a share.

The deal was engineered by the President of the company, W. J. Sutherland, and simultaneously he has succeeded in having all the litigation against the company dismissed.—*S. F. Examiner.*

It is reported that quite a large body of rich ore has been opened up on the lower level of the Reward mine. In all parts of the mine where development work is being prosecuted bodies of good milling ore are being encountered. The Telescope mine, owned by the Reward Company, is looking well, with a ledge of 4 feet of good ore in the bottom of shaft. The mill will soon be running order and the Reward will again be a dividend producing property.

The following named citizens are in town as witnesses in the water suit of Williams vs. Meyers: J. W. Riggs, A. Welsh, Chas. Olds, Thos. Williams, Jr., Henry White, F. M. Skelton, T. E. Jones, James Williamson.

Mr. T. Webb returned from San Francisco on Wednesday last, where he had gone with a train load of cattle. Mr. Webb says he obtained the top price for his beef, 8½ cents a pound for cows and 9 cents per pound for steers.

Mrs. Frederike Rhine is expected to return from the City next Monday.

A Word for Cranks.

In support of the people who have the courage to stand up and advocate the principles they believe to be right, regardless of the abuse they may suffer from people of different ideas, we clip the following from the *Burlington Hawkeye*:

"Cranks, my son? The world is full of them. What would we do if it were not for the cranks? How slowly this tired old world would move, did not the cranks keep it rustling along!

"Columbus was a crank on the subject of American discovery and circumnavigation, and at last he met the fate of most cranks—was thrown into prison, and died in poverty and disgrace. Greatly venerated now? Oh, yes. Telemachus, we usually esteem a crank most profoundly after we starve him to death. Harvey was a crank on the subject of the circulation of the blood; Galileo was an astronomical crank; Fulton was a crank on the subject of steam navigation; Morse was a telegraph crank; John Bunyan was a crank; all the old abolitionists were cranks. Any man who doesn't think as you do, my son, is a crank. And by and by the crank you despise will have his name in every man's mouth, and a half completed monument to his memory crumbling down in a dozen cities, while nobody outside of your native village will know that he ever lived. Deal gently with the crank, my boy. Of course, some cranks are crankier than others, but you be very slow to sneer at a man, because he knows only one thing and you can't understand him. A crank, Telemachus, is a thing that turns something, it makes the wheels go round, it ensures progress. True, it turns the same wheels all the time, and it can't do anything else, but that's what keeps the ship going ahead.

"The thing that goes in for versatility, that changes its position a hundred times a day, that is no crank; that is the weather-vane, my son. What? You nevertheless thank Heaven you are not a crank? Don't do that, my son. Maybe you couldn't be a crank if you would. Heaven is not very particular when it wants a weather vane; almost any man will do for that; but when it wants a crank, my boy, it looks about very carefully for the best man in the community. Before you thank Heaven that you are not a crank, examine yourself carefully, and see what is the great deficiency that debars you from such an election.

Shaft Work Don't Count

A ruling of the Secretary of the Interior filed last October is causing indignant protest among mine owners applying for patents. This ruling requires that where the locator has undertaken the development of a group of claims by the sinking of a single shaft he shall do $500 worth of work on each of them before patent can be obtained, and to wipe out the section of the statutes upon which the ruling of the Interior department at Washington is based, applicants now uniting upon a memorial to Congress.

Petitions in support of the movement are being freely circulated and before the memorial, which is to be presented by Senator Rawlins, will make their appearance in every camp in the diggings. Not a mining man nor miner to whom it has thus far been submitted but has joined in the movement, and the co-operation of those of other states will no doubt be secured.

The department, in its interpretation of the statute, held that a shaft did not tend to develop an entire group as did a tunnel, and that those seeking patents to locations upon the assumption that it does must desist, and if they desired to develop by shaft they must do the required $500 worth of work on each claim. In other words, where $2,500 is expended on a tunnel that is intended, in the owner's affidavit, to develop a group of five claims, it is sufficient to satisfy the land office, not so with $2,500 expended on a shaft. To mining men the distinction appears unreasonable, and they think it opens the door to a greater amount of litigation than anything ever handed down by the department.

It is to overcome it that memorial has been decided on and the document should be made a powerful one. Already, under the ruling, large numbers of claims upon which locators believed they were doing the assessment work for all through single shaft, are technically open to relocation.

St. Patrick's Dance to-morrow night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern. Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DeREMER,
R. B. DeREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

TIMBER-CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 5, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Heirs of Thomas B. Scovil, deceased, have filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at his office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1900, on timber culture application No. 139, for the S E ¼ S E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S W ¼ N E ¼ of section No. 2, in Township No 14 S., Range 35 E. M. D. M.

They name as witnesses: Chas. A. Skinner, John Strohmeyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, of Thebe, Inyo County, Cal., John Willis, of Citrus, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, state of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 14th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in Independence, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Inyo, State of California.

RICHARD P. HESSION,
Administrator of the estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 7, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, has filed notice of his application to select under the act of June 4, 1897, (30 stat. at L., 36), the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section No. 3 in Tp. No. 22 S. R. 34 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that said lands, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of F. B. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 23rd, 1900.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900, up to the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, in the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Creek Jail, for the ensuing year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Attest: A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless said person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax Collector as hereinafter provided for, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(1). Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said Board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at said hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine, nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the bona fide selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax-Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a pro rata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax-Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the member of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D., 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
{SEAL} Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed)

ORDINANCE No. 70.

Filed Jan. 6, 1900.

D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page — et seq.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

Jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & G. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. Jc29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., HAWTHORNE, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:30 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	12:25 p m	4:25 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	11:50 a m	3:50 p m
Wabuska	38	1:43 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	45	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	1:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	8:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	7:50 p m	12:30 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	126	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	141	7:20 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:30 a m	5:45 p m
Rhodes	162	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	166	8:50 a m	4:55 p m
Junction	192	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 8:30 a m	Lv 5:00 p m
Junction		10:30 a m	2:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	185	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	196	1:20 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	214	1:40 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 2:50 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	230	4:05 p m	8:35 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:05 p m	7:55 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles; Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles; Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys, West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—to soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L PASS'R & TICK'T AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:5o p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:45 p m
Carson	9:40 a m	5:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	6:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:58 a m	6:48 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:45 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:56 a m
Franktown	7:34 p m	10:18 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:03 p m	11:18 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:35 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN, SWEETWATER MINES, Etc.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains of Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to Lake Tahoe can be enjoyed (within but one day in their journey) by taking the Express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a. m., arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a. m., where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening when connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno, $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK.

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,16 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office, Reno. aug3-tf

An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true.

If all suffering women could be made to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do all she says she can, their suffering would be at an end, for they would at once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than that women will suffer great pain month after month when every woman knows of some woman whom Mrs. Pinkham has helped, as the letters from grateful women are constantly being published at their own request.

The same derangements which make painful or irregular periods with dull backaches and headaches, and dragging-down sensations, presently develop into those serious inflammations of the feminine organs which completely wreck health.

Mrs. Pinkham invites women to write freely and confidentially to her about their health and get the benefit of her great experience with the sufferings of women. No living person can advise you so well. No remedy in the world has the magnificent record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for absolute cures of female ills. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing how She Sought Mrs. Pinkham's Aid, and was cured of Suppression of the Menses and Inflammation of the Ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been in bed a year. Doctors say I have female weakness. I have a bad discharge and much soreness across my ovaries, bearing-down pains and have not menstrunated for a year. Doctors say the menses will never appear again. Hope to hear from you."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received your letter. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of your Wash, and feel stronger and better. I can walk a few steps, but could not before taking your Compound. I still have the discharge and am sore across the ovaries, but not so bad. Every one thinks I look better since taking your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Aug. 13, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to let you know the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound has done me. After I took three bottles, menses appeared, and I began to feel stronger and all my pain was gone. Yours is the only medicine that ever helped me. I am able now to work around the house, something I did not expect to do again."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Jan. 25, 1899.

Three More Letters from One Woman, Relating how She was Cured of Irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhœa and Backache.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am suffering and need your aid. I have pains in both sides of the womb and a dragging sensation in the groin. Menstruation irregular and painful; have leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, soreness and swelling of the abdomen, headache, backache; nervousness, and can neither eat nor sleep."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., July 19, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. When I wrote to you I was a total wreck. Since taking your Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, my nerves are stronger and more steady than ever before, and my backache and those terrible pains are gone. Before I took you medicine I weighed less than one hundred and thirty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds. Your medicine is a godsend to poor weak women. I would like to ask you why I cannot have a child. I have been married nearly three years."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Dec. 1, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I did just as you advised me, and now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. I believe I never would have had her without your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Jan. 27, 1899.

Proof that Falling of the Womb is Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you some time ago, I had been suffering from falling of the womb for many years without obtaining relief. Was obliged to wear a bandage all the time; also had bad headache and backache, felt tired and worn out. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and four boxes of Liver Pills, I discarded my bandage and have not had to wear it since. I am entirely cured."—MRS. J. P. TROUTMAN, Box 44, Hamilton, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For nearly two years I was unable to work. I was very weak and could not stand on my feet but a few minutes at a time. The doctors said I had falling and inflammation of the womb. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using five bottles I feel like a new woman."—MRS. P. N. BLAKE, Confluence, W. Va.

Not Entitled to a Puff.

"I believe the man who was more afraid of advertising something for nothing than any newspaper man I have ever seen," said a Chicago newspaper man, "was John Knapp of the old St. Louis Republican. He hated to print a doctor's or lawyer's name for fear he would give a free puff.

"One time there was mention made in the paper of a man having died of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Old man Knapp hunted up the copy reader.

"'What do you mean,' he said, 'by running in the name Bright in our columns? He is not an advertiser in our paper and is not entitled to a notice unless he pays for it.'"—Denver Post.

When It Doesn't Turn.

A woman's silk frock is spun by a worm, but if the worm tries to crawl on it the woman shrieks.—Chicago Record.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

A day or so after Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A., had been knighted, a lady called upon him and Lady Alma-Tadema and expressed herself to him as follows: "Oh, dear Sir Lawrence, I am awfully glad to hear of the honor you have received. I suppose, now that you have been knighted, you'll give up painting and live like a gentleman!"

A young minister who did not scruple to fish for compliments, was once invited to take dinner with a douce old elder, as reticent as they make them. Manipulate the conversation as he would, the young man could not get his host to say "sermon," and at last he boldly introduced the important subject by remarking directly, "That was a fine text I had to-day." But the elder knew his man. "Ou, ay, there's naething wrang wi' the text!"

Father Macklin, who married Mrs. Hazen to Admiral Dewey at his rectory in Washington, some time ago wrote to Mrs. Hazen when her quarterly pew rent was due. In his note he said that her pew, No. 61, in his church was getting moldy, and he feared she might be going to some other church than his. On the wedding morning (says the Philadelphia Press) she reminded him of it, and said: "Now, Father Macklin, could you not say my pew is 'Mildewey,' instead of that very ugly word?"

Dean Hole, of Rochester, England, tells of a very innocent and gentle curate who went to a Yorkshire parish where the parishioners bred horses and sometimes raced them. He was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Gray. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Gray. On the fourth the clerk told the curate he need not do it any more. "Why," said the curate, "is she dead?" "No," said the clerk, "she's won the steeplechase." The curate became quite a power in the parish.

Congressman John Murray Mitchell, of New York, went to Sing Sing prison a few days ago to inspect the place. Upon leaving the prison he went to the telegraph office at the depot and handed this dispatch to the woman operator: "Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, Tuxedo, N. Y.: Have just escaped. Expect me home tonight. J. M. M." "Aren't you afraid of being captured?" asked the operator, frightened almost to death. "I trust the Western Union Telegraph Company to keep my secret," replied the Congressman. "Don't say a word to anybody." "I promise," said the little woman. The Congressman concealed a smile as he left the office to board the train for New York.

Algernon Dougherty, of the United States diplomatic service, has qualities of his own to account for his success as well as being the son of the famous "Silver-Tongued Dougherty," of Philadelphia. One of the rules of the aristocratic Parisian concierge is that while one may ride up in the elevator, one must not ride down. It was Mr. Dougherty who broke down this rule in a house in the Rue de Maturin. He started down, and the concierge stopped the elevator. "It is forbidden." "By whom?" "The proprietor forbids it," said the concierge. Mr. Dougherty drew himself up and said: "Tell your proprietor that I forbid him to forbid me anything!" and rode on down. And now, even the timid maiden ladies on the sixth floor play with that elevator as though it were a tame cat.

Col. Sheffield Phelps, owner of the Jersey City Journal, was the richest newspaper man in America several years ago. From his father, the late William Walter Phelps, he inherited a fortune of several millions, but after he was graduated from Yale he began active newspaper work as a reporter on the World in New York. Once he was sent to report the wedding of the daughter of a Wall street man. The reporters were met at the front door by a servant, who quickly separated them from the guests and led them to the host's private room, where the banker met them in person and gave them typewritten slips containing the information they were sent for. Then champagne was opened and the banker took some cigars from a drawer in his desk. "Have one," he said to Phelps; "they're genuine conchas. I import them myself." "Thanks," said Phelps, pleasantly, as he took the cigar; "have one of mine. They're real oscuro maduros."

WHAT SOUTH AFRICA IS.

Vast Plateau 6,000 Feet Above the Sea —Lay of the Land.

Allen Sangree contributes to Ainslee's an article on South Africa. This is how the country appeared to him: "You land in South Africa at the foot of a mountain 3,600 feet high. They call it Table Mountain, and the veil of mist that, excepting on very clear days, overhangs it, South Africans are pleased to term the "Tablecloth." Presenting a front of solid rock 1,000 feet in height, perpendicular as a wall, and for half a mile on top quite level, this mountain offers the best natural sign-board on earth. Time and again have English firms attempted with fabulous sums to secure it for advertising purposes, but as yet there has been no such defacement.

"Table Mountain makes the tip end of the Dark Continent. Below it nestles the city of Cape Town, a beautiful bay stretching out in the foreground. On the west the mountain breaks off abruptly, and the railroad skirts about it to the interior. On the east it slopes off into a hilly, picturesque formation known as the 'Lion's Back,' and then gradually rises into the Drakensburg Mountains. This is the only great mountain range south of the Zambesi, and by noting its location, one may understand in a trice just what South Africa is geographically.

"Steaming along the East Coast from Cape Colony northward, you have the Drakensburg in view nearly all the way to Beira, a distance of 2,000 miles. In Cape Colony and Natal the mountains in many places dip to the water's edge, and with a field glass one may see on their crags and peaks smoke curling up from the native villages. In Portuguese territory the mountains recede slightly from the coast, and at Delagoa Bay there is an intervening stretch of lowland twenty miles wide. At Beira this has increased to sixty miles. At the Zambesi the Drakensburg ends.

"To get into the interior of South Africa from any of the five East Coast landing places, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay and Beira, one must first cross a short extent of lowland, and then ascend steep mountains. Having arrived there, the traveler is conscious of little or no descent, five-sixths of the whole interior being a vast plateau that extends to the Zambesi on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the west, and varies in altitude from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea level.

"A fringe of tropical country, where bloom the magnolia and the rose, where flourish the orange, pineapple, lemon, guano, grape, banana, the cotton and the tea plant; a long stretch of mountains running parallel with the Indian Ocean, the highest peaks of which are capped with snow, and in whose valleys wave tracts of wheat and corn; a vast prairie, dotted here and there with patches of scrub woodland, mission stations, and immense farms with millions of sheep and cattle grazing thereon; a few thousand hamlets scattered like oases over a great landscape, made black by the native Africans who live in thatched huts and wear but a breech clout; a dozen large towns, where is heard the clang of the American trolley car and the clatter of the police patrol, and about which men cluster as flies gather to a jar of sweets; the remnants of a once mighty zoological garden, including many leopards, beautiful and lithe, baboons, antelope, jackals and crocodiles, a less number of hippopotami, and a few herds of buffalo, elephants and giraffes; some iron ore, some coal, some copper, and a little silver; forty miles of gold and 100 acres of diamonds. That is South Africa."

NEWSBOY

With a Side Line that Pays a Dividend on His Shrewdness.

There is a boy in Philadelphia who some day is going to be a millionaire. He is only a newsboy now, and sells papers every afternoon at one of the railroad stations, but when he cannot manage to make a sale he exercises his wits and the result is generally sure.

The Saunterer has often noticed this particular lad, and after purchasing a paper one afternoon last week stood near by in the hope of seeing something interesting. He had not long to wait.

A young man was coming down the steps that lead from the train floor to the street. He was dressed in a frock coat and silk hat, and moved slowly as if preoccupied. One urchin tackled him when he was half way down with a "Pos'crip," and the young man shook his head. Then the Saunterer's young friend saw him.

Stepping up to the man the youngster halted him and said, with the politeness of a Chesterfield: "Beg your pardon, mister, but dey's somethin' on yer coat. Want me to take it off?"

The young man stood while the boy passed his hand over the back of the coat, and brought to view three or four long strands of golden hair. The look of confusion and apparent guilt on the face of the man was worth seeing. He hastily ran his hand into his pocket, pulled out a quarter and tendered it to the boy and fairly ran the rest of the way to the street.

The boy stood chuckling. "He's dead easy," he remarked. "I got dem from my sister," and he pulled out a handful more from his pocket and showed it to the Saunterer. "You see, everything comes in handy in this line," and he went back to his business of selling the wary and preying upon the unsuspecting.

Old-Fashioned Notions.

Men who save a margin from a comfortable income often look with amazement upon the "thriftlessness" of the poor. This time-honored point of view is happily illustrated by the journal of Samuel Breck, a gentleman of means and fashion, who made this entry in the year 1820:

"Mrs. B. discharged a servant girl to-day for fibbing and mischief-making. She had been for nearly three years in my family. No sooner was she entitled to receive a few dollars than she squandered them in finery, bedecking herself in merino shawls, chip bonnets, and so forth, without laying up $15, though she had received from $1.50 to $1.25 per week."

Mr. Breck did not believe in innovations. They have such a vulgarizing tendency!

"Steam," said he, "in many respects interferes with comfort in traveling, destroys every salutary distinction in society, and overturns by its whirligig power the once rational, gentlemanly and safe mode of getting along on a journey. Talk of ladies on board a steamboat or in a railroad car! There are none. To restore herself to her caste, let a lady move in select company at five miles an hour, and take her meals in comfort at a good inn, where she may dine decently."

Partly Correct.

Most of the stores in the remote business sections of the city are constantly annoyed by children of the neighborhood coming to the door and asking for cards, empty boxes and similar articles. The clerks are, of course, down on the youngsters, and the warfare never ends. The other day a small boy poked his head in the door of a West Side store and called out:

"Say, mister, got any empty boxes?"

"No," said the clerk, not very politely.

"Got any cards?"

"No."

"Got any almanacs?"

"No."

"Got any empty bottles?"

"No."

"Got any sense?"

"No!—yes—no—yes—you miserable little wretch." And the clerk flew at his tormenter, but the latter had fled.—Ohio State Journal.

A Great Treat.

Two little London girls, who had been sent, by the kindness of the vicar's wife, to have "a happy day in the country," narrating their experiences on their return, said:

"Oh, yes, mum; we did 'ave a'appy day. We see two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."—London Tid-Bits.

The man who thinks he knows it all is the man who acquires the least wealth as a result of his knowledge.

Our Increased Trade With China.

England can no longer compete with us in the shipment of many products to China. This is merely natural. The best wins in everything. For a like reason, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has for fifty years acknowledged no superior, because there is nothing better to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia and biliousness.

The cutting of ice in Chicago has been prohibited by ordinance. But Chicagoans will continue to cut ice when they go abroad.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

It is noteworthy that the pro-Boer agitators did not begin to howl until the British seemed to be getting the worst of it.

Hush! Don't You Hear the Baby Cry?

The only safe medicine for sour curd colic in nursing babies is Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Make mother's milk mildly purgative. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

When a fast young man gets away with other people's money, he usually finds that he is not so fast as he thought he was.

How is your stomach? Out of sorts? No appetite, food don't taste just right, heart burns, bad taste in the mouth, constipated? You need Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills, 10c, 25c, at all druggists.

The tone of the Congressional Record might be raised during these days of unrestricted senatorial debate if that journal had a press censor on its staff.

Two dollars is a whole lot of money to part with all in one chunk, but when you receive for it six pounds of Yelocros Java & Mocha, it looks as though it was a fair exchange. Read today's ad.

If you want to make your home pleasant, pay a little more attention to the cultivation of plants in and around your home. A new catalogue just published by F. A. Miller, 215 Hayes St., San Francisco, gives you a full list of the most desirable seeds, plants and bulbs. Send for catalogue.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE pleasantest, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for

Rheumatism Sciatica Neuralgia

5 DROPS

LA GRIPPE and CATARRH!

If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not be a family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS." Send for trial bottle, 25c, or large bottle $1.00, containing 300 doses; 6 bottles for $5.00.

TRADE MARK

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

WELL WORTH KNOWING.

A Lady and Gentleman Testify to Dr. Chamley's Cancer Cure.

The fact that any cancer can be cured seems to be fully demonstrated at last. Hearing of many wonderful cures of cancer in women's breasts and men's lips, Mrs. E. S. Brooks, of 330 Twenty-seventh street, was called upon and asked to give the facts in her own case. She had a lump in her breast, which she did not think was cancer until it became as large as one's fist. Finally one came in her other breast also, then she knew it was cancer, but feared it was then too late for a cure. She had heard so much, however, of certain wonderful cures made by Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Chamley, 25 Third street, that she obtained their 120-page book on cancers cured without knife or pain. She consulted them and was cured of two very large cancers in one month, March, 1899. Mrs. Brooks knows of a dozen more just such cases these doctors have cured.

Mr. George Paton, 547 Minna street, said he had his entire ear cut off by a good surgeon, but that did not cure his deep-rooted cancer, so he got Dr. Chamley's free book, consulted him and was cured of a cancer that had already eaten quite a distance into his head. The Doctor says that while any lump in a woman's breast is cancer it can always be cured if taken in time.—S. F. Examiner, Jan. 28, 1900.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, 1895.

Question Is Unanswered.

A certain grocer on the hill has for some days been looking for the owner of a voice that claimed his attention at the telephone one busy morning. When he finds the man, the meeting will furnish material for an interesting item, and the following dialogue explains itself:

The Voice—Hello, there! Is that you, Charles?

Grocer—Yes.

The Voice—Have you any salt fish?

Grocer—Yes.

The Voice—Is it fresh?

Grocer—Yes; came in this morning.

The Voice—Cod or pollock?

Grocer—Got both. Which do you want?

The Voice—Well, I don't know. Is the pollock good and dry?

Grocer—Yes.

The Voice—Well, why don't you give it a drink, then?

At this point the grocer brought the colloquy to a sudden termination with a remark that would be out of place in polite society and therefore unfit for publication.—Portland (Or.) Argus.

Not Nicotine, but Pyridines.

It is doubtful whether any nicotine ever reaches the mouth of the smoker except that present in the moistened tobacco which is in contact with the lips. The smoke products of tobacco do not contain any important quantity of nicotine, the chief toxic bodies being related to that interesting series of organic bases known to chemists as pyridines.—Lancet.

Hearts may be attracted by assumed qualities, but the affections can only be fixed and retained by those that are real.—De Moy.

The finest emeralds known are said to be those belonging to the Spanish crown.

"JOHN P. ROBINSON, HE."

Something About a Character Whom Lowell Satirized.

John P. Robinson, the subject of one of James Russell Lowell's "Hosea Biglow's" satires, was a brilliant lawyer of the town of Lowell, a scholarly gentleman and a wit. It is said of him that he had read Homer's "Iliad" so much that he could recite nearly the whole of it from memory. Mr. Robinson was a favorite stump speaker about the period of 1840. He was a Whig and had the ambition to represent his district in congress.

In 1842 he received the Whig nomination for this position. It was a bad year for Whig candidates, as the Liberty party had then begun to present nominees against it. A majority was at that time required to elect, and there was no choice at the regular election. The Whig party, always timid, feared Mr. Robinson could not be elected on further trial and induced him to withdraw from the contest that it might present a candidate more acceptable to the antislavery men. This was a severe disappointment to Mr. Robinson. He became disgusted with the Whigs and bitter toward the antislavery advocates.

A few years later, after General Caleb Cushing had been in the Mexican war, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for governor of Massachusetts, upon which Mr. Robinson wrote a letter declaring he should leave the Whig party and support General Cushing. This induced Lowell's poem. Governor Briggs was then the Whig candidate for governor, and Lowell had two refrains to his verses. The first read:

So John P.
Robinson, he
Says he shan't vote for Governor B.

And the second:

So John P.
Robinson, he
Says he shall vote for General C.

—Boston Herald.

STAGE KISSES ARE GENUINE.

The Public Demands Realism Even In Stage Lovemaking.

"Embraces and kisses are rehearsed with the extremest care," writes Franklin Fyles of "The Rehearsal of a Play" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "They must have an impulsive manner. They must look sufficiently fervid. It is a curious sight—that of two players who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for his 'Romeo and Juliet,' but who at rehearsal, in modern clothes and no accessories of glamour, practice a kiss as mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were, as it is then, utterly devoid of sentiment. There must be no hesitation or clumsiness. Romeo is not permitted to decide whether to throw both arms around his sweetheart or only one or which, nor may Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or resisting, as she chooses. The director will place their arms for them if they do not themselves make a picturesque exhibit of tenderness.

"And the kiss? Shall it be delivered by the wooer on the lips of the won or on the brow or cheek? That question is considered and settled. Are kisses on the stage genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, except, maybe, once or twice, in order to show the effect fully. An actress would resent a real kiss at a rehearsal except when necessary. For the satisfaction of natural curiosity on that point it may be told right here that most of the kisses in the public performances of plays are actual kisses."

Where Tigers Fear Men.

A cheerful place is Soraponjee, in India. The rainfall there often is as great in one afternoon in the rainy season as it is in New York state in a whole year, and tigers and leopards are as plentiful as dogs are on New York's east side. On account of the tremendous dampness the cattle have to be driven to the top of the hills, so that they shall not get their feet too wet, and the tigers and leopards climb to these high altitudes also, because they are imbued with the kindly desire to save those cattle from pneumonia and other ills by eating them carefully and with due enjoyment.

As there are no forests on the hills the tigers prowl about all night in the open, lying concealed during the day in the limestone caves, the coal pits and between the crevices of the rocks. The residents come upon them in all manner of odd nooks and corners so unexpectedly that the beasts are as much alarmed as themselves and usually scamper off in one direction, their disturbers flying in the opposite one. No one stirs out at nighttime without a powerful lantern or torch, for, as a rule, wild beasts will not come near a light, though this rule does not hold good in all cases.—New York Herald.

Health the Mainspring of Success.

The chief essential of success for a young man is what the vast majority of young men think about the least—that is, good health and a sound constitution. That is the first thing; nothing precedes it. In the battle for success that should be a young man's first thought—not his abilities nor his work, but his health. That is the basis, the cornerstone, of all. Abilities cannot bring health, but health may and generally does develop ability.—Ladies' Home Journal.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c

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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Swept Away by Plagues.

Italy once had a plague that killed 10,000 persons daily. Five hundred a day died in Rome. In one year 200,000 citizens of Constantinople died. The epidemic of 1347-9 was the worst ever visited on man. In Asia 23,000,000 perished by it and in Europe 25,000,000. In London 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yards. It was called "black death." The plague in England in 1471 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the 15 preceding years.

"Sweating sickness," prevailing in England for three years, killed half the population of all the capital towns and depopulated Oxford. It was mortal in three hours. The great plague of London in 1664 carried off 100,000 people. A transport with soldiers on board, from Sardinia to Naples, brought a plague that destroyed 400,000. An epidemic started in Marseilles by a ship from the Levant killed over 60,000.

Clever Advertisers.

A clever advertising scheme was employed by a firm in a southern city. The junior partner of the firm swore out a warrant for the arrest of the senior partner on the ground that he was selling goods below cost and that the firm was constantly losing money thereby.

The case came up in court, and the counsel for the senior partner asked for a postponement in order to have more time to prepare his case. The judge granted the request, bail was fixed and the senior member released. As he left the courtroom the junior partner arose and exclaimed, "If he is released, the sacrifice will go on!"

The news soon spread, and the firm did a better business.

When the case was again called, no plaintiff appeared, and the charge was dismissed. The firm had succeeded in their object—advertisement.

He Fired.

During the siege of Pueblo by Santa Anna, Captain Kendrick of the artillery, later professor at West Point, was in command at Fort Lorento, overlooking the city, when Colonel Childs, the commander of the American forces stationed in that vicinity and who was an excitable man, rode at a mad gallop into the fort and cried: "Fire at once! The crisis is coming!" The battery opened fire, and amid the smoke and roar of the cannon an officer, seeing no enemy, asked Kendrick what he was firing at. He calmly replied, "At the crisis."

His Paper's Motto.

"I've got a good motto for my new paper."

"What is it?"

"'What we have we hold.'"

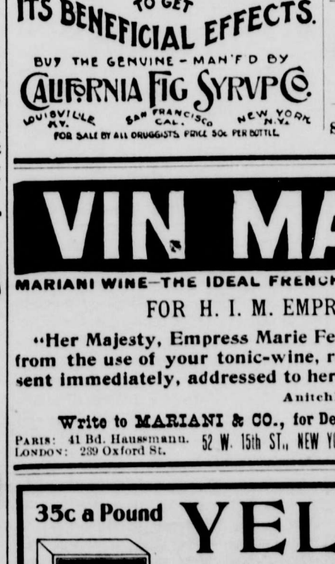
"Oh, I see; referring to the circulation. That's good. But, by the way, I didn't know you were a publisher."

"I'm not. This is a patent fly paper."—Philadelphia Press.

The peculiar gait to which the South American horses are trained, known as the "paseo de trote," is a mincing step, so light and easy that the hoofs scarcely touch the ground. It is said to have been acquired in the early days of the Spanish invasion.

It's love that makes the world go round, but money makes it go round without squeaking.—Somerville Journal.

SYRUP OF FIGS



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CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY. TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

"Saying and Doing Are Two Things."

It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merit. Its great record of cures of all forms of blood diseases, including scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, prove its power to cure you also.

Catarrh—"*My throat was in such a condition with catarrh that I could hardly swallow and had no appetite. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy, and now have a good appetite.*" *Ella J. White, Ennis, Texas.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Thousands of gardeners depend on Ferry's Seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Cheap substitutes bring loss, not paying crops. It pays to pay a little more for FERRY'S SEEDS. Five cents per paper everywhere, and always worth it. Always the Best. 1900 Seed Annual free. D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

YOUNG MEN!

For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $3.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express, plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by PABST CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill. Circular mailed on request.

For Good Digestion

And quiet, restful sleep, use

Moore's Revealed Remedy

Only vegetable ingredient used in the making. For sale by druggists. $1.00.

CORN WHEAT

Will out-yield corn; will make the same kind of meal; has superior fattening qualities; will solve the problem of fattening Hogs and Cattle in a wheat country; should be sown in the spring the same as wheat and will yield from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; the straw after it is thrashed has an oily substance and is almost as good as hay.

Price of Seed 10c per pound or $5 per hundred. Address M. J. SHIELDS & CO., Moscow, Idaho.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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If you need Fresh and Reliable Seeds on which you can depend, of Vegetable, Flowers, Grasses, etc., send to us and we guarantee satisfaction. Give us a trial. Send for our catalogue, mailed free on application. Sevin, Vincent & Co., 624 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

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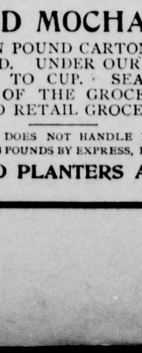

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1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
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Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. $2000 Prizes on Salzer's 1900—largest earliest Tomato Giant on earth. P.C.—JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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MARIANI WINE—THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC—FOR BODY AND BRAIN.

FOR H. I. M. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

"Her Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorowna, finding great benefit from the use of your tonic-wine, requests 50 bottles Vin Mariani sent immediately, addressed to her Majesty the Empress."

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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THE U & I R. R. CO., LIMITED.

What though between thy heart and mine
The long miles stretch, my dear,
Since we have a private railway line
And Love is the engineer;
Love drives the engine straight and true,
And the trains in an instant fly,
Bearing sweet thoughts from me to you
Over the U & I.

The U & I is a wonderful road,
For the stations are in our hearts,
And the train is due in thine with its load
The moment from mine it departs;
It runs through the land of lovers' dreams,
That has ever a starry sky,
And fairies welded the soft moonbeams
Into rails for the U & I.

The cars are words that we fain would say,
Sweet words that all lovers prize.
And the engine is lighted upon its way
By the light of your fair blue eyes;
The boiler is fed by the gentle tears
You shed when we said "Good-by,"
And our trustful hope and our tender fears
Are the freight of the U & I.

And never an accident, never a wreck,
Nor washout, nor strike, nor blockade,
Has come to our dear little railway to check
The trains, since the last rail was laid;
But back and forth, 'twixt your heart and mine,
Each moment the trains still fly,
Bearing sweet messages over the line
Of the wonderful U & I.
—Life.

Reggie's Love Letter

DIRECTLY he saw the envelope lying on the breakfast table he guessed whence it came. There was an unmistakably lady-like look about the handwriting, while the postmark confirmed his suspicions, and the pretty blue monogram left him no possible room for doubt. M. C.—Mary Chichester. Reginald Trevor had got up late, his razor had been blunt, his shaving water had been cold, and everything had combined to annoy him and upset the placidity of his temper; that dear little note with the pretty monogram was a magic wand that suddenly changed the whole aspect of life.

He took up the letter with a thrill of pleasurable expectation such as only lovers can experience; he fingered it tenderly, turning it over and over, and admiring it from every point of view. How delightful his name looked in the delicate handwriting! He had never realized before what a pretty name it was—"Reginald Trevor, Esq." How daintily she turned her T's—how gracefully she formed her R's! Reggie kissed the pretty blue monogram, and, although there was no one to see, blushed as he did so. Kissing it gave him no very definite sensation of pleasure, but it seemed the correct thing to do in the circumstances, for love is an exacting divinity and demands any number of these antiquated little ceremonies. When in love for the fourth or fifth time one becomes more careless about such trifles, but Reggie had never—well, hardly ever—been in love before, so naturally he was anxious to comply strictly with all the orthodox forms.

He opened the envelope very carefully, cutting it with a paper knife along the top so as to leave intact the pretty blue monogram. The letter ran as follows:

"Dear Mr. Trevor—We are inviting a few friends to go with us to Henley on Wednesday next, and it will give us much pleasure if you will be one of the party. I hope you are disengaged and will be able to come. Yours sincerely, MARY CHICHESTER."

To anyone else the letter would have seemed prosaic enough, but to Reggie there was a wealth of new meaning in the customary "Dear," and poetry in every word. "I hope you are disengaged and will be able to come;" he emphasized the "I" with delight, and rapturously kissed the signature. He had understood that lovers usually lost their appetites, but he was not going to follow tradition blindly, so he proceeded to eat his breakfast. After all one must eat to live, and was not life now doubly worth living?

Before he had finished breakfast he knew the letter by heart. This should not have been a great strain on his memory, but he looked at the note several times during the day in order to be quite sure he remembered it correctly. The "Yours sincerely" depressed him a little at first; he could have wished it had been "Yours very sincerely." Then he reflected that he had often heard that a girl's feelings were in inverse ratio to the warmth of their expression, so that "Yours sincerely" obviously meant more than "Yours very sincerely." Q. E. D.

He called on the Chichesters the next day and accepted the invitation in person. Mary looked more charming than ever, and he felt a glow of proud satisfaction as he thought of her dear little letter nestling in his breast coat pocket. When a man is in love he is an easy prey to superstition, and Reggie cultivated a habit of carrying the note about with him, as if it were a species of talisman.

Love flies fast when on golden wings, and Reggie being a man of means fortune smiled upon his suit, so that it was not long before he found an opportunity of putting the momentous question.

Is it not strange how fate throws people together and gives them that needful opportunity? Quite by chance mamma happens to suggest that Edwin might like to look at the currant bushes, or the rabbit hutch, or the new garden roller, or anything in fact that most people would find thoroughly uninteresting, and off he goes with Angelina, and when they come back, looking dreadfully shy, and Angelina confesses that Edwin has told her how much he adores her, could anyone be more surprised than dear mamma? But, between you and me, should they come back looking dreadfully bored, with nothing to confess but their admiration of the currant bushes or whatever it was they went out to inspect, mamma is more surprised still, only she succeeds in disguising her feelings a good deal better.

By just such a happy chance Reggie and Mary went out one afternoon to look at a wonderful well that had lately been sunk in the garden; but, oddly enough, they got no farther than a particularly shady summer-house, where they looked into each other's eyes instead, and there they made the remarkable discovery that they were both exceedingly fond of one another.

"When did you first know you cared for me?" asked Mary.

"The moment I first saw you," said he boldly.

"That's not true. You first saw me at the Fosters' ball, and you danced nearly the whole evening with that tall Miss Johnson."

Reggie could not very well deny the imputation, but he protested vehemently that he could not imagine how he had ever been so blind as to prefer the ungainly Miss Johnson to the lovely Miss Chichester.

"Anyhow," he said, "I fell in love with you very soon afterward."

"But now, how am I to believe you?"

"Why," he cried exultingly, recollecting his precious leter, "do you remember the letter you wrote to me last July?"

"What letter?" she asked.

"Why, surely you remember asking me to go to Henley?"

"I remember your coming with us, so I suppose we asked you."

Reggie was seized with a momentary panic lest he should have forgotten the note in his pocket, but he drew it out triumphantly.

"There!" he cried, kissing the note once more, "I've carried that dear little letter about with me ever since I got it."

He had looked forward to this moment; he had pictured the sweet wonder in her pretty eyes as she would glance up at him and murmur: "Oh, Reggie, all this time!" But, to his great consternation, she did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, directly she saw the letter she burst out laughing. Reggie was dismayed; such conduct showed an utter want of proper feeling.

"Well," he said, reproachfully, "I don't see what there is to laugh at."

Mary took the letter out of the envelope and laughed still more. Reggie remembered how sacred that letter had been to him, and how often he had pressed it to his lips, and began to grow angry at her frivolity.

"Well?" he said again.

"Why," she cried, as soon as she could speak for laughing, "you poor dear boy, don't you see, this is mamma's writing; her name's Mary, too."

And little Tommy Chichester, who was out of earshot, but who had watched the whole affair with breathless interest from the shelter of a neighboring holly tree, has never understood to this day why his sister should have laughed so much, and his brother-in-law should have looked so excessively foolish.

Provided Against a Famine.

When old Jacob Willoughby died recently Kensington lost one of her unique characters. Previous to the Centennial Exposition of 1876 Mr. Willoughby was seized with a fear that the millions of visitors who were expected in the city would deplete the food markets of Philadelphia, and that a famine would ensue. So firmly did he become convinced of the truth of his prediction that he immediately laid in an enormous stock of edibles, mostly canned goods. The cellar of his house was piled high with preserves, potted meats, canned vegetables and nearly every other article of non-perishable foods.

Of course the anticipated famine did not materialize, and Mr. Willoughby was left with his stores on his hands. He might have disposed of them, but that would have meant admitting his mistake, and so kept them. For twenty-three years, according to a well-authenticated report, he has fed his family and his guests on the aftermath of his centennial stock, and when company came there was great rejoicing in the family, for then the stuff went faster. At the time of the old gentleman's death there was still a portion of it left.—Philadelphia Record.

A Large Rocking-Stone.

Buenos Ayres seems to have the largest "rocking-stone" yet discovered. It is situated on the slope of the mountain of Tandil, in the southern part of the province, and measures 90 feet long by 18 feet broad, and is 24 feet high. Its bulk is 5,000 cubic feet, and it weighs at least twenty-five tons. Nevertheless, it is so beautifully poised that a single person can set it rocking. When the wind blows from the southeast, the stone, which is pyramidal in form, sways to and fro on its foundation like the branches of a tree.

A Wonderful Floor.

An extraordinary floor has been laid in the London Coal Exchange. It is constructed of inlaid wood, and the pieces are arranged so as to represent the mariner's compass. Some of the slabs of wood, of which there are altogether 4,000, have interesting historical associations. Thus the one forming the haft of the dagger in the city corporation arms is a portion of a tree planted by Peter the Great, when he worked as a shipwright at Deptford.

An Eccentric French Poet.

Beaudelaire, the French poet, used to dye his hair green, and wore winter garments in summer and summer garments in winter. He was in the habit of throwing flower pots at windows opposite for the pleasure of hearing them break.

SHARP OLD FLORIST

SHOWS A PRACTICAL YOUNG MAN HIS ERROR.

A Good Customer Brought Back to a Sense of His Duty—Thought Perhaps a Woman Might Like Flowers After She Was Married.

He is young and ambitious, and prides himself on his common sense, his practical business-like way of doing things and his sordid earthliness generally. On his way home the other evening he stopped to look in a florist's window, and the florist asked him inside to see some very fine wedding flowers he was sending out. The florist was an elderly man, with kind eyes blinking behind spectacles.

"You don't buy flowers any more, do you?" he inquired as he tied up a bunch of white lilacs and Lawson pinks, and laid it on a fan of feathery green ferns.

"No, I don't," said the business-like man.

"You were a pretty good customer a year or two ago. Violets every day, and roses twice a week, wasn't it?"

"Er—I was engaged then," and the practical one laughed and flushed.

"You used to take her flowers every time you went to see her, didn't you?" And the old florist's tone was more kindly than inquisitve.

"Yes."

"They're not so very expensive in the spring."

"Oh, she would have like them as well bought on the streets, as long as they were fresh and fragrant. She didn't care for the swell box. She wasn't that kind at all."

"Too bad, too bad. Young ladies are fickle. I suppose she chose another in your stead?"

"Oh, no; I married her a year ago."

The old florist twisted a bit of string around the stems of some pale rosebuds and then he said gently, as if treading on thin ice, "you don't love her any more?"

"Indeed I do. We're very happy. But you know the flower business doesn't go any more."

"Did she ever say so?" asked the relentless old man.

"Well—um—er, no, I can't say she did."

"Did you ever ask her about it?"

"No, I'm kept pretty busy, you know, with more practical things. I don't have time to bother about trifles."

The old florist didn't answer. He dived into the ice-box and came out with a handful of mignonette and white tulips. He wrapped them in a cornucopia of tissue paper and handed them to his late customer. "This is for old time's sake," he said. "You might take them to your wife, and if she doesn't like them you can bring them back to me."

They never came back. But the young man did.—Commercial Advertiser.

JOHN RUSKIN.

England's Great Writer and Authority on Art.

John Ruskin, the foremost of modern art critics and one of the most brilliant contributors to the pages of English literature, who died recently in London, began his artistic year with efforts in pictorial art. He was not eminently successful, however, but his studies and practice grounded him in the fundamentals and thus thoroughly qualified him for the splendid work in criticism which ultimately spread his fame throughout the world. His first published work was his well-known defense of Turner and modern English landscape painting, which was subsequently enlarged into the standard volume known as "Modern Painters," which appeared in 1843. His theories were strenuously opposed by

JOHN RUSKIN.

other art critics, and in the second edition of "Modern Painters" he replied to them. This work was warmly received both in Europe and America and established his fame as a writer. Temporarily leaving the subject of painting, he turned his attention to architecture and his next two volumes, "Seven Lamps of Architecture" and "Stones of Venice," increased his reputation and made his fame as critic secure. Volume after volume rapidly appeared. He was a prodigious worker. In addition to his books he was a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals and he soon became one of the most popular lecturers in England. His services to art were recognized by his appointment as lecturer at Cambridge in 1867 and as Slade professor of the fine arts at Oxford in 1870.

During his long and brilliant career, says the Chicago Tribune, many subjects engaged Mr. Ruskin's attention besides those pertaining to art in its various forms. He utilized the opportunities of his lectures before various workingmen's societies and on other public occasions to treat subjects of a politico-economical, philosophical and social nature. Though not always orthodox in these directions and sometimes impracticable, the beauty of his style, his glowing imagery, and the eloquence of his diction made his addresses singularly attractive, and they were read with interest the world over when they appeared in book form. While his most important contributions to art were his earliest works, yet some of those which followed, notably "Unto This Last," "Ethics of the Dust," "Sesame and Lilies," "Crown of Wild Olive," "The Queen of the Air," and "The Cestus of Aglaia," will be always more popular, not alone because they are less technical but also because they contain some of the most exquisitely finished passages in the whole range of modern literature.

Mr. Ruskin's powers were exhausted long ago by overwork and the fever of production. For some years past he has lived in seclusion, hopelessly wrecked in mind and body, but the brilliant work he accomplished in his prime has added immeasurably not alone to the progress of art but to the wealth of English literature. In art he made himself an authority. To literature he has contributed from "the pure well of English undefiled."

ICE PLATES IN THE MISSOURI.

Fantastic Formations that Resemble Frozen Oyster Patties.

The ice floes of the Missouri River are probably the prettiest and most extraordinary that float upon an American river.

Over upon the Mississippi, above its confluence with the Missouri, the ice floats in great floes that are ice fields, some of them with an area of ten, twenty, thirty and forty acres. Frequently they become so large that there is no room for them to pass between the bars and dikes, and the river becomes blocked until warmer weather rots and dislodges the gorge. An ice floe in the Mississippi, so long as it floats and the

ICE PLATES IN THE MISSOURI.

weather is cold, becomes always larger. It builds out from the edges, and in a few hours it will increase many feet in diameter. So much for the broad and sleepy flow of the Mississippi.

It is another sort of ice floe that floats on the Missouri, for the Missouri is another sort of river. Where the Mississippi flows from two to three miles an hour at a normal current velocity, the Missouri is racing along seven and eight miles, and, while the Mississippi is sweeping evenly and smoothly, the Missouri is rushing, swirling and cutting up after the fashion of the famous waters that fall at Lodore.

So the floes of the Missouri are whirled and ground one against the other until they are round as a wheel—every one of them, and half of them spinning one way, and the balance the other. They rarely get larger than four feet in diameter, and the major portion of them are not more than three. Constant grinding upon their edges builds up a cornice of white, powdered ice, and, like little ice plates that would hold water, and looking for all the world like 10,000 oyster patties migrating to the sea, they go bobbing and spinning along in the prettiest of processions.

Antiquity of Chess.

Although the origin of chess is enshrouded in considerable mystery, there is but little doubt that its birthplace was in India, and that it is an offspring of a game called Chaturanga, which is mentioned in Oriental literature as in use fully 2,000 years before the Christian era. From India chess spread into Persia, and thence into Arabia, and ultimately the Arabs took it to Spain and the rest of Western Europe. The game was in all probability invented for the purpose of illustrating the art of war. The Arab legend upon this point is that it was devised for the instruction of a young despot by his father, a learned Brahman, to teach him that a king, notwithstanding his power, was dependent for safety upon his subjects. The Greek historians credit the invention of the game to Palamedes, who, they claim, devised it to beguile the tedium of the siege of Troy during the Trojan war.

The Normandy Barber.

There's a proverb which insinuates that "travelers' tales" are always open to suspicion. Therefore we do not vouch for this one, reported by a Paris correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, on the authority of a friend who had just visited Normandy.

He tells me that in a little village up there he was shaved once by a woman barber. To moisten the soap she spat on it, like a bootblack on his blacking.

"Is that the usual way of making a lather?" he asked her.

"No," replied the tonsorial artist, "we only do that with strangers. That's our regular way," and she pointed to a sister barber who was shaving a peasant in an adjoining chair.

My friend looked around and saw a graceful illustration of the local fashion. The other woman was spitting on the man's cheeks and moistening the brush in that way.

Germany's Commercial Drummers.

Germany has about 60,000 commercial travelers on the road 300 days of the year.

In only one particular are all women, the world over, alike; they all like chocolates.

It's hard to follow the bent of a man's mind when he is in financial straits.

EXPLOIT OF A HERO.

ALMOST PERISHING OF THIRST IN A DESERT.

Sir George Grey, Leader of an Australasian Expedition, Walks Many Miles to Procure Help for His Sick and Incapacitated Followers.

An explorer's life is often a fine record of determination, self-sacrifice and indifference to danger. Seldom, however, does one hear a story more heroic than that of an expedition undertaken in Australasia by Sir George Grey, who afterward became one of the ablest colonial governors in the British service. Here is the story, told by his biographer:

Sir George had arranged to make a depot of supplies on Bernier Island, and had then continued his explorations. A terrible storm came up, and as the food supply was giving out, the party returned.

Sir George had a dread lest the gale might have ravished the stores in his absence. Accordingly he took only one or two of his people with him, and went, full of anxiety, to the spot where the provisions had been buried.

"O God, we are all lost!" That was the wail for Sir George's ears as the spade made it clear that the food stuffs had been scattered by the storm. It was almost the pronouncing of the sentence of death upon the party, in a desert country and far from civilization.

"I hadn't an hour to lose," Sir George says, "so back we hurried. I delivered the news, counseling calmness and courage. We must endeavor to make Perth in the whale-boats. It was a forlorn chance."

The boats strained in a boisterous sea, and ultimately flung the voyagers ashore three hundred miles from Perth—three hundred miles of a parched, barren waste.

For a little while fair progress was made, then strength declined through want of food and water. Sir George sought courage and consolation in the dog-eared New Testament which he had in his knapsack. The hymns his mother had taught him came back into his head and heart, true comforters. A small company only were fit to travel. Sir George pushed on with these in order to send back relief to those unequal to the sally. It was the perishing to the rescue.

A bird, shot, was welcome as manna from heaven, and a muddy water-hole was the sweetest of discoveries. Dew was eagerly licked from shrubs and reeds. Lips grew black, tongues swollen, eyes wild, and the hopeless cry was: "Water, or we die!"

The native guide schemed to lead Sir George from the others, begging, when discovered, "Yes, we two may be saved if we go on; the others are so weak that they can't walk." Sir George cocked his gun, and the guide led him back to the party.

A blistering thirst of three days and two nights! Happily a water-hole not bereft of moisture was found in the nick of time. A few birds flew about it, but Sir George's hand shook so that he could take no aim.

How good to lie down and rest forever in the parched grass! Yet the better instinct asserted itself, and the second half of the expedition, far in the rear, cried for relief. On! on!

Sir George staggered across the miles until, in the goodness of fortune, he met natives who gave him food and water. He crawled into Perth, black with the sun, haggard from want. The good wife of the outermost settlement, where Sir George knocked, seeking refreshment, took him for "magic."

"When I spoke to her in English," he said, "she looked so surprised that I feared she might run away. However, she merely explained: 'Well, if you're not "magic," who are you?'" Being told, she brewed Sir George the most delicious cup of tea he ever drank. Soon relief to the expedition was scurrying across the plains.

At the outset of his journey Sir George had had his sextant, but having to walk hungry and thirsty, he needed to walk light, and hid the sextant in a tree. Death raced him so hard that he ceased the burden of keeping in front of it by tearing off the boards from his New Testament, and throwing them away. To the Word itself he clung to the last.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

New Zealand Leads the World in Solving the Problem.

"New Zealand is far ahead of the other colonies of Australasia, and, in fact, of any other country in the world with which I am acquainted, in its treatment of the unemployed. It has a well-considered plan in actual operation, by which the unemployed are gathered up in cities, at Government labor bureaus, and are forwarded to one point or another, where they are wanted on Government railroads or other public works. At these points they are not kept in camps to be scattered again when the work is through, but they are assigned farms, and their work is so arranged that they work alternately for the Government and on their own land. The Government advances them funds to clear their land and to build themselves homes. In all parts of the colony the penniless-out-of-work is by this system being converted into a thrifty land owner.

"It is not to the unemployed alone that the Government gives land. It has entered upon a deliberate policy of breaking up the large estates which were formed in the early days. It purchases these estates, if the owners are willing to sell; if not, it condemns them. The land is then improved with roads, properly surveyed, and is resold in small farms.

"A specimen case is that of the estate of Cheviot, of 80,000 acres, which, under the old regime, supported a single family. The estate was entirely devoted to the grazing of sheep, but New Zealand statesmanship thinks that a man is better than a sheep. This estate has now been divided into a hundred or more prosperous little farms, and where there was once only one family there is now a population of 2,000.

"New Zealand's latest experiment is not its least important. It now treats its worn-out workingmen and women not as paupers, but as pensioners. Every one who has been in the colony twenty-five years, and is a citizen, and has an income of less than $170 a year, is entitled to a pension of a shilling—a quarter—a day. This is not merely a tenderer form of charity than that which obtains in other countries; it is a distinct recognition of the honest toiler's right to a share in the wealth he has created."—Ainslee's.

A FAITHFUL DOG.

How He Saved the Lives of a Party of Prospectors.

Last winter a party of prospectors were camped on the Valdes, one of Alaska's great glaciers. Day after day they had worked their way forward, death disputing every foot with them, until it was decided that the main party should remain in camp, and two of their number, accompanied only by a dog, should endeavor to find a trail which would lead away from the glacier.

For days the two men wandered, until nature succumbed and they lay down, weary and exhausted. Their faithful companion clung to them and the warmth of his body was grateful, as they crouched low with the bitter ice-laden wind howling about them.

Their scanty stock of provisions was well-nigh exhausted, when one of them suggested sending the dog back to camp. This was a forlorn hope, but their only one. Quickly writing a few words on a leaf torn from a book, they made it fast around the dog's neck and encouraged him to start back on the trail.

The sagacious animal did not appear to understand, but after repeated efforts they persuaded him to start, and he was soon swallowed up in the snow, the mist and the storm.

Two days and nights passed, during which the men suffered untold agonies. On the evening of the third day, when all hope had gone and they were becoming resigned to their fate, out of the blinding and drifting snow bounded the faithful dog, and close behind him came ready hands to minister to their wants.

QUEER STORIES

Great Britain was the first foreign country to recognize the beligerency of the Southern Confederacy. She did so on May 13, 1861.

Just when the day became divided into hours is not known, nor is the process explained. The Greeks and Romans measured time by the water glass and the sun dials. The hourglass, filled with sand, was the outgrowth of these vessels, from which the water dripped through tiny openings.

The most curious street pavement in the world is that which has recently been put down in Lyons, France. It is of glass, the blocks being about eight inches square, each made up of sixteen smaller blocks. The glass blocks are so tightly fitted together that water cannot pass between them. As a pavement glass is said to have greater resistance than stone. It is a poor conductor of cold, and ice will not form upon it.

A brood of five nestling sparrow-hawks has furnished Dr. R. W. Shufeldt some curious results. The birds were so graduated in size that it appeared the female must have laid the eggs at regular intervals, probably three or four days apart, and that incubation commenced immediately after the first egg was deposited. Still more remarkable was the fact that the sexes alternated, the oldest bird being a male, the next a female, and so on.

According to a computation there are at present not less than 110,000 locomotives in operation in the whole world, viz., in Europe 64,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000 and Africa 700. In Europe England has the greatest number of locomotives, i. e., 17,000. Then follow Germany with 15,000, France with 11,000, Austria-Hungary with 5,000, Italy with 4,000, Russia with 3,500, Belgium with 2,000, Spain with 2,000, Holland with 2,000, and Switzerland with 900 locomotives.

The Army "Unit."

We hear a good deal about "units" of the British army, and it is not always easy to know what it means.

When an army—that is, several army corps—is fighting, the unit means an army corps.

When an army corps is fighting, the unit is the division, or one-third of the corps.

When a division is fighting, the unit means a brigade, or one-half of the division.

When a brigade is fighting, the unit means a battalion, or one-fourth of the brigade.

Usually, however, a unit is used to mean one of the following:

A battalion of infantry—1,000 men.
A squadron of cavalry—160 men.
A battery of artillery—six guns.
A company of mounted infantry—116 men.
A company of engineers, of the army service corps, and of other accessory troops.

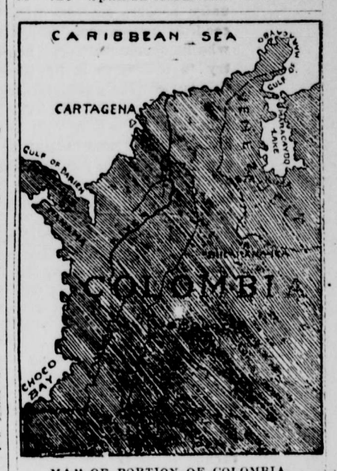
France's Great Festival.

New Year's Day is the great festival of the year in France, not Christmas. Mere acquaintances even send each other small presents on that day.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Conflict at Bucaramanga Most Desperate in Recent Years.

It has been the custom to laugh at the frequent revolutions in Central America, as comic opera controversies, with little danger of loss or serious casualties on either side. If the reports of the recent battle between rival factions in Colombia are to be depended upon, however, the popular opinion must be revised, and the battle fought at Bucaramanga will go down into history as one of the bloodiest and most desperate battles of recent years. Out of 10,000 men engaged on both sides 1,000, or 10 per cent. of the total, were killed outright, while 3,000 or 30 per cent., were either killed or wounded. The battles of the Spanish-American war were



MAP OF PORTION OF COLOMBIA.

child's play beside it. In the Santiago campaign there were 17,000 American soldiers engaged. During the three days' fighting the American loss in killed was only 228, or less than 2 per cent. of the total, while the total of killed, wounded and missing is not more than 10 per cent. in all. In all the recent English wars the experience has been that 10 per cent. will cover the killed and wounded in action, as well as those who are taken to the hospital on account of sickness. Even at Gettysburg, in which tremendous battle about 160,000 troops were engaged, the total percentage of loss on both sides, including killed, wounded and missing, was not greater than that at Bucaramanga, while the number of killed on the Federal side was less than 4 per cent. of the forces commanded by Gen. Meade.

CLEANLINESS WITHOUT SOAP.

That the Boers Don't Use It Doesn't Prove They're Dirty.

Surely too much importance is attached to the scarcity of soap in the Boers' farmhouses, says the London Truth. People may be very clean and use very little soap. The Russians and Japanese cleanse themselves with vapor baths, rarely using soap when they do so. A healthy skin cleanses itself. Rough inside clothing, which, I presume, the Boers wear, is a great skin cleanser. I have known of doctors curing skin diseases by insisting on lingerie de luxe being cast aside and coarse undergarments worn instead.

The late emperor of the French hardly ever soaped his hands until he went to England. I have come across a paper found in his desk at the Tuileries. It contained the instructions of the King of Holland to the governor of his two elder boys. Among the things forbidden was for the young princes' hands to be washed with soap. They were to use bran and a slice of lemon. The lemon was to remove ink stains, and in summer to keep off gnats and mosquitoes. Napoleon, whose hands were good to model and beautifully white, also used bran and no soap, unless to shave. I never use soap of any kind without a sense of skin discomfort which not even a deluge of quite pure water will wholly remove.

In England, on account of coal smoke and smut, soap is more needed than in countries with clear air. The Boers enjoy, perhaps, the purest atmosphere in the world, except when there are dust storms. I know French ladies who have discarded soap for vaseline. They smear themselves with the latter and then rub it off well with a soft cotton towel. A doctor tells me that nothing is more cleansing, but that he prefers, as more tonic, plain cold water, followed by the same sort of rubbing. Dr. Leyds really should not take to heart what Sir Henry Stanley said about the Boers being badly off for soap.

Transferring Disease.

Zootheraphy consists in transferring a disease from man to some animal, and is the converse of the medical theory that animals convey disease to man. This system of curing ills was devised by Ferapi, a Florentine. He mentions the case of a man suffering from rheumatism who made his dog lie across his bed. The man recovered and the dog died.

Possible Extension of Affection.

Old Gotrocks (savagely)—What's that? You mean to tell me that you really love my daughter for herself alone?

Young Hardup (tremulously)—Y-es, sir; but I think I could learn to l-love you, t-too, sir—in t-t-time, sir.—Vanity Fair.

The Point of View.

He—Hasn't Miss Hauton a Roman nose?

She—I think retrousse is a better term for it—she turns it up on the slightest provocation.—New York Evening World.

Market for Dogs.

In Manchuria dogs are raised for their skins, which fetch a very high price in the market.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 23 1900

FARM HOGS.

How This Class of Stock May Be Easily Improved.

This class of stock can be improved more rapidly than any other on the farm, says J. W. Jamison of Ohio in The National Stockman. Three steps are necessary to accomplish this most rapidly. These are selection, feeding and purchase. Every farm herd can be improved in part or in all of these ways.

Purchase alone amounts to little without the others. Nor can selection and feed do it all. Where the custom is to feed corn almost exclusively as the grain ration the hogs are sure in time to lack in bone. Their bones gradually become smaller with each succeeding generation. Selection cannot wholly overcome this. Some farmers try to overcome it by purchase, but this is not wholly satisfactory and fails to a great extent. We have long since found that the best way to secure an abundance of bone is to grow it. There are good reasons for this—the animals are more thrifty; again, we cannot get satisfactory weights without plenty of bone.

In the matter of selection, the best should be retained. The best in this case means those showing the greatest thrift and that have made the most rapid growth. Rapid growth is the most important characteristic to establish in a herd, and this cannot be done by selling those growing fastest and retaining the slow growers.

When the farmer has good stock to start with, it is only necessary to buy males to introduce new blood. The sow can always be selected on the farm. In fact, this is a better place to do it than on some other man's farm. In our own case we would not expect to purchase a class of sows as satisfactory as what we now have, that we have worked years to develop.

We are not in favor of the practice of cleaning up the farm of all home grown stock every few years and purchasing entirely new. This is not the most satisfactory way to secure improvement. However, it may be the best practice for some men that make a practice of letting their hog stock "run out," as it is termed. "Run out" is the result of bad feeding, selection and too close breeding. The "running out" system of management is not profitable. The building up of a herd should yield an increasing profit. The cost of males to improve a farm herd should not deter the farmer from making the purchase.

A Long Maned Wonder.

The long maned horse Linus II, owned by J. K. Rutherford, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., is a golden chestnut, with mane and tail nearly white. The mane is double and reaches down and out on the ground about four feet on

LINUS II.

both sides. The tail reaches out on the ground about ten feet. Horse stands about 16 hands and weighs 1,300 pounds. Ordinarily his hair is kept braided and looped up with bags made to fit the loops drawn over them and fastened so his hair does not interfere with his movements. He is of beautiful form, high spirited, but kind and affectionate. He becomes very much attached to his groom and those who attend him.

Raising Hares.

A new industry has just been established in Indiana by Nathan Meyer, a prominent manufacturer, and his associates. The concern is regularly incorporated under the title of the Wabash Belgian Hare Breeding and Importing company. The company will undertake to import large numbers of the animals from Europe and will propagate them on an 80 acre farm leased for the express purpose. A 10 acre tract has been set apart for the breeding grounds and range, and a well built rabbit house, 16 by 200 feet, has been erected to shelter the hares in bad weather. The 10 acres are surrounded by a high and closely woven wire fence, and as the business grows the rang will be enlarged. Already 300 fine hares have been placed on the farm, and Herman Wolf, an agent, is now in Europe purchasing more, which will be shipped over this fall. Mr. Meyer says that when the company gets under way it will raise 1,000,000 hares a year, the market for the same being found here, where the fine fur is used in making crush hats. The hair suitable for these hats is high priced and difficult to obtain. The promoters expect to derive great profit from the industry.

Testing Texas Steers.

After all, from a beef standpoint, the true test of value of any breed of cattle is what will they do when prepared for the block. Realizing this fact, the San Antonio International Fair association has offered a large prize for the best carload of fed Texas steers to be shown at the fair, the first prize being $250 and the second $150. These premiums are large enough to induce many Texas feeders to make a show at the fair, and there will doubtless be several carloads of choice fed cattle on exhibition.—Texas Stockman.

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, State of California.

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

O..I CA..

Proposals for Advertising Delinquent Tax List.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, made January 11th 1900, sealed proposals will be received for publishing the List of Delinquent Taxes of said County and State for the fiscal year 1899-00. The first publication thereof to be made on or within five days before or after the first Monday in June, from copy to be furnished by the Tax-Collector. Bidders must state the rate per square of two hundred and forty ems for the first and each subsequent insertion for the time designated by, and including such postponements as may be ord by the said Tax Collector.

All bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Publishing Delinquent Tax List and addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and will be received up to and not later than the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the th day of April 19 0 and opened by said Board on the fifth day of April, 19 0, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Care of the Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California at the office of the County Clerk until, and not later than 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, April 5, 1900, to contract for the care of the indigent sick of Inyo County for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30 1901.

Said bids to designate the amounts for which parties contracting will maintain all indigent sick properly admitted to contractor's care, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year; to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing, and the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person who may die while under such maintenance and care. Said bids must designate the price per person at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, such excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills, duly verified at the regular meeting of said Board immediately after said contract has expired—the average of four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on bills duly verified, by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of said contracts.

The maintenance care and management of such indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof or any person appointed by the Board for such purpose.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900 and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Blank Books, Stationery and Job Printing.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of law and an order of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, proposals will be received for supplying the offices of said County with blank books, printed forms and stationery for the ensuing year as follows, and as nearly so as may be required from time to time, under following estimate:

6 Record books, 12x18, 640 pages, with endorsement as per order.
2 Index books 12x18 inch, to be ruled, paged printed and endorsed to order.
4 Books 12x18, with Journal and Day Book ruling, paging and endorsement as may be required.
All above to consist of 10 to 12 quires of first quality white ledger paper substantially bound and ruled as usual.
3 000 Assessment lists for 1896.
1 Ream Journal (Statement) Paper, Foolscap
5 Reams, more or less, White Legal Cap paper.
5 Reams more or less, Straw Colored Tablets, legal cap form
4,000 printed Letter Headings in tablets of 100 each.
2,000 No. 10 white envelopes printed.
2,000 No. 6 white envelopes, printed.
2 Gross Lead Pencils.
2 gross Steel Pens.
12 1 Quart Bottles Writing Fluid.
About 1,000 copies Legal Forms.

All bids shall state price separately of each article of stationery to be furnished, and in considering such bids said Board may accept or reject any or all of them; and all supplies furnished to the County, or any officer thereof shall be furnished at a price no greater than is specified in the bid which may be accepted by the Board.

Bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for blank books, stationery and job printing," addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the same to be received not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1900, and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on the said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board hereby reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

Proposals for Services of County Physician.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that sealed proposals will be received by said Board, at the office of the County Clerk until 10 a. m., and not later, on Thursday, April 5, 1900, for the services of a Physician, qualified under the provisions of "An Act for the Regulation of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of California," attending the indigent sick in charge of the contractor for the care of such persons for the term of one year, beginning July 1, 1900, and ending June 30, 1901.

Said bids to designate the amount per annum for which said Physician will give due and regular medical and surgical attendance upon said sick, and also all such services as may be required for prisoners in charge of the Sheriff.

The person to whom said contract may be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of the contract price for the faithful performance of such duties. Said service to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund, upon presentation of bills duly verified, at the regular meetings of said Board.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Service of County Physician," and the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 13, 1900
"	February 10, 1900
"	March 10, 1900
"	April 14, 1900
"	May 12, 1900
"	June 9, 1900
"	July 7, 1900
"	August 4, 1900
"	September 8, 1900
"	October 6, 1900
"	November 3, 1900
"	December 1, 1900

THOS. C. ROLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn			10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund		806 42	
School "		5 042 09	
Hospital "		607 20	
Salary "		3 209 44	
Bridge "		145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund		149 75	
" " " 2 "		103 00	
" " " 3 "		241 25	
" " " 4 "		102 50	
" " " 5 "		105 50	
Poleta Building		50 00	
	10 614 26		10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and

MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver $1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each .. 75
Assay for gold, silver and lead 1 50
Gold, silver and copper 2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Independence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:— — —
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

39-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - CAL.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

GET OUR PRICES.

Compare them with Others

Nothing more to say.

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

THE LITTLE STORE
THE LITTLE STORE

WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.
WITH THE LITTLE PRICES.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

...YO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPPENDENCE, CAL..

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.....1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending March 22, 1900:

Highest barometer	29.972		21
Lowest "	29.564		22
Highest temperature	73.0		18
Lowest "	45.0	16	26
Mean "	58.4		
Average dew point	12.4		
Average humidity	17.8		
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	40	W	22
No. clear days	5		
No. part cloudy days	2		
No. cloudy days	0		
No. rainy days	0		

Precipitation for week .0.00
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.45
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.05
" 1899-1900 2.35

The storm of 23rd beginning after mid night up to 5:50 a. m. gave a total precipitation of 0.38.

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Wm. Arcularius was in town yesterday.

T. B. Kickey is expected here in a few days.

Poverty is a test that few loves can withstand.

E. T. Anderson came up from Keeler Thursday morning.

Supervisor Jones came down from Fish Springs yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Gill were visitors in town during the week.

W. K. Miller, the stage man, came up from Johannesburg on Monday last.

Lee Maupin and Ed. Rhinehackel were down from Big Pine on Saturday last.

Harry Cook came down from Mazourka canyon on Saturday last and attended the dance.

Joe Danielson and Lowell Eugley came down from Big Pine on Monday returning Tuesday.

Park Barnes returned from a visit to Hawthorne and Virginia City on Monday evening last.

Mrs. James Jones came down from Fish Springs on Saturday last and is visiting Mrs. C. Mulholland.

Julian Eibeshutz returned on Wednesday evening last from a sojourn of several weeks in San Francisco.

Mr. J. J. Gunn came in from his mine at Modock on Sunday last, returning yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Gunn.

Sunday is the day the wife writes letters to her friends, and Monday is the day the husband forgets to mail them.

W. Nelligan and J. Brockman passed through town on Saturday last with their big teams on their way to Bishop from Ballarat.

Leon and Arthur Marx left on Tuesday's train for Luning, Nev., where they will go to work for the copper company now operating in that vicinity.

It has been suggested that the jurors have their photos taken and send them to their relatives and friends so that their loved ones can form an idea of how they looked when they left their homes.

Mrs. F. Rhine returned on Monday last from an extended visit to San Francisco. Mrs. Moses Frank, daughter of Mrs. Rhine, returned with her and will remain here on a visit for some time.

A general strike of machinists will be called in a few days. Over 100,000 men will be involved in the strike and cause the shutting down for an indefinite time plants having an aggregate capital of millions of dollars.

Tom Hill was a passenger on Monday's train from Big Pine. Mr. Hill informs us he is running a tunnel on his Montezuma property to strike the ledge at a considerable depth, when the extraction of ore will be resumed.

The Troeger Brothers have closed down their mine at Cerro Gordo, as the increase in the freight rates on ore by the S. P. Company, since they got control of the C. & C., make it impossible for them to any longer work their mine at a profit.

The Kearsarge mines, 7 miles from Independence, are to be opened up under the superintendency of J. S. Johnson, for a San Francisco syndicate. A 1500-ft. tunnel will be run to cross-cut 5 veins. A mill and a cyanide plant are to be erected.—E. and M. Journal.

Mr. J. Danielson has sold his interest in the Bunker Hill mine, in Lead Canyon, to R. J. Laws for $4.000. The Bunker Hill is a lead property and has been a paying proposition from the date of its discovery. Already upwards of $30.000 has been taken out, and the outlook at the mine at the present time is very encouraging.

The dance last Saturday night was a social success. There were between thirty and forty couples present and all seemed bent on having a good time. Something over $50 was realized by the sale of tickets and ice cream. The supper at the Norman House was up to the usual high standard and everybody did ample justice to the spread.

It is rumored that lead producing properties in the Darwin section of country are contemplating the shipping of their ores by teams to Johannesburg, and thence by rail to Pueblo, Colorado. The reason claimed for this change is that the freight and working charges are several dollars less per ton than it is by sending north by the C. & C. and S. P. to Salby's.

RULES WILL BE ENFORCED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1900,

MR. C. S. NEWHALL,
Forest Superintendent,
Fresno, California.

SIR:

The act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 35), provides that "The Secretary of the Interior shall make provisions for the protection against destruction by fire and depredations upon public forests and forest reservations * * * * * and he may make such rules and regulations and establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction; and any violation of the provisions of this act or such rules and regulations shall be punished as is provided for in the act of June 4, 1888, amending section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

Under the authority and directions of the said act of June 4, 1897, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior approved rules and regulations prohibiting sheep in the Sierra and other reservations.

By letter to you dated February 13, 1899, you were instructed that these rules must be enforced. You gave due notice of that order to all sheep owners in the vicinity of the Sierra Forest Reserve and other Reserves, and caused to be published an opinion by the Attorney General of the United States that a criminal prosecution would lie to punish a person who grazes sheep in a forest reservation in violation of the rules and the law.

You are now advised that during the coming season the most vigorous prosecution, both by criminal and civil action will be enforced against all violators of the rules. You will make systematic preparation to promptly report all violations, or attempted violations, of the rules prohibiting sheep in the reserves. You are also directed to name the number of rangers necessary to enforce exclusion. It is the intention of this Department to see that the laws and the rules are obeyed, and to take the necessary measures to have them enforced.

Very respectfully,
BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

Pro Bono Publico.

Congressman Loud has introduced a bill in Congress to prohibit sample copies of weekly newspapers from being sent through the mails. The bill should be defeated. It is unjust because it deprives the great rural population of the country from obtaining knowledge that is of vital importance to them. Its tendency will be to place public intelligence at the mercy of the commercial press of our large cities, owned in a great measure by millionaires who derive their income from other sources, and who often use their publications to influence public opinion in favor of measures to their private advantage and to the detriment of the public good. Our country editors are among our most patriotic citizens, and we should encourage them in every way we can to so discharge their duties that the public may be benefited.

AMERICAN.

Independence, March 22, 1900.

The jurymen, sitting on the water suit of Williams vs. Meyers, have formed a choir and nearly every evening you can hear them singing "Home, Sweet Home," while the detained witnesses heartily join in the refrain.

Farmers and stockmen are jubilant, as over 38 hundredths of an inch of rain fell last night and it is storming in the mountains, piling up snow for their future benefit. The indications are good for another rain in the valley to-night.

The California Miner, published by the Calkins Brothers in San Francisco, is replete with mining news and information of valuable importance to the miner. It contains all the latest mining decisions in State and Federal Courts, and should be subscribed for by every person interested in the mining industry. It is published semi-monthly and the subscription price is $1.50 per year. We wish the Miner success.

Hugh White, a former employe of this office, who left here nearly four years ago, and joined the 4th U. S. Regular Cavalry and who participated in ten months active service on the Phillippine Islands, returned to Independence on Friday last. Hugh has retired from the service as his health was impaired by his stay in the Phillippines, and he returns to his boyhood's home in hopes that he will again regain his wonted health and strength.

The Ratcliff Mining Company, of Pleasant Canon, in the Panamint mountains, is now running fifteen stamps, and the other five will be running in a day or two, as the shoes and dies arrived on Wednesday evening in Johannesburg, and G. H. Coffey, the freighter, immediately started a team with them to the mill. The Ratcliff mines are among the best in that country, and they have enough ore blocked out now to keep the twenty stamps pounding for the next two years. Mr. Coffey, who has the wood contract, has 15 men at work cutting, besides a force of men and teams hauling to the mill.—Randsburg Miner.

The people of Georges Creek intend giving an entertainment and dance on Saturday evening, March 30, at the Georges Creek school house. Those having the affair in charge are doing their utmost to make this entertainment one long to be remembered. The ladies have taken it upon themselves to furnish the supper for the occasion, and to say that it will be one of the best ever given in this neighborhood, will be putting it mildly, for it will, indeed, be a feast fit for the gods. The proceeds to be derived from this entertainment and dance will be used in helping to defray the expenses in building a public hall in that thriving community. Everybody is invited to attend. Tickets $1.

THAT "SISTER REPUBLIC."

In the United States there is a considerable quantity of sympathy for the Boers squeezed out of the, "our sister republic." Many people have the impression that a republican form of government is being threatened by the English army, and those who read the early day history of our own country persuade themselves that the struggle of the Boers is very similar to that of the American colonies out of which grew the United States. As a matter of fact there is no more similarity than between chalk and cheese. It is doubtful if the Transvaal people know much about the principals of democracy and judged by their constitution and laws it is certain they have but a vague knowledge of what constitutes a republican form of government. Certainly the so-called Transvaal Republic is no more of a republic, as we of the United States understand the meaning of the word, than is the government of England. It is not even so much so for there is no proscription of religious sentiment in England while in our "sister republic" presided over by Oom Paul, there is a very marked proscription. The constitution of the Transvaal says that members of its legislative bodies must be professors of religion and then it proceeds to define what religious creed they must profess. It says members of both legislative chambers must possess fixed property and profess the Protestant religion.

The constitution admits all comers and then asserts that equality shall not be tolerated between the white and colored races either in church or state. It prohibits the establishment or existence within the confines of the so-called republic of any Roman Catholic church. It forbids within the precincts of the so-called republic the establishment of any and all churches save those that teach the doctrines of the Heidelburg catechism. Of late, however, there has been a slight ignoring of this constitutional prohibition and in consequence a few churches of other than the Dutch faith are tolerated. It is unlawful for a Dutch minister to baptize a negro or administer the eucharist to him. Nor can he perform the marriage ceremony over a negro couple. This "sister republic" does not believe the negro has a soul.

Despite the prohibition of all churches except the United Dutch Reform Church there are members of other denominations in the "sister republic," even a few Roman Catholics have found their way there. From a religious standpoint the statistics are as follows:

United Dutch Reform Church	30,000
Other Dutch	32,400
English Church	30,000
Wesleyans	10,000
Roman Catholics	5,000
Presbyterians	3,000
Other Christian Churches	5,000
Jews	10,000

The existence of Roman Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues is by sufferance, not a matter of right, and both Jews and Catholics are rigidly excluded from political rights except in individual cases where the government for a pecuniary consideration violates its own constitution. The "sister republic" is peculiar in another direction. No constitutional or statutory guarantee is worth the paper it is printed on if the President and the Volksraad think it should be overridden or ignored. These bodies are a law unto themselves and President Kruger is the law unto Volksraad. These un-republican, un-democratic peculiarities in the laws and the constitution of our "sister republic," are condensed from a long communication by the Legal Adviser, and may be relied on as facts.—California Miner.

Will This Be His Style.

Editorial paragraphs in course of preparation by Rev Charles M. Sheldon, this week while running the Topeka Capital:

Behold, it came to pass that Corbett and Jeffries did even meet in the ring yesterday.

And lo, Jeffries girded up his loins, and encompassed Corbett around about, and smote him with great potency.

And Corbett lifted up his voice and cried: "Why sluggest thou me?"

And behold, Jeffries grew exceedingly wroth, and smote his antagonist hip and thigh, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of by the prophet: "Yea, the boilermaker shall even give the pompadour some dizzy pokes."

And it came to pass that the centurion rang the bell, and the sluggers returned to their corners, and were refreshed with locusts and wild honey.

And behold, there was much uproar in the galleries, caused by the scribes Pharisees and hypocrites, who had put up their shekels on Jeffries.

And it was even so.—Atchison Globe.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Invo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern. Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DEREMER,
R. B. DEREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

TIMBER-CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 5, 1900,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Heirs of Thomas B. Scovil, deceased, have filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at his office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1900, on timber culture application No. 129, for the S E ¼ S E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S W ¼ N E ¼ of section No. 2, in Township No 14 S., Range 35 E, M. D. M.

They name as witnesses: Chas. A. Skinner, John Strohmeyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, of Thebe, Inyo County, Cal., John Willits, of Citrus, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 12th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in Independence California the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Inyo, State of California.

RICHARD P. HESSION,
Administrator of the estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 7, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OF ICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1 97, (30 Stats., 36) the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North west quarter of the South west quarter of Section No. 3, in Tp. No. 12 S. R. 44 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of F. E. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 23rd, 1900.

OFFICIAL.

Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Thursday, April 5, 1900, up to the hour of and not later than 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners, at the County Jail in Independence and at the Bishop Branch Jail—separate bids for each locality for the term of one year beginning July 1, 1900 and ending June 30, 1901. Said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said board of Supervisors.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," as the same will be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. on said 5th day of April, 1900, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest:
D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

An Ordinance regulating the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented and mixed liquors, fixing the rate of License Tax upon the same, and providing for the issuance of license therefor in the County of Inyo.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.—It shall be unlawful for any person to transact, engage in or carry on, within the County of Inyo, the business of selling, giving away or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors, either in his own name and for his profit and benefit, whether on commission or otherwise, or as agent or employee for any other person, unless such person, his principal or employer shall first procure from the Tax Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, a license so to do.

SECTION 2.—Said license shall be procured, issued and held upon the following conditions only:

(a) Any person desiring to transact, engage in or carry on the kind of business specified in section 1 of this ordinance shall make application to the Board of Supervisors of said county of Inyo, at and during a regular meeting of said board for permission so to do. The application for such permission shall be in writing and shall state the particular place and building where the said business is proposed to be transacted and carried on. Said applicant shall file with said application a written recommendation, signed by not less than ten persons who are assessed upon the last assessment roll of the said county of Inyo, and who are residents of the Supervisor District in which said business is to be transacted and carried on, setting forth that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on said business. Said applicant shall, with said application, also file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors a joint and several bond in the penal sum of one thousand ($1,000.) dollars, payable to the county of Inyo, with at least two good and sufficient sureties who must be freeholders of the county of Inyo, to be approved by the Board of Supervisors of said county, conditioned that said applicant shall transact and carry on the business for which a license is sought in a quiet, orderly and decent manner, and shall not sell, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquor to any intoxicated person, or to any minor. Upon the receipt of said application, recommendation and approval of said bond by the Board of Supervisors, said board, if it finds that the applicant is a sober and suitable person to transact and carry on such business, and that the place mentioned in said application is a proper place for the transacting and carrying on of such business, may, by resolution, grant the required permission, which said permission shall be good for the person to whom and for the place for which it is granted only, and shall be good until revoked by said board. A certified copy of the resolution granting or revoking such permit shall immediately be given by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors to said Tax-Collector. If at any time, in the judgment of the Board of Supervisors, the sureties, or either or any of such sureties, become insufficient, the said board may require the principal to execute a new bond, with sufficient sureties in like form and amount as the first bond; and if he fails so to do, within twenty days after receiving written notice of such requirement, stating the reason therefor, the said board may revoke such license.

At the time of the issuance of any license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, the licensee shall file with the Clerk of said Board of Supervisors, his written acceptance of said license so granted. Said written acceptance shall provide and state that said license and all rights and privileges thereunder shall cease and terminate, and all license money paid for such license shall be forfeited to said county, whenever said licensee shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or any provision of law regulating said business.

SECTION 3.—The rate of license tax under this ordinance shall be as follows;

Every person who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away, or furnishing any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or mixed liquors (except viticultural productions when sold by the producer thereof, and fermented or malt liquors when sold by the manufacturer thereof, on the premises on which the same shall be manufactured) must pay, per quarter, a license tax of forty ($40) dollars in lawful money of the United States; and every such manufacturer of any malt or fermented liquors who transacts, engages in or carries on the business of selling, giving away or furnishing such malt or fermented liquors on the premises on which the same may or shall be manufactured must pay, per quarter, a license tax of twenty ($20) dollars in lawful money of the United States.

SECTION 4.—A separate permit and license must be obtained for each branch establishment and separate place of business.

SECTION 5.—No license issued under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable. When the holder of a license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall desire to change the place of business for which said license was issued, he shall file with said Tax-Collector, a written request, approved in writing, by the Supervisor of the supervisor district in which the place of business is to be transacted and carried on, upon which the said Tax-Collector may, in writing, authorize that the license already issued apply to such new place of business; provided that in no case shall said proposed new place of business be more than one-half mile distant from the original place of business.

SECTION 6.—Any ten citizens of the county of Inyo, who are residents of the supervisor district in which said place of business is transacted and carried on may file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors a complaint in writing, which complaint must be signed by each of said complainants and must be verified by the oath of at least five of said complainants, stating that any person is transacting or carrying on a noisy, disorderly or disreputable place of business; said complaint must be filed at least twenty days before the opening of a regular meeting of said board and must set forth the facts upon which the charge is based. Upon the filing of such complaint the Clerk of the said Board of Supervisors shall at once fix a day which shall be at and during a regular meeting of said board, for the hearing of said complaint, and shall notify in writing, the person thus complained against; said notice shall specify the time and place of hearing, and shall be given at least ten days prior to the hearing of said complaint. If the person complained against fails to appear at the hearing, or if, upon the investigation had at the time and place specified or at such other time to which said hearing may be continued, said board finds that such person is transacting and carrying on his said place of business in a noisy, disorderly or disreputable manner, or not in conformity with the laws of this State or of this ordinance, said board shall, by resolution revoke the permit for the issuance of license to such person, and said board may thereupon declare the bond given on such license forfeited, and direct the District Attorney of said county to commence action on said bond to recover the penal sum thereof.

SECTION 7.—No person shall, within the county of Inyo, hawk, peddle or sell any spirituous, vinous, distilled, malt, fermented or mixed liquors of any kind to any person, in any quantity whatsoever, except at a fixed place of business, and duly authorized by this ordinance so to do.

SECTION 8.—The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to physicians, surgeons or licensed pharmacists for liquors used by them in the preparation of medicine nor to alcohol for use in the mechanical arts or for chemical purposes; nor to the bona fide selling, giving away or furnishing of wines when sold, given away or furnished by the producer thereof, and not permitted to be drank in, upon or about the premises where sold, given away or furnished.

SECTION 9.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 10.—The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed the necessary blank licenses required under this ordinance, with a blank receipt attached for the signature of the said Tax Collector, and must affix his official seal and number and sign all licenses granted by the said Board of Supervisors under the provisions of this ordinance, and deliver the same to the said Tax Collector, take his receipt therefore and charge him with the same, and make an entry of the number and amount thereof; and the Auditor must keep a ledger in which he must keep the Tax Collector's account of all licenses delivered to him and of all licenses returned by him, and render to the County Treasurer of said county quarterly, a correct and certified statement of the Tax Collector's license account.

SECTION 11.—It shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, to collect all license taxes under this ordinance, and upon payment therefor, as in this ordinance provided, sign and deliver to the applicant the license granted under this ordinance; provided that the first license granted under the provisions of this ordinance, to any applicant shall be for the balance of the quarter only, and shall be paid for at a prorata of the license tax specified in Section 3 of this ordinance; to file with the Board of Supervisors on the first Tuesday of each quarter, a list of the names of the licensees who have not renewed their licenses for the ensuing quarter.

SECTION 12.—The said Tax-Collector as ex-officio License Collector of said county, shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the County of Inyo.

SECTION 13.—All money collected for license under the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer of said county, as are other moneys, and placed to the credit of the General Fund of said county.

SECTION 14.—The license tax provided for by this ordinance shall be deemed a debt due the said county of Inyo, and the said Tax Collector of said county may direct suit to be brought in the name of the county of Inyo, as plaintiff, for the recovery of said license tax against any person required to take out a license under the provisions of this ordinance, who fails, or neglects or refuses to take out such license, and in such case either the Tax Collector or the attorney for the said plaintiff in said suit may make the necessary affidavit for, and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the said plaintiff, and in case of recovery by the said plaintiff fifty dollars damages must be added to the judgment and costs, to be collected from the defendant.

SECTION 15.—Words in this ordinance in the present tense include the future as well as the present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; and the word person, referring to those liable to pay a license tax includes a firm, association or corporation as well as a natural person.

SECTION 16.—Section 8 of Ordinance No. 63 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, or any of the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed on and after the day upon which this ordinance takes effect.

SECTION 17.—This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the 5th day of April, A. D. 1900.

SECTION 18.—This ordinance shall be published with the names of the members of the Board of Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper published in the said County of Inyo, at least one week, said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of its passage.

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

The above and foregoing ordinance No. 70 was duly passed, enacted and ordained by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, on this 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, by the following vote.

Ayes: N. J. Cooley, James Jones, J. J. Stewart, A. C. Freeman.

Noes:——

A. C. FREEMAN,
(SEAL) Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California.

Attest: D. J. HESSION,
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors.

(Endorsed;
ORDINANCE No. 70.
Filed Jan. 6, 1900.
D. J. HESSION,
Clerk.

Entered in Ordinance Book "B" at page —— et seq.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suit).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. jc29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:30 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:00 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:20 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

		No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 p m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	118	6:37 p m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 p m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:20 p m	5:58 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:36 p m	5:42 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 p m	5:16 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 p m	4:38 p m
Junction	152	9:00 p m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:50 p m	3:30 p m
Junction		10:10 p m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 p m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:50 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	258	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rail

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company—daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offers to the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:57 a m	2:20 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	2:05 p m
Carson	9:30 a m	1:15 p m
Mound House	10:12 a m	5:45 p m
Gold Hill	10:55 a m	6:43 p m
Virginia	Ar 11:05 a m	Ar 6:55 p m
	TO RENO.	TO RENO.
Virginia	Lv 5:55 p m	Lv 7:45 a m
Gold Hill	6:06 p m	7:56 a m
Mound House	6:48 p m	8:30 a m
Carson	7:10 p m	9:50 a m
Franktown	7:44 p m	10:39 a m
Steamboat Springs	8:08 p m	11:13 a m
Reno	Ar 8:20 p m	Ar 11:40 a m

Connects at Carson with Stages for
LAKE TAHOE, GENOA, PINE NUT
CARSON VALLEY, SILVER MOUNTAIN,
SWETWATER MINES, ETC.

Connects at MOUND HOUSE with
CARSON & COLORADO RAILROAD.

TO LAKE TAHOE

A TRIP OF RARE INTEREST.

Passengers on west-bound overland trains o Central Pacific Railroad are respectfully notified that during the excursion season, commencing May 1st and closing October 1st, a delightful trip to LAKE TAHOE can be enjoyed (with but one day in their journey) by taking the express train of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, leaving Reno at 7:10 a m, arriving at Carson City at 8:25 a m, where well-equipped stages leave promptly for Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, connecting with Lake Tahoe steamer for Tahoe City, there connecting with Moody & Co.'s stages for Truckee, arriving same evening where connection is made with west-bound passenger train of Central Pacific Railroad. Through tickets, Reno to Truckee, by above route, for sale at Ticket Office, Reno; $6 00. East-bound passengers can leave Truckee early in the morning (Through Tickets for sale at Stage Office in Truckee) make the trip over the above described route, arriving at Reno same evening.

VIRGINIA CITY & THE COMSTOCK.

Passengers may also take train mentioned at Reno for Virginia City, 52 miles, where an entire day may be pleasantly and profitably spent examining the famous Comstock Mines (now being worked to a perpendicular depth of 3,167 feet) with their massive hoisting and pumping machinery. Returning, see Time-Table above. Round Trip Tickets for sale at Ticket Office Reno.

aug5-tf

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

MANUFACTURED FREAKS.

Sometimes the Public Recognizes Them, and Trouble Follows.

"While I was absent from my show," says a circus proprietor, "my manager once engaged two boys with heads little larger than teacups. One of them had a clubfoot and some little claim of intelligence," says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. "Our people had painted them to look like savages, and they were exhibited as the 'Aztec children.' One day when the lecturer was expatiating upon these remarkable children a burly countryman shouted:

"'Hello, John Evans, I know you. I worked in the harvest field with you many a day. Oh, you can't fool me!'

"The 'Aztec child' had been taught to make no reply to anything said to him, and the lecturer paid no attention to anything said to the countryman's interruption, but the countryman was not to be put down, and once more he shouted:

"'Say, Bill Evans, maybe you think I don't know that clubfoot. Just come off, now!'

"The audience was greatly amused at this, and the lecturer saw that he had plenty of trouble on hand. Consequently he called the countryman aside and told him that he was certainly mistaken as to the identity of the freak. 'Oh, no, I ain't,' replied the obdurate fellow, 'and, what is more, you and your whole shebang are frauds and humbugs.' Then the lecturer took another tack, gave the countryman $5 and thought the incident closed. But it was not, for the fellow proceeded to spend the money on whisky and tell his friends of his discovery, with the result that the business at that point was ruined."

Raising Leeches.

Leech farmers go about their business in an interesting way. Having fenced and watered a suitable meadow, they proceed to sow it with leeches by scattering them broadcast on the land from sacks containing 15,000 leeches each. All that is now necessary is to provide for the crop plenty of water and plenty of blood. The usual method of providing the latter is to drive old horses and cattle into the inclosure, but sometimes fresh blood from a slaughter house is supplied.—Chicago News.

Nice Hanging.

Bobsy Meade of the colonial office was anxious to have executions in Malta carried out more humanely. So he consulted Marwood. Marwood strongly advised the "long drop" and explained his own process thus: "There was Mr. Peace, a small man. I gave him a six foot drop, and, I hassure you, sir, he passed hoff like a summer heve."—"That Reminds Me," by Sir Edward Russell.

Drawn.

"Yes, it was a drawn battle," he said in talking the matter over with his wife.

The 6-year-old who was listening was silent for a moment. Then he asked:

"What did they draw it with?"—Chicago Post.

Not an Optical Case.

Optician—I cannot sell you spectacles for your husband. He must come for them in person. What is the nature of his visual defect?

Woman—A 5 cent piece looks bigger to him than a $5 bank note to other people.—Jewelers' Weekly.

OUR METHODS, REMEDIES,

AND APPLIANCES HAVE BEEN A SUCCESS FOR MORE THAN NINETEEN YEARS. WE CURE ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESS OF MEN. CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. IF YOU CANNOT SEE OUR DOCTORS WRITE FOR FREE PRIVATE BOOK, DIAGNOSIS SHEET, PRICES, ETC. HOME CURES A SPECIALTY. LETTERS CONFIDENTIAL.

No Incurable Cases Taken At Any Price.

Cures Sent Safely by Mail or Express.

OUR BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTEE.

Patients may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid only after they are well, or may pay in monthly installments. We use no injurious medicines or electric belts.

DR. MEYERS & CO.,
731 Market Street, San Francisco.

WONDERFUL SYSTEM.

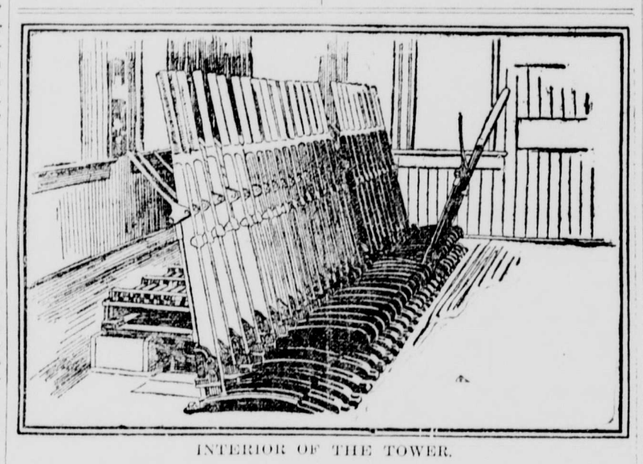
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS PREVENTED BY SEMAPHORES.

Three Types of Signals—When Third Rail Is Used the Running of Trains Will Be an Easy Affair and Safety Will Be Assured.

In no other corporate industry have organization and efficiency been more highly developed than in the railroads of the United States.

The most perfect illustration of this is the enormous amount of passenger traffic which is safely handled every year over the thousands of miles of rail-girded country. This has become possible only by the development of a system whereby accountability is clearly and accurately defined, says the Scientific American. Presiding over the great army employed are men of the highest order of ability—men competent to deal intelligently with the varied conditions incident to the smooth and safe movement of trains. The recent establishment of a schedule of mile-a-minute trains between the Atlantic seaboard and the Rocky Mountains certainly indicates the utmost confidence by both railway officials and the traveling public in the devices employed to safeguard traffic.

These consist, so far as the public sees, of what is known as the "block system." That is, the entire road is divided into short lengths or blocks marked by towers, each under the immediate charge of a signal operator. Three distinct types of signals are recognized—i. e., telegraphic, automatic and manual controlled, the primary purpose of each being the same—namely, the protection of trains from derailment and collision. The earliest and now obsolete form was the "time block," in the operation of which a certain interval of time had to elapse after a train had passed into a

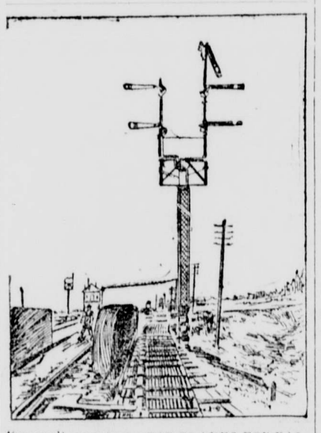


INTERIOR OF THE TOWER.

block before another was permitted to enter the same block. But as a time interval and not a space interval was the unit of safety between running trains, obviously it didn't protect.

In the telegraphic block system the operator is supposed to keep his signal set at "danger" until notified that the train had passed into a block ahead. But there is nothing to prevent a "clear" signal being shown through mistake or carelessness. This is more or less overcome in the "automatic" system, by which the passing of the train itself into the next block sets the signal at clear. It is necessary, however, to allow the following train to proceed after a time even against a danger signal; for it is impossible to know whether the signal indicates danger because a train remains in the block or because of the failure of the apparatus to work properly.

The latest and by far the best system in use is a combination of the manual and automatic. In this system the signals are set by hand, but are locked and released electrically by the operators in the next tower as well as by the passing of the train itself, the track being divided into electrically insulated sections for the purpose. Thus, it will be seen that it is almost impossible for a signal to be improperly displayed.



"HOME" SIGNALS—TOP BLADES FOR PASSENGER AND BOTTOM BLADES FOR FREIGHT TRACKS.

About the Semaphores.

The signals or semaphores are paddles normally standing out at right angles to the supporting pole, indicating danger, and variously known as "home," "advance" and "distant" signals. The home blade is square ended, and, like the pointed advance blade, is painted red with a white band. The distant blade is a "fish-tail" and painted yellow and black. The reverse of each is painted white with a black band. The opposite end of the blade has a little glass window which shows red at night. When the outer end is dropped it indicates clear track, and for the same purpose the light shows white at night. The light behind the distant blade is normally green, and means "caution." The signals are counterbalanced, so that they always return to danger position, horizontal, if anything goes wrong with the controlling mechanism. All the signals are interlocking, so that it is impossible to clear one without clearing the other two. And not only are the signals interlocking with each other, but they also interlock with the switches of all crossovers and turnouts.

In the tower, where the operator, who is responsible for the safety of the trains, is stationed, are a number of levers attached to the signals by means of long pipes, a lever and a pipe for each semaphore. But none of the signals can be set until unlocked electrically from the next block by the passing train. It will thus be seen that a clear signal can not be shown unless all switches are properly set and the train has entered the next block ahead. A collision is, therefore, impossible if the engineers obey the signals.

The installation of the system represents a large invested capital, but so efficient is the apparatus and so reliable the service, that it has been found to

"DISTANT" SIGNAL SET AT DANGER.

effect a great saving against the amount yearly spent in fighting suits for damages incurred by reason of faulty apparatus. This, too, aside from the consideration of human life.

When the third-rail system of power distribution has become universal, as it most assuredly will, the running of each train will be under the direct supervision and immediate control of the train dispatcher himself. The towers, signals and operators will continue as now, but the train dispatcher will know from personal observation the exact location of each train. Thus, in the train dispatcher's office will be a working model of the division over which he has jurisdiction. On each track is a miniature duplicate of each train speeding across the country. These miniatures start, run and stop in exact synchronism with the trains on the big tracks, so that the speed, location, progress and condition of every train on the division is known to the dispatcher at a glance. On the table in front of him are a number of "keys." If a train passes a tower against a signal he is able to bring it to a standstill simply by pressing the proper key, thus cutting off the current from the offending train and preventing collision. It is only another means whereby the controlling mind is more effectually employed to still further reduce the number of accidents, which are now but one passenger killed to 100,000 safely carried.

Experience Under Fire.

One of the ladies who went out to see the fighting at Ladysmith has described that experience in a lively letter. A shell landed not many hundred yards away, and she ran to get a piece of it.

"Off I scampered. Spoke to the first soldier I came to. He said: 'Come with me; I can warn you in time to clear before another comes.' So I went gayly, talking away. Another soldier said: 'Here comes another,' and before we had time to think the awful booming and shrieking came—and I wish you could have seen your younger sister. I just shut my eyes tight and clung to a barbed-wire fence, and whispered: 'Good God!' It exploded about twenty feet away; perhaps not so much; the earth shook under me, and my legs felt hot all over."

The Wily Native.

"Nothing," says a man who spent many years in South Africa, "gives a native greater pleasure than to read the countenance of a white man when he knows the latter wants information. For a piece of tobacco he will trump up an exciting story, and for an extra quarter he will lay it on thickly. I have often seen them at this game, their eyes twinkling with delight while they have been imparting some confidential statement to myself and others; and it is quite clear that they are making wild statements as to these supposed battles and the terrible loss of life which has been inflicted upon the enemy."

Their Own Ammunition.

A large amount of the small-arms ammunition used by the Boers against the English troops is of British manufacture. As late as 1896 a large English cartridge firm, the President of which is Arthur Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary's brother—supplied the Boer government with some millions of rounds of ammunition. This transaction was, of course, well known to the British at the time.

When a girl has her picture taken she seems to think that her friends want a likeness of her ribs and collar bone, and has her dress cut low for the occasion.

When the women refer to the life of a married woman as being "interesting," it means that the woman is unhappily married.

The automobile driver should be a person of horseless sense.

BAKE THEMSELVES ALIVE.

Russian Fanatics Thus Obtain Release From Trouble.

Baking themselves in huge roaring ovens is the climax of emotional enthusiasm and self sacrifice of a strange sect of Russians. They are the Begonny, and they live in the village of Ternowo, near Tiraspol.

The sect's origin was rather political and economical than religious, their agitations having always been directed toward greater personal liberty and political power for individual members of society.

They demand the abolition of documents for proving identity and also the abolition of the necessity for the passport. They repudiate compulsory military service, and if forced to bear arms they are liable to emotional enthusiasm, leading to self sacrifice. The form of death which they adopt is usually burial while alive, but occasionally it is self destruction by fire.

When the last great sacrifice of the sect was made, the people adopted the voluntary cremation method as a means of getting an eternal release from their troubles. On a single day four families went out from a village and did themselves to death. A huge oven was built, and into it those who voluntarily decided to die plunged themselves.

The people who lacked the necessary enthusiasm or strength of mind or who felt that they were not worthy of attempting the great achievement knelt and prayed while they wept for their relatives and friends, whose charred bones they kissed in an ecstasy of affection and admiration.

Tho Doctors Disagreed.

Some Vienna savans were lately confronted with a language difficulty. According to the Independance Belge, a young girl, unknown, was found unconscious in a street at Presburg and was conveyed to the hospital at Vienna, where she recovered consciousness and began to speak in a language which no one present could understand. The doctors came to the conclusion that the young woman was a native of an eastern country.

Consequently some professors from the oriental school were called in, and they were all agreed that the girl did not speak a correct language, but a dialect. The professor of Persian held that she spoke a Persian dialect and that he understood it. Another professor was of opinion that it was an Abyssinian dialect. A third was convinced that it was a Turkish patois.

Since the savans were not agreed the police deemed it necessary to make inquiries, with the result that the stranger was proved to be a Hungarian who had escaped from a prison and who did not understand a word of Persian, Abyssinian or Turkish.—London Globe.

The Mystery of Dust at Sea.

It is a puzzling fact that the decks of sailing vessels show dust at night, even if washed in the morning, and no work is done during the day. This is like indigestion and dyspepsia, which creeps on one unawares. The only way to cure them is by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also prevents malaria, fever and ague.

A French judge has decided that French poets are mad, as they undoubtedly are—at him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Sometimes a knot of politicians covers more ground than a league of clubs.

How's your kidneys? Urine highly colored, too frequent, brick dust deposits, pains over the kidneys, etc. You need Adam's Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills; 10c, 25c; all druggists.

It takes a very, very old friend to shake hands like a politician.

You can buy a poor coffee anywhere, but if you want good coffee ask for Yelocros Java & Mocha. Today's ad. will tell you how to procure it.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

As a further proof that prosperity has returned in 1900, look at the army of census-takers who will now be put to work the first time in ten years.

"Deride Not Any Man's Infirmities."

Tell him, rather, how to get rid of them. Most infirmities come from bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has scrofula, salt rheum, humors, catarrh, dyspepsia or rheumatism should at once begin taking this medicine that the infirmity may be promptly removed.

Consumption — *"After the grip I had a bad cough, dizziness and night sweats. Humor broke out and consumption was diagnosed. One bottle Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and four bottles cured me perfectly." Mrs. N. D. Kinney, Morris, Conn.* *Remember*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Peruna.

Mr. Isaac Brock, Born in Buncombe Co., North Carolina, March 1, 1788, Says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Isaac Brock, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived 111 years. He now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper remedy for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate.

During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhœa. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but in reading Dr. Hartman's books I have found out that these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

Very truly yours,

Isaac Brock.

Born before United States was formed.

Saw 22 Presidents elected.

Peruna has protected him from all sudden changes.

Veteran of four wars.

Shod a horse when 99 years old.

Always conquered the grippe with Pe-ru-na.

Witness in a land suit at age of 110 years.

Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Peculiarities of Quail.

There are many odd and interesting things to be said of the quail, which is known throughout a large scope of the country as the partridge. One is that it has the power when badly frightened of withholding its scent. A covey, quickly flushed, will scatter and lie so close the best dog in the world will overrun them, making no sign of point until the bird flutters up right underfoot. Another is that it has the faculty of simulating death, if taken winged in hand, and of coming quickly to life the minute the grasp is relaxed in the neighborhood of good cover. Further, the birds have a sort of barometric sense.

A woodsman marking the direction in which quail feed can almost certainly foretell the day's weather. If they choose stubble or cornfields, it will be mild and moist; if they go to the open woods, he looks for wind and sun; if they scurry for thickets of brier and sedge, then he knows bitter cold is imminent. Unless forced to migrate by lack of food a covey always sleeps within 100 yards of the nest it was hatched in, and this although it may have fed all day several miles away. The sleeping is done in a huddled ring, tails in, heads out, all around and so closely bunched that a good sized napkin will cover it. Instinct possibly lies back of the ring making. Thus the shy creatures hope to escape surprise from creeping vermin, minks, weasles, foxes, which steal upon them in the night.

The American consuls at all foreign ports have the lawful right to examine intending emigrants for the United States for the purpose of ascertaining that they are fit for admission to this country.

YOUNG MEN!

For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $3.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express, plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by PABST CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

Circular mailed on request.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

Is a medicine that will build up the nervous system, purify the blood.

Moore's Revealed Remedy

Will do it quickly and more permanently than any other medicine. At the druggists, $1 per bottle.

CARTER'S INK

Buy it of your storekeeper.

I WILL GIVE $1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR

I treat before it scatters or affects the bone.

NO KNIFE, NO PAIN, NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

An island shrub or plant makes the cures—the most wonderful discovery on earth to-day; **2000 Cancers** cured on people you can see. **A hard lump** on the lip, face or anywhere is Cancer.

ANY LUMP IN A WOMAN'S BREAST IS CANCER

It does not pain until past cure, and if large, it **always** poisons the glands in armpit and side, then it is often too late and still no pain. Poor cured free if Cancer is small. **BE SURE to get my 120-page book,** sent free, with symptoms, address and testimonials of thousands we have cured in California.. WRITE THEM.

OFFICES, DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY, 25 THIRD ST., NEAR MARKET ST., S. F.

PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

CORN WHEAT

Will out yield corn; will make the same kind of meal; has superior fattening qualities; will solve the problem of fattening Hogs and Cattle in a wheat country; should be sown in the spring the same as wheat and will yield from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; the straw after it is thrashed has an oily substance and is almost as good as hay.

Price of Seed 10c per pound or $5 per hundred Address

M. J. SHIELDS & CO., Moscow, Idaho.

BIG CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark. Price $1.00

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Ferry's SEEDS

grow paying crops because they're fresh and **always the best.** For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to **Ferry's Seeds** and prosper. 1900 Seed Annual free. Write for it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

LATEST and BEST 100 feet to 2000 ft. WELL DRILLING MACHINES

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

☞ NOTE THE NAME.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY

We need your assistance **in announcing to the world the GREATEST REMEDY that Science has ever produced,** and you need our assistance to secure **relief for yourself and friends through SWANSON'S "5 DROPS."**

A REMEDY SUPREME As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5 DROPS" unfailingly conquer all diseases like **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, ASTHMA, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, etc., etc.,** or any disease for which we recommend it. **"5 DROPS" is the name and the dose.** "5 DROPS" is perfectly harmless. It does not contain Salicylate of Soda nor Opiates in any form. The Child can use it as well as the Adult.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Read carefully what Mr. L. R. Smith, of El Dorado Springs, Mo., writes us under date of Nov. 27, 1899, also Martan Bowers, of Caraghar, Ohio, under date of Dec. 16th, 1899:

Neuralgia! RHEUMATISM

I do not know how to express how wonderful I think your **"5 DROPS"** medicine is. I was suffering intensely with **NEURALGIA** and thought for a month that I would have to die. One day a lady called to see me and brought me an advertisement of your **"5 DROPS."** I resolved to try it and sent for a sample bottle. Have been taking it for three weeks and have not had an attack of suffering since I took the first dose. I believe it has saved my life. This statement is positively true. I shall also take pleasure in recommending your **"5 DROPS"** for the cure of **NEURALGIA.**

L. R. SMITH.

El Dorado Springs, Mo., Nov. 27, 1899.

Your **"5 DROPS"** came to hand on the 11th of last month and was glad to receive it for I was suffering at the time with untold agonies. The first dose helped me out of my pain on short notice. Bless the name of God for it. It will do all you say it will, and more too. I had severe pains all over my body, when night came I could not sleep. The worst pain was in my left leg. I could not put my foot to the floor without suffering great pain. Have used four different kinds of medicine for **RHEUMATISM** and got no relief until I got your **"5 DROPS,"** which gave me immediate relief as above stated.

MARTAN BOWERS, Box 83, Caraghar, Ohio. Dec. 16, 1899.

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a sample bottle, prepaid by mail for **25c.** A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. **AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Don't wait! Write now!**

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

35c a Pound YELOCROS

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE

WHOLE ROAST IN POUND CARTONS ONLY. QUALITY GUARANTEED. UNDER OUR OWN SUPERVISION FROM TREE TO CUP. SEALED FROM THE VARIED ODORS OF THE GROCERY. SOLD BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE IT, SEND US **$2.00** AND WE WILL SEND YOU **6** POUNDS BY EXPRESS, PREPAID, AS A SAMPLE.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1900.

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MY FIRST SWEETHEART.

I must have been six when I met her,
And she was a sweet miss of five;
I stumbled across where they'd set her,
To wait for the nurse to arrive.
With modesty I thought unpleasant,
The lady could not be induced
To deign to take note I was present,
Until I had been introduced.

But, one minute after, between us
Acquaintance was ripened so fast,
That could you who read this have seen us,
You'd said we'd been friends for years past.
And not alone friends, nay, but lovers;
My heart went at once to Bo-Peep;
And half an hour after our "muvers"
Discovered us, arms clasped, asleep!

Then age came, and with it new faces;
As grown-ups, we drifted apart;
I found in new sweethearts new graces;
She gave to another her heart.
The Bo-Peep of childhood is wedded,
Her children may now read this rhyme;
But firm on my mind is imbedded
Her picture—first sweetheart of mine.
—Philadelphia North American.

MISS THORNE'S WILL.

LAWYER NORTHBROOKE had just driven away from Glenthorne and Elizabeth Everill stood for a moment on the broad terrace, and then, with a sigh, turned and entered the house. Only that day her aunt, Miss Matilda Thorne, had been buried, and Mr. Northbrooke had come down from London to read the dead woman's will. It was simple enough, and those who had known Miss Thorne intimately hardly wondered at its wording:

"To my niece, Elizabeth Everill, provided she marry a man of title, I will and bequeath all my worldly possessions."

"And if I do not marry?" Miss Everill had asked.

"You retain your inheritance," the lawyer answered with a smile. "Miss Thorne drew up the will herself, and it is deficient on that point."

Elizabeth's mother, Miss Thorne's sister, had run off with Paul Everill, the organist of the church, before she was 18. Her father had forbidden her name to be mentioned in his hearing, and at his death Glenthorne had passed to Matilda unconditionally. She had held no communication with her married sister till she read in a newspaper of the death of Paul Everill, and then she had paid one visit to the dismal London lodging where Mrs. Everill lay dying. There had never been much love between the sisters, but Miss Thorne was willing to take her sister's daughter under her care. So, when the organist's wife was laid beside him, their only daughter had been brought to her mother's home. Masters and governesses had been employed to perfect her education, and her aunt had never wearied of instilling a love of wealth and power and a horror of poverty into the girl's mind. That her words had not fallen on barren ground she would have understood could she have known her niece's thoughts that evening.

She was thinking of a scene that had taken place there just five years before. Some old paintings had been sadly in need of the attention that only a skillful hand could give, and Miss Thorne had heard Ralph Crosby favorably spoken of, and had asked him to do the work. Elizabeth had been much in the long portrait gallery while Ralph Crosby talked and painted, and at length he had forgotten that he was only a struggling artist and she the niece of the wealthiest woman in the county and had spoken his love. Miss Everill could still remember the haughty stare and mocking smile of her aunt when she spoke of her love for Ralph.

"Love! Your mother loved Paul Everill, I suppose, and you know something of her life. But make your own choice. Marry this young man if you will, but not one farthing of mine will be yours."

And the girl had lain awake till daybreak thinking of the sordid surroundings amid which her childhood had been passed, and of the poverty for which she had such a horror, till at last she was resolved to answer "No" to her lover's pleading.

She winced even now as she recalled the grief that struggled with a contemptuous pity for her reasoning when she told him the next day that she could not be a poor man's wife, and remembered the few bitter words that fell from his lips as he turned away without seeming to see her outstretched hand. In the last few days she had thought once or twice, in a vague way, that if Glenthorne should chance to be hers she would find a way of letting him know that she loved him still, that she had loved him always.

"And now—and now," she said to herself, while the shadows grew deeper in the corners of the wide library, "an insurmountable barrier divides us." She clasped her hands tightly, and, with eyes that were dimmed by tears, gazed into the glowing embers. "Oh, Aunt Matilda, your very kindness is but cruelty. I wonder where Ralph is now? Oh, I almost wish I were a poor girl today. And yet, no—I couldn't bear that!"

And the latter reflection was constantly passing through the girl's mind as time wore on. It was very pleasant to be mistress of the great house and to have money at command. Under her rule Glenthorne became a very pleasant place indeed; and before the year was ended it was whispered that Lord Arthur Kendal was very much in love with her.

Elizabeth heard Ralph Crosby's name mentioned several times later, when she went to London. He was occupied on a work that was to make a name him, some said. Others hinted that was ill; and Miss Everill wondered that her heart should beat so quickly at the sound of his name. She had resolved to accept Lord Arthur. He was rich—much richer than she—and quite at the top of the social ladder. Certainly she did not love him; he was hardly a man whom any woman could respect. Anyhow she did not respect him, and yet she would marry him. They were uncongenial spirits, she knew, but what of that?

In such a mood she was going one night to a great ball given by one of the most fashionable women in London. Lord Arthur would be there, and probably she would say "Yes" to his pleadings that night. She rather thought she would as she stood before a mirror when her maid had given the finishing touches to her toilet. She had on a white dress, and pearls were on her neck and amid her dusky hair; she was radiantly beautiful.

"Six years ago!" she muttered. "Six years and more since the day Ralph Crosby said——"

She turned away. Now and again a feeling came over her that she could not understand—a feeling that her wealth and her beauty were not to bring her happiness; and she had grown impatient with herself for feeling so. Generally at such times she was even gayer than usual, and when, some hours later, Lord Arthur sat by her side in a convenient recess in Lady Javenell's conservatory, he felt that he could almost die for her. There was something in her beauty that night—a sadness in the dark eyes behind their mirth—that he could not understand.

"Elizabeth," he whispered, "say 'Yes!'" and just then the sound of voices reached them.

"And Crosby, the artist, you know, is blind."

"Blind!"

"Quite. He consulted Reynolds yesterday; his case is hopeless."

"Poor beggar! What will he do?"

"I don't know. He hasn't a penny. He has never steadied himself to work for years. Somebody told me of a girl who jilted him, or something."

Miss Everill rose.

"Lord Arthur, I hope you will never speak to me like this again!"

Lord Arthur bowed. He knew that further pleading would be useless.

Very early on the following morning Miss Everill's carriage stopped at Ralph Crosby's chambers, and Elizabeth was informed that he was at home. She gave no name, but entered the room where he was.

"Ralph!"

"It was a voice that he had not heard for six long years, but he recognized it at once, and turned his sightless eyes toward her.

"Elizabeth!" he cried rapturously, opening his arms, and in an instant she was folded in them.

"But you must not, Elizabeth," he said later, "you must not sacrifice all for me."

"It is no sacrifice," she replied, composedly; "but I am dreadfully afraid that I had to ask you to marry me! I wonder what Mr. Northbrooke will say when he hears of this?" and she laughed.

"What fools women are!" was what the old lawyer said on being apprised of it, and he drew a large envelope from among a number of papers that were in a large box before him.

It was addressed, in Miss Thorne's very masculine caligraphy, to himself, and written in one corner were the words:

"To be opened in the event of my niece's marriage."

Inside was a will, properly signed and witnessed, and the old lawyer's face cleared as he glanced at it. There was also an open letter addressed to Miss Everill.

"If you have sold yourself, my niece, take the price of your slavery. If you have been honest enough to marry for love, take your reward. In either case Glenthorne is yours."

"Heaven bless me!" the lawyer exclaimed. "Heaven bless me! There's no understanding a woma! I'm heartily glad, anyhow; and now I must go and tell these two that they won't be beggars after all."

Banana Is a Prolific Plant.

A banana stalk yields but one bunch of fruit, and would die if it were not cut down when the fruit ripens or matures. One mat will produce from one to three bunches a year, growing continuously, as fast as one stalk is cut another taking its place. A remarkable thing about this plant is that if you cut into a half-grown stalk near the root, or any part of the stalk, a small blossom, or bunch of bananas, fully formed, will soon shoot through the cut, but if allowed to grow will never reach any market value.

Many people affirm that the banana and the plantain are the same fruit, but this is incorrect; although they grow like the banana an experienced person can readily distinguish the difference by the color as well as by the size of the small ribs in the leaf. The plantain grows in a bunch, but with only two or three hands to the bunch, and each finger or individual plantain is as large again as the banana and is more of a crescent shape. They are never eaten raw. The natives cook both the plantain and the banana, but prefer plantain.—National Magazine.

Divorced Thirty-five Times.

The case is mentioned in a Chinese paper of a native, aged 40, who has married and divorced thirty-five wives, and is now married to the thirty-sixth. He was first married at 18, and the reason assigned for this extraordinary example of inconstancy is that he has a younger sister of extremely jealous and rancorous disposition, who, from the moment that a bride enters the house, institutes a system of persecution, which soon drives the unhappy woman to ask her husband for a divorce.

The wonderful genius of some men prevents them from earning a living.

SOME RARE OLD FOLK.

JERRY AIKEN READILY RECALLS GEN. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Mary McDonald Fed the Federal Troops at Valley Forge—Michael Mooney Well Remembers the Scenes of the Irish Rebellion in 1798.

According to his own account, "Uncle Jerry" Akin, of Rome, Ga., who says he was born near Newcastle, Hanover County, Virginia, in 1760, is 140 years old. He was owned first by Spencer Rone. Rone was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Jerry told a correspondent of the New York World he was at this time "big enough to saddle a hoss and wait on ole marster." He remembered his master taking him to Richmond, where he saw the British warships in James River. He saw General Washington riding on a big white horse, with gold "aperlotes" on his shoulders, a feather in his hat, and "lookin' mighty fine."

For some years after the war "Uncle Jerry did little or no work. After the surrender he remained in the same cabin and was taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. Akin till their death. Then Jerry and a woman named Rose went to live with Captain John Davis.

Captain Davis gave Jerry house rent free as long as he should live. In a few years Rose died, and since then Jerry has lived with Rose's daughter, who refused to allow "Uncle Jerry" to be sent to the poorhouse.

John Hall of Owen Sound is probably the oldest person in Canada. He is colored and is 116 years of age. Hall has a second growth of hair as thick and white as sheep's wool, and almost a complete third set of teeth, there being only one of his old teeth left. He lived with his mother until the war of 1812, when he took up arms for the British, and was with Colonels Elliott and James when the American General Hull, was repulsed from Windsor. Next day he was sent with others to occupy a fort at Amherstburg, but was soon recalled to act as interpreter between Tecumseh and the British leaders. He filled this post until 1815, when he was made a prisoner of war by Americans under Captain Peter Catalet and taken to Virginia. He was taken to Kentucky and sold as a slave to William F. Cannon in Fleming County. Friends of Catalet located him, and, after several attempts to have him set free, offered to buy him from Cannon, but they were met with a flat refusal.

While living with Cannon, Hall married. His master, afraid that Hall should be taken from him, decided to send him to New Orleans to be sold. So he asked Hall if he would accompany him to Cincinnati. Hall assented, but that night young Cannon warned him to flee, and the advice was taken.

In the second Black Hawk war Hall was sent with a letter to Sir John Cockburn, Governor of Canada, asking that the British supply arms to the rebellious Indians. He soon left that and worked at odd jobs until the McKenzie rebellion, in 1837, when he was attached to the Royal Life Guards.

Hall, until ten years ago, acted as town crier, but his wounds then began to bother him. He himself abstracted several bones from his cheek, which had been hurt in 1815 by splinters from a post, near which he was standing, struck by a cannon shot.

The old man tries to keep the wolf from the door by selling photographs of himself. He lives about a mile from his "place of business," and walks the distance every pleasant day.

Mrs. Hazard Is 101 Years Old.

Near the old "Pequot Path," at Narragansett Pier, R. I., lives a negro woman, Mrs. Violette Hazard, a direct descendant of one of the few survivors of the lost ship Palatine, who was 101 years old on Dec. 13. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Victoria Sebastine, in a little cottage not far from Matunus.

Mrs. Hazard was born on the Isle of Manisees, the home of Colonel Ned Sands. The chief dwellers on Manisees at this period were the Sandses. These islanders were slaveholders, and took possession of a negro slave who came ashore. This negro had saved the life of a young white woman, who, grateful to her rescuer, became his wife. The greatgrandchild of this couple was Violette Sands Hazard.

Mrs. Hazard has had ten grandchildren and thirty great-grandchildren. Her husband died nearly twenty-seven years ago, at the age of 78. She tells of scenes on the island during the war of 1812, when men-of-war came to anchor near and British soldiers came raiding there.

Time may pass slowly in Philadelphia, but a sedate life has advantages. It is doubtful if any other American city can boast of such a group of old people as these:

Mary McDonald is 129 years old.

Mrs. Celestine Nigro is 110 years old.

Mrs. Sarah Doran Terry is 109 years old.

Michael Mooney is 107 years old.

Mrs. Terry was born in Mount Holly, N. J., in 1790. Her father, a Revolutionary veteran, lived to be 97 years old.

Gave Washington His Dinner.

Mrs. McDonald, very ill and feeble, lives in the House for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. She is the only person living who can remember Valley Forge. She was born near that place in 1770, and was 7 years old during that memorable winter when the American army camped there, and when she helped feed the starving, half-frozen soldiers with nuts, apples, and potatoes from her master's farm.

"I remember Washington; oh, I remember him," she says. "A soldier took me to him and he said: 'This is the little girl that brought us our dinner.' And Washington patted my head and said 'God will bless you for it.'"

Mrs. Celestine Nigro, of No. 1135 Vine street, while one of the oldest women on earth, shows much vigor and vivacity. Mrs. Nigro is an Italian by birth. She was born in Campagna, in Salerno, and has been in the United States about ten years. Her entrance to this country was memorable. Admission was refused her owing to her extreme age, as she was then 99 years old. The old woman has living in America and Italy twenty-one grandchildren. Her daughter, Mrs. Antonio Gambeino, with whom she resides, is above 60.

Michael Mooney lives at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, and is by the healthiest and strongest of the octenarians. He was born on Easter morning, 1792, in the town of Granwith, County of Longford, Ireland.

"My family were active participants in the rebellion of 1798," he says, "and my father and two brothers fought gallantly all through the uprising under Lord Edward Fitzgerald."

LIVING PEOPLE WHO REMEMBER WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Mary McDonald, 129 years. Michael Mooney, 107 years. Mrs. Terry, 100 years.
Jerry Aiken, 130 years. Mrs. Celestine Nigro, 110 years. John Hall, 116 years.

Ornaments to the Directory.

Here are a few names of foreigners who have applied for citizenship papers in the United States Circuit Court, New York City: Spiro Papastavaropulos; Cologero Tutotica, Ferzian Dikran Garabus, Faschellere Le Hengelbelve, Henri A. Van der Paauwert, Pinens Tvachtenbroit, Gander Torkildsen, Felix I. De Cuspere Barriel, Schwarzbard Schilbse, Bentojose Sibas and Antonio S. Fernandes y Roswisez. The above named are in their respective order natives of Greece, Italy, Turkey, France, Holland, Russia, Norway, Spain, Austria, Portugal and Cuba.

Small Diamonds Usually Best.

There are more perfect small diamonds than there are perfect large ones, and where a man gets together a collection of perfect diamonds he is most likely to have a collection of small ones. Thus the diamonds owned by Americans are not, as a rule, so large as the ones owned in Europe. Artificial light enables the European diamond wearer to wear his big stones that are not altogether perfect.

Chamber of Commerce at Tunis.

A British chamber of commerce, authorized by the prime minister of the bey, has just been established at Tunis.

No difference how fine a team looks in the spring, when you buy it, it looks tough the following winter.

NEVER GIVE THANKS.

THE SAVED USUALLY STRANGELY UNGRATEFUL.

Those Rescued from a Violent Death Invariably Hate and Avoid Their Saviors—Some Notable Instances of This Strange Psychological Fact.

It is a common belief that persons saved from drowning are forever grateful to their rescuers. There is little if any foundation or justification for this belief, for persons rescued from watery graves invariably detest and ignore those who have risked life or limb to save them.

The same may be said of those who have been saved from accidental death of any kind, but the ingratitude of the ones rescued from drowning seems to be most pronounced. Every one who has saved life in the water has had some experience with this seemingly unnatural phase of human nature.

It is true that there have been instances when the rescuer has been rewarded, but among the 10,000 persons saved it is barely possible to pick out five who proved that they were grateful.

Psychologists and others who have made a study of this ingratitude account for it from the fact that persons saved from a violent death have such a horror of the incident that they hate everything identified with it.

Another reason and a logical one, too, is that the rescued one feels he owes not only his being, but all he possesses to his rescuer and can reward him only by offering his all, even though he possess millions. The selfishness of nature then asserts itself and he concludes to offer nothing. As with the man who borrows $10 and promises to pay it back and does not even after an extension of time, he begins to think ill, then speaks ill of you, and finally cordially hates you.

In proof of this here are a few notable instances of this base human quality:

For many years Nathaniel Story has been in charge of the drawbridge at Prison Point, Charlestown, Mass., and has saved upwards of forty persons from drowning. He has never been rewarded by any one of them, and several for whom he risked his life have deliberately tried to injure him in various ways.

One bitter, cold night, in the later '70s, he plunged overboard from the Eastern railroad bridge after an old man who had accidentally walked off the bridge. His name was Littlefield, and he proved to be the pastor of the Swedenborgian church and greatly esteemed by his flock. A sermon which he was to have delivered on the following Sunday was found in his pocket, and Mr. Story was rewarded for his good work with an invitation to come over to the church and hear it read. Mr. Story was not a good church member at that time.

The following winter he rescued a woman at the drawbridge. She was carried into his house; she became very ill, and for several days was threatened with pneumonia. She was nursed by Mr. Story's wife, and his family physician was called in to attend her. After three weeks' care she was able to start for her home in Newburyport. Mrs. Story loaned her a dress, the dress she had worn being ruined by the salt water; Mr. Story provided her with a railroad pass to her home, and since then she has never recognized his services, never returned his wife's dress, or even sent a postal card of thanks.

The late Capt. William H. Daily, of Boston, a life-saver of national reputation, best known on the Pacific slope, saved upwards of fifty persons from drowning and experienced the ingratitude of the rescued on several occasions.

Once when in a tight place he wanted to borrow $50 from a millionaire, Mr. M——, whom he had saved from drowning in 1881 at great peril, but M——d him that his money was all locked up in real estate and he couldn't oblige him.

Another rich man who was assessed for real estate in San Francisco for $70,000 was rescued by Capt. Daily after a hard struggle and didn't even return thanks.

A resident of Vine Hill, Cal., a wealthy man, saved from drowning by the brave Daily, would not sign the certificate proving the rescue, which was to be forwarded to Washington, and through which he was to obtain the national medal for bravery in saving life.

A railroad lawyer, who was rated a millionaire, would have lost three members of his family but for the prompt and daring action of the heroic Daily, but when it was suggested to him to reward the self-sacrificing Daily he shrugged his shoulders and remarked: "He only did that which any brave man would do." He was a coward and a cur himself, according to his own statement, for he was a good swimmer, yet dared not take a risk even for his own children. Later, when Daily went to him, as he was a notary public, to have four affidavits sworn to which would accompany the certificate aforementioned, he charged Daily 50 cents on each, the notary's fee amounting to $2, although Daily needed the money at the time for room rent. When chided for his meanness he said: "It was a matter of business with me."—Rocky Mountain News.

A LITERARY DINNER.

Odd Company Made Up of Notables of the Day and What Happened.

"Janice Meredith" of "No. 5 John Street," "In Old New York," sent out invitations for a dinner in honor of "Tone March," "The Jessamy Bride," who had recently married "David Harum."

It was a farewell party, as the young couple purposed taking an extended trip—"Following the Equator," as their bright friend, "Jennie Baxter, Journalist," expressed it.

The guests included old and young. As they are seated around the table we observe "Father Goose" ("Santa Claus' Partner") talking to "The Enchanted Typewriter," "Manders," concerning "Isabel Carnaby."

Although the month was "Young April," there was a fierce storm raging, so that "Outsiders" hurried quickly to shelter. "Judge Elbridge," "The Other Wise Man," drove over from "Black Rock" and was telling his lady, "Spanish Peggy," about the drifts "In Hampton Roads" being so high that the horse, "Penelope's Progress," was sadly impeded.

This reminded "Richard Carvel," "The Town Traveler," of old times and he related some "Tales of the Telegraph" and train experiences; that one time during a severe storm what appeared to the engineer to be "Snow on the Headlight" turned out to be "The Ragged Lady," a "Bondwoman," who was one of "The Children of the Ghetto." As the train employes worked over her frozen limbs she gradually revived, but suffered as if she were "In Satan's Realm," the pain being so intense. It was a "Battle of the Strong," her fine constitution coming to the rescue. Later she was cared for by "Eleanor," ward of "Knight Conrad," a "Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," who lived in the "House of the Wizard," so called from its crest of "The Lion and the Unicorn" over the door.

"Kit Kennedy," "The Prowler," who was quite a sportsman, living on "The Island," told some anecdotes of his dogs, "Garm," "Loveliness" and "Bob Son of Battle," the latter resembling "Black Wolf's Breed."

Then "Pretty Michel" from "The Market Place" asked for a tale of chivalry, of the days "When Knighthood Was in Flower." So "Doc Horne," "The Gentleman from Indiana," gave a delightful account of "Hugh Wynne," "A Gentleman Player's" adventures "In the Court of Boyville." He also stated that "The Chronicles of Aunt Minerva Ann" contained a recital of Hugh's wanderings and that his ill luck dated from the time he slyly combed his hair before "The King's Mirror."

"The Little Minister," noted "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," that was recently before Congress, arose, saying, "You are simply talking 'Fables in Slang;' with ald I propose to drink a toast to the guests of honor; that the "Light of Scarthey" may illuminate not only their "Young Lives," but the lives of all "They (excuse grammar) Who Walk in Darkness;" that "The Sorrows of Satan" may not encompass them, but that they be brought safely home, so that in "The Phantom Future," "I, Thou and the Other One" may eat together "The Greatest Thing Ever Known," a mess of "Red Pottage."—Chicago Times-Herald.

GIVE A REALISTIC RECITATION.

How the Elder Sothern Rebuked a Too Persistent Mess.

E. A. Sothern, of "Dundreary" fame, was once dining at Portsmouth at a regimental mess. After dinner one of the officers asked Sothern to give them a recitation. Now Sothern would not tolerate being treated as an entertainer when he was by way of being treated as a gentleman. He coldly declined. They pressed him. He hotly declined. Still they would take no denial. At last he said, in a manner which showed that he was nettled, but yet yielding, "Well, if you won't let me off, I must. I'll give you the dinner-scene from 'David Garrick.'" He did. He had never acted it better. They were delighted until, springing to his feet, he made his wild tipsy exit, just as he did on the stage, and dragged the cloth off the table and with it all the regiment's prized dessert china and decanters and glasses, etc. Thereupon he calmly resumed his seat, but thereafter Sothern dined no more with that regiment.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Bargain Victory.

She was shopping with her husband and was looking for bargains. Here is how she got one.

"I don't want quite so much as there is in that piece," she said to the saleswoman who held up a piece of dress goods. "I require only two yards and a half."

"But that piece is two yards and five-eighths, and I couldn't cut two yards and a half off," explained the young woman behind the counter.

"But I don't want so much," protested the customer.

"Well, I am sure I cannot cut it," repeated the saleswoman.

"But can't you call it a remnant?" persisted the woman who wanted the goods.

"No; it isn't a remnant, madam," calmly replied the young woman.

"Well, I shall not buy it," said the customer, determinedly. "I don't propose to pay for more than I want unless you make it an object."

"Well, I'll call it two yards and three-quarters," said the saleswoman as the customer started to move away.

"All right; I'll take it," exclaimed the customer without hesitation, as she glanced at her husband in a satisfied way. The man's admiration for his wife's victory was expressed in his face.

New Fodder for Cavalry.

Molasses for cavalry horses will in future be one of the items of expense for the maintenance of the army in the Philippines.

Even if you do not live in a glass house, it is a good idea to refrain from throwing stones.

BLACK WALNUT.

A Discarded American Timber Which Europeans Appreciate.

The great size often reached by the walnut tree, the richness of the dark-brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of all our native woods.

Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishings in this country, but manufacturers adroitly drew attention to the beauty of darkly-stained quartered oak, and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large. Though found to some extent in the Atlantic States from Massachusetts southward, the great source of supply has been the central portion of the Mississippi Valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the Western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed. Throughout Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the States along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market.

If you ask where the market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe.

While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degree of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of fashion."—Berea Quarterly.

W. R. MOODY,

Who Succeeds to the Noble Work of His Illustrious Father.

It is said to have been the wish of the late Evangelist Moody that his son W. R. Moody, should succeed him in carrying on the work of maintaining the large schools at Northfield and of continuing the labors that he considered himself to have just begun. Young Mr. Moody is said to be a man of marked ability, but not the possessor of the powers and faculties that made his father famous. In taking up this work he must assume a wonderful task and the world will wish him success in this noble effort.

W. R. MOODY.

Food for Brain Work.

It is all right for the man who labors all day in the open air to eat freely, but the man of sedentary habits, the brainworker, must adapt his way of living to his needs. He must be well nourished, for the brain is incapable of good work unless well supplied with pure blood, but such a man cannot possibly furnish vital force to digest three large meals daily. If he tries it nature will protest at every step. The chemical changes of digestion will be imperfectly performed. The stomach will neither secrete freely nor churn the food with cheerful alacrity; the pyloric orifice contracts and allows such chyme to pass with grudging reluctance; the intestinal bacteals are ashamed to absorb such miserable pabulum, which chokes, irritates and congests them, so the large meal remains in the digestive organs to ferment, putrefy and steep the individual in foul gases and depraved secretions.

But the system can furnish enough vital force to convert a small meal into pabulum of high standard, which will be absorbed without difficulty. Three such small meals are not enough to keep the individual properly nourished, however; four to six will be required. Each should consist of but one or at most two articles of food, the diet to be varied by changes at meals. The portion of food served must be small; the patient must stop as soon as the appetite is satisfied and gaseous distension is proof positive that the meals are still too large or too close together.—Sanitary Record.

The Oldest Church.

The oldest building in the world that has been uninterruptedly used for church purposes is St. Martin's Cathedral, at Canterbury, England. The building was originally erected for a church, and has been regularly used as a place for religious gatherings for more than 1,500 years.

Wood Tar Prepared as of Old.

It is curious to notice that wood tar is prepared just as it was in the fourth century, B. C. A bank is chosen and a hole dug, into which the wood is placed, covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath and the tar slowly drips into the barrels placed to receive it.

If it weren't for the fool a wise man would never know how dangerous it is to blow into an empty gun.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.....1900

THE "LAST CAMP."

The following article, from the Bishop "Register," suggests appropriate action on part of Owens Valley Pioneers, under whose leadership doubtless everybody would fall into line. The contributor says:

Lately I beheld a particular locality significant of the saddest historical incident known to all of vast Inyo. When it is considered that Owens Valley, covering about 100 by 20 miles, comprises approximately only one-sixth of the county's area, the term "vast" is used advisedly. I had seen the spot before from widely divergent points—from near Furnace Creek, Telescope Peak and adjacent mountains—but not so near nor from as notable vantage.

The new sixty miles of trails leading out from Keeler to and through the copper mines of Ubehebe District at the outset cross a comparative sag of the Inyo chain, south of Buena Vista Hill or Cerro Gordo, and finally ascends a superbly wooded and amply watered upland for many years known as Hunter's Ranch. At the Lee springs occurs a dividing ridge from whence within a hundred yards radial canyons lead down to Saline Valley on the north, to the Lee District cactus plains south, and southeasterly unto Panamint, Mesquite and Death Valleys. From along the summits near by are in distant but distinct sight the lofty White Mountains as well as the snowy peaks of all High Sierras from Mount Goddard down to the Sleeping Beauty Mountain, with its recumbent profile cut clearly as Grecian sculpture, in her couch of pines floating skyward over the placid lake. The Whitney group of pinnacles lies almost directly west, the Inyos intervening. Southerly are the Argus and Panamint ranges, with serrated fronts of Telescope and Sentinel Peaks in relievo. Away off easterly, veering to the northeast and southeast points, appear the cold gray ridges of ranges unknown, with the high black background of the Grapevine and Kingston mountains closing the view. Directly around, the jumble of intersecting and isolated uplifts; the wierd striation of waving and lava-capped formations; the cavernous clay, salt, borate and alkali-covered depressions interspersed—broad chasms descending to the level of Pacific tides—form scenes of indescribable interest to both theorizing geologist and practical prospector. The scenic display would absorb Bierstadt, and afford plentiful play for some "out of the groove" photographer, provided he got there before Summer's heat and shimmering sheen intercepts the camera's vision.

From an elevation of 12,000 feet the Telescope range rapidly descends to terminus on the north in Mesquite Valley, which lies between the converging north ends of both Panamint and Death Valleys, longitude 40 deg. 10 min. W. from Washington, latitude 36 deg. 15 min. N.; altitude, nothing. There is the unmarked scene of the Final Camp of the unguided, unfortunate and ill-fated Emigrants of 'Forty-nine—where they left wagons, wearily slaughtered their travel-worn cattle and where untold numbers of them abandoned hope, in despair laid sadly down their death-stricken forms to the last sleep and everlasting rest.

I have said that the spot is unmarked. It is, save to those who know. There is a spring of poisonous water still there to destroy the unwary. Think of this last horror to that band, lost in the throes of a hell where desolation begets desperation, with insanity and death already prevailing.

Is not well-nigh fifty years long enough for the good people to linger upon the performance of an act that ought to be accomplished before the end of the same century in which the tragedy was enacted? Is there a place in all California more entitled to a monument? Cannot the people of Inyo put a gravestone there? Is it not at least appropriate for the County of Inyo, as such, to post a loud warning at that spring?

The totally lost emigrant train must have passed westerly by way of Furnace Creek and thence through Towne's Pass about 18 miles to Last Camp. They crossed a range known the Grapevine Mountains from Furnace Creek north, and from that point south called the Funeral or Amargoso. In view of the fact that nearly all of its sparse springs and little streams are either hot or strongly mineralized, the proper name of these streaked and striped mountains is well-bestowed, there being little excuse for prevailing errors of etymology. In Spanish, literally translated, the word amar means bitter, and "amargoso" bitterish. This spelling of Amargoso is correct, and needs no Anglicizing by map-makers. The "Funeral" name, also applied, originated from a funeral sermon pronounced by Rev. Mr. Brier over the remains of a young girl, a little earlier victim of that unfortunate migration to the land of gold. It will be remembered that Mr. Brier was finally led out of the country by his heroic wife, going down and across Panamint Valley. If this subject evokes interest or discussion it might be timely for the county papers to republish salient features in the story of the death-burdened trail and cruel destiny of the lost immigrants.

It also remains for others to suggest how, when, or what, if anything, is to be done about a memorial mound.

Some of the natural wonders of Lost (or "Death") Valley occur round about the death-dealing spring which bubbles out of the sand at the last camping place. The unadorned truth suffices, without fictitious imaginings of space scribblers who never saw those regions.

And if the victims, tortured with abnormal thirst, had only known! In the shades and under projecting roots of near-by mesquite trees are pot-holes of palatable water; holes two or three feet in depth, dug through sand to a clay hard-pan, used as watering places by the bean-gathering Indians and by them hidden or covered with flat rocks. In other places in the "desert" they obtain water by driving down two to three feet a hollow cane or bamboo, protected at the end by a sharpened plug, from which the tube is lifted; it fills with water that remains good for several days. One-fourth of a mile distant there is a small stream of water containing all the saline matter possible for it to hold in solution, which is fairly alive with fish of a sardine-like size and appearance. It is truly said of the Amargoso Indians—who are generally trustworthy and intelligent, mostly the descendants of renegade Shoshones—that they eat anything that grows, runs, crawls or flies. This strangely environed fish adds to the list that which swims, as they take them in baskets and consume them uncooked.

On the plains of Mesquite Valley, which is a little higher than Panamint and Lost Valleys, a borate product of the cottonball variety exists, as exploited by Wm. L. Hunter years ago. The rocks found nearest to Last Camp are blue lime, hardened and burned. Erosion of climate and nature's sand-blasts leave exposed strings of cretaceous shells of undoubted sub-marine origin, hence designated as coralline lime.

The common statement that remnants of wagons are to be found is absolute fallacy, and all the iron relics have been gathered and taken away. While the spot is still known to this generation will not somebody move to erect thereat some lasting mark or monument, supporting a marble memorial slab, in place of the mementos now scattered over the State in curio collections?

It is twenty miles southwesterly from the pure flowing water of Cottonwood Creek—not speaking of two other so-called Cottonwood Creeks in this county—and about the same distance from several good camping grounds around the nut-laden trees and bunch grass of Hunter's Ranch. Getting a wagon to the Camp to haul material for a mound would involve a trip to Darwin, thence to Panamint Junction and across the Argus Range via Shepherd Canyon; thence north along Nadeau's road to the base of Modock Hill or Lookout Mountain; thence across Panamint Valley to and through Wild Rose Pass and Emigrant Canyon over the Telescope Range; thence northerly between the western mesas and the sea of solid salt waves north of the Amargoso sink, and then through sand dunes up to Mesquite Valley—in all say about 120 miles from the terminus of the C. & C. R. R. However, as no team has gone through Emigrant Pass for nearly thirty years the longest way round would be the safest—southward from Ballarat and around Leach's Point to the Death Valley borax roads. By trail mentioned the distance to Last Camp from Keeler is about 60 miles.

So far as I am aware, the only men now residing in this county who are familiar with that country are Wm. L. Hunter of Georges Creek, Frank C. Kennedy of Wild Rose, T. F. A. Connelly of Bishop, "Cub" Lee of Resting Springs, Richard Decker of Ballarat and John Lemoigne of Cottonwood Canyon. By the Ubehebe trail, a competent guide, expert packer and adroit lash-rope manipulator would be young Arthur Middleton. The earliest known explorers from here were the lamented Wm. Egan and C. F. E. Hahn. When they were murdered by the separate divisions of the Wheeler Expedition the number of gentlemen in the world was reduced by two, to paraphrase a sentence by the late John F. Swift. "But that," quoth Kipling, "is another story."

J. E. PARKER.

LEGAL.

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in Independence California the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Inyo, state of California.

RICHARD P. HESSION,
Administrator of the estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 7, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 12th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

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Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

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BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

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Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

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NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1899, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10, 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....		10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....	866 42	
School "	5 042 00	
Hospital "	607 20	
Salary "	3 260 44	
Bridge "	145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund..	14 75	
" " " 2 " ..	103 00	
" " " 3 " ..	243 25	
" " " 4 " ..	102 50	
" " " 5 " ..	105 50	
Poleta Bridge	50 00	
	10 614 26	10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 900 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old Indebtedness		900 55
	60 900 55	60 900 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 900 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 900 55	60 900 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.
—o—x—o—
Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.
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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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ASSAYER and
MINING ENGINEER
Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

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GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY

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IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞ First-class work at lowest living price

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At the Postoffice.

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All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
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Grain,
Bacon,
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Independence, Cal.

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Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

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Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

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BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

NEW SPING GOODS JUST ARRIVED AT Inyo Mercantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

YO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL..

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.....1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending March 29, 1900:

Highest barometer.....	30.028	29
Lowest "	29.573	26
Highest temperature.....	73.0	25
Lowest "	35.0	23
Mean "	53.4	
Average dew point.....	15.7	
Average humidity.....	29.3	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	36 W	26
No. clear days.....	5	
No. part cloudy days.....	1	
No. cloudy days.....	1	
No. rainy days.....	1	
Precipitation for week	0.38	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.57
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 00 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 05
" 1899-1900 2.73

JOHN J. McLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

DIED.

ROSSI—Near Big Pine, March 24, 1900, Requizio Louis Rossi, a native of Italy, aged 25 years, 3 months and 12 days.

George Kinney of Round Valley is in town.

Georges Creek school will close for the term today.

Mrs. F. Rhine was quite ill during the early part of the week.

Open season for trout fishing commences Sunday, April 1.

J. J. Morton and wife came up from Keeler Thursday morning.

Ivan Bunney and Rev. Hunter returned from Tulare county yesterday.

Charles Summers of Bishop was here for a couple of days during the week.

Henry Melone and Dan Connors were down from Fish Springs during the week.

Miss Sylvia Wilcox, of Carson, is visiting Mrs. Geo. Calvert, of Tibbetts station.

A. V. Davidson and Wells Barnes are slowly recovering from an attack of rheumatism.

H. Franklin, representing the Globe Glove Co., was interviewing our merchants the early part of the week.

Messrs Fletcher & Holland have finished the cyaniding of tailings at the Maxim mill, and removed their plant.

Mrs. John Anton and daughter, Miss Matie Johnson, of Lone Pine, were visitors in Independence on Wednesday last.

Hiram Hamilton came in from the Argus Range on Saturday last. He reports more than the usual activity in mining in that section.

Frank E. Densmore lost a valuable milch cow a few days ago. He thinks that the eating of damp alfalfa hay might have caused her death.

Mrs. P. H. Mack and her children, Harry and Stella, returned to their Independence home, after nearly a two years' residence in Los Angeles, on Tuesday morning last.

Jack Sumner and seven vaqueros passed here Wednesday with a band of 200 head of horses, which they brought from Nye county, Nev., on their way to Visalia, Tulare county.

John E. Jones and Jack Shipley, who have been here for over two weeks as witnesses in the water suit of Williams vs. Meyers, left for their homes in Round Valley yesterday morning.

Mrs. L. Wood returned from San Francisco on Friday evening last. Mrs. Wood has been receiving medical treatment for several months past and has improved much in health.

Barnes & Anderson contemplate the building of a mill and putting in a Wilfley concentrator, for the working of the ore from their mines, in the near future. The mill will be put up at Willow spring, where there is sufficient water for the battery and other purposes.

The repairs in the Reward mill have been completed and it will be started up as soon as the canal, which conveys water to the mill has been cleaned out, so as to allow a sufficient amount of water to run ten stamps. It is possible that a few miners will be laid off to await this result, when they will again be put to work.

Sam Kelso, a miner well-known in this county, writes from Cape Nome advising people to stay away from that place. He says there are thousands of idle and penniless men there. Crime is rampant, murder and robbery being of daily occurrence. The jail and hospitals are full, and nearly everybody is cursing the country.—Hawthorne Bulletin.

C. P. Huntington has arrived in San Francisco. To a reporter of the Chronicle he said: "I have no definite plan as to what will be done with the C. & C. road. That road is a feeder of our main line. It was for sale and we bought it. I think we will build up from Mojave toward Keeler, maybe this year. But rails are very high. We shall buy only what we need of them."

Locations of minerals upon the public domain in this country are confined exclusively to citizens of the United States or to those who have declared their intention to become such; but in this regard a corporation is considered a citizen, and so are a woman and a minor, and they may each make valid mining locations.—Min. and Sci. Press.

Going North With the Geese.

It is a well known fact that the prosperity of this valley depends almost exclusively upon the successful working and yield of the mines of the county. The farmers need help for a short time only, that is in haying and harvest; hence it is to the interest of all, whether engaged in business or not, that the mining industry should be encouraged in every way possible. There is a great deal of low grade ore that can be worked profitably, if it can be handled cheaply, that is, if the freight charges are low, but will not bear high charges. I am credibly informed that since the transfer of the C. & C. railroad to the Southern Pacific freight on ore has been raised from 2 to 5 dollars per ton. This is a great hardship. One mine at Cerro Gordo has been forced to shut down on this account and others will soon follow. This will work a great injury to the business men and the country in general, but to the miner it means tramp, tramp, to where there is work. As an illustration, and a comical one too, a few days ago two miners, who lost their jobs from this cause, came along from the south. One was riding a burro and could ride or walk at will as his feet were touching the ground. The other was riding in a cart drawn by a burro. "Where are you going, Bill?" asked a friend. "Going north with the geese," he replied. Now I submit in all candor that another raise in freight rates by "Uncle" and we'll all be going north with the geese."

HONEST MINER.
Independence, Mar. 28 1900.

The Impertinent Reformer

To a young man who stood smoking a cigar the other day there approached the elderly and impertinent reformer of immemorial legend.

"How many cigars a day do you smoke?" asked the licensed meddler in other people's affairs.

"Three," replied the youth, as patiently as he could.

Then the inquisition continued:

"How much do you pay for them?"

"Threepence," confessed the young man.

"Don't you know, sir," continued the sage, "that if you would save that money by the time you are as old as I am you would own that big building on the corner?"

"Do you own it?" inquired the smoker.

"No," replied the old man.

"Well, I do," said the young man—Gloucester Herald.

Williams vs Meyers.

This case has occupied the attention of the Superior Court for the past sixteen days. Four witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, Williams, and eight for the defendant, Meyers. All the testimony was in on Wednesday last. Nearly the whole of Thursday was occupied by counsel in arguing the case, at 4:30 in the afternoon it was handed over to the jury. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, Meyers. By their verdict they give Meyers all the water of Pine Creek Ditch and $35 damages.

More Spuds Shipped.

Several of our Carson River ranchers have shipped a number of carloads of potatoes from this point this week. Potato buyers are now only paying from $14 to $16 per ton for spuds. Last year at this time potatoes were bringing $30 to $35 per ton, and our Italian friends were told those were McKinley prosperity prices. They are wondering why McKinley has lowered the price of spuds this year.—Lyon County Times.

Don't forget the entertainment and dance at Georges Creek to-morrow night.

Fish Springs school closed last Tuesday for the term. Tuesday evening a literary entertainment was given by the pupils, and the school building was crowded with the parents and friends of the children. All seemed well pleased with the exercises and the progress made by the students during the term. Miss Matie Johnson, of Lone Pine, was the teacher.

The names of habitual drunkards are posted in public places in Kenosha, Wis., and the other day the common council passed an ordinance providing that habitual drunkards who have been posted "have tintypes or photographs of themselves attached to the poster and that unless the parties so posted are able to pay for said photographs then the relatives be required to stand the expense. In case there are no relatives, then the city is responsible for the cost."

Some person, during the absence of of Messrs. Barnes & Anderson, visited their camp and took away nearly all the provisions and some cooking utensils.

There is an unwritten rule among prospectors and miners of integrity, that when one of their number visits a camp and is in need of something to eat or provisions he is made welcome to what the camp affords. But when it comes to looting and carrying off everything in sight, during the owner's absence, is an entirely different thing, and the person who would be guilty of such an act would be mean enough to "steal swill from a blind sow."

It is always business, and usually necessary, to secure a U. S patent to a mining location. The possession of such a title argues powerfully for the owner's belief in the value of the property. It is, also, almost an axiom that few mines can lay claim to real greatness or value until or unless it has been held up in court by some pirate with a shadowy claim to an interest in the property, and in such likely case a U. S. patent provides "an ironclad petency" that is of most value when most needed. Then, too, it is a matter of profit to the publisher of the paper nearest the property and usually he has helped to make the property worth patenting by frequent and friendly allusion to it.—Min. and Sci. Press.

SOME COMMON MINING TERMS.

All work in a mine is of two kinds—development work and stoping, says the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer." Development work consists in making passages through the ground for the purpose [1] of ascertaining the extent and value of known bodies of ore; [2] for exploring unknown territory in order to discover new ore bodies; [3] for the purpose of facilitating or increasing the work of taking out of ore. These passages receive various names, such as a shaft, which is a perpendicular opening; an incline which is one run on a slope; a tunnel, which is on the level. These three extend from the surface to the ground. Within the mine and opening from those mentioned or from each other there are levels, cross cuts, up raises and winzes, the latter being a perpendicular opening cut from one level to meet another. All this development work may be done in barren rock without any compensating ore value, or the ore taken out may be of so great value as to pay all the expenses and pay a handsome profit besides. More often a considerable quantity of ore is taken out, which returns something to the miner, although it does not repay the entire cost of development.

Any work toward taking out the ore more than is necessary for the purpose of development constitutes what is called stoping. The chambers from which the ore has been excavated are called the stopes, and these necessarily vary in size and character with the size and positions of the veins or ore body.

Drifting is the act of following along with the course of the vein. Definitions of other mining terms are as follows:

Adit—Open cut or tunnel on the vein.

Alluvium—Materials transported and deposited by water.

Amalgam—Gold or silver combined with mercury.

Apex—The top or highest point of a vein.

Auriferous—Any rock or sand bearing gold

Bedrock—Rock underlying placer mines.

Blind lode—Where there appears no outcrop of a vein.

Breast—The face of a tunnel or drift.

Breccia—Angular rocks cemented together.

Cage—An elevator used in hoisting ore.

Cap rock—Rock overlying vein stone or ore.

Collar—The top of a shaft or winze.

Contact—A junction of two kinds of rock, such as lime and porphyry.

Contact vein—A vein between two dissimilar rock masses.

Country rock—The rock on each side of a vein.

Lode—A vein, thus a lode claim is a claim having in its boundaries a vein. This term is sometimes used to designate the claim itself.

Crosscut—A level driven across the course of a vein.

Dip—The slope or pitch of a vein.

Face—The end of a drift or tunnel.

Fault—The displacement of a stratum or vein.

Feeder—A small vein entering into a larger vein.

Fissure vein—A crack in the earth's crust containing mineral

Foot wall—Rock beneath a vein.

Gash vein—A vein wide at the top and closing at a short length.

Hanging wall—The layer of rock or wall overhanging a lode.

Horse—A mass of rock between the branches of a vein

In place—Not having been disturbed from its original position.

Level—A horizontal passage in a mine diverging from a shaft.

Outcrop—The portion of a vein showing at the surface.

Petering—Giving out; failing.

Pocket—A rich spot in a vein or deposit.

Salting a mine—Placing foreign ore in the crevices of a vein for the purpose of deceiving.

Strike—The extension of a lode in a horizontal direction.

Stulls—A framework to support the rubbish when stoping.

Sump—A hole in the bottom of a shaft or tunnel for collecting the water.

Vein—An aggregation of mineral matter in rock fissure.

Seam and stringer are used interchangeably for narrow branches running off from the vein or lead.

Gus Stecker, who is repairing the bridge near Citrus, informs us that when the repairs are completed, which will be the latter part of next week, it will be in a better condition than ever before.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern. Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DEREMER,
R. B. DEREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

TIMBER CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 5, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Heirs of Thomas B. Scovil, deceased, have filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at his office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1900, on timber culture application No. 128, for the S E ¼ S E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S W ¼ N E ¼ of section No. 2, in Township No 14 S., Range 35 E, M. D. M.

They name as witnesses: Chas. A. Skinner, John Strohmeyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, of Thebe, Inyo County, Cal., John Willis, of Citrus, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 355.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
At Independence, California,
March 20, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. Mack, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill Site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joser, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. Cotton lated lode locations, consisting of 472.8, 85.5, 771 8, 1236.7, 1030, 1495.8, 871.5, 1459.5, 1503 and 1154.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to metes and bounds on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral survey Nos. 2713, 2713 A and 2713 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 15 degrees and 10 minutes east, as follows, to wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. E. on the south-easterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 41 min W 426.40 feet distant; thence northeasterly line S 80 deg 30 min E 442.7 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stone, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 208 A. S. R. L. on the north-westerly face.

SUN RISE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north-west end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 41 min W 426.40 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course N 24 deg 4 min E 239.0 feet, 2nd course N 30 deg 30 min E 231.4 feet, 3rd course S 45 deg 30 min E 210.52 feet, 4th course S 24 deg 4 min W 240.0 feet, 5th course N 30 deg 15 min W 462.50 feet, 6th course N 24 deg 4 min E 240.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.0.7 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north east and southeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the northwest by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the south easterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south-westerly end of lode, and with corner No. 1 at the north-westerly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. C. on the north-westerly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 41 min W 426.40 feet distant; thence N 24 deg 4 min E 240.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg 41 min W 426.40 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 240.50 feet, 2nd course N 30 deg 15 min E 462.50 feet, 3rd course N 45 deg 30 min W 210.52 feet, 4th course N 30 deg 30 min E 231.4 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 240.0 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.30 acres. The John G. Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the Southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face and 4-508 A. J. C. on the southwesterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 4 of the John G Carlile, chiseled 1-508 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 52 deg 28 min E 1187.20 feet; thence N 31 deg 41 min W 1218.70 feet to a granite stone 24x18x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 508 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face.

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 52 deg 15 min E 1187.20 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 31 deg 41 min E 1218.70 feet, 2nd course, N 61 deg 11 min W 1,187.0 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 1501.1 feet 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 11 min E 1218.70 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 16.754 acres. The Kentucky is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G Carlile and Treasure Vaut on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE

Beginning at a granite stone, 24x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet from corner No. 3 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1501.50 feet to a granite stone 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 89 deg 55 min E 2,958.5 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 89 deg 55 min E 2,958.5 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 1,050 feet, 2nd course N 30 deg 30 min E 2,958.5 feet, 3rd course N 45 deg 11 min W 1,187.0 feet, 4th course N 30 deg 30 min E 300 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 11 min E 1501.50 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2491.40 feet distant; thence N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.50 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2491.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.50 feet 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet, 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed land, on the southwest by the Texas, and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill Site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x14x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 113.70 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2304.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 208 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2304.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 57 deg 49 min W 425.50 feet, 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet, 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 418.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.0.8 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 17 deg W 2250.50 e t distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of small spur bearing N 40 deg W, and S 40 deg E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 2250.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet, 2nd course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet, 3rd course, N 65 deg 18 min W 600 feet, 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 15.764 acres. The located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claim and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3 of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 30 deg 60 min E 1300 feet to corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. C. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 23 deg 18 min E 1187.20 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 23 deg 18 min E 1187.20 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 30 deg 60 min E 1300 feet, 2nd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1453.6 feet, 3rd course, N 45 deg 3 min W 141.6 feet 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 602.80 feet, 5th course, S 74 deg 4 min W 21 feet, 6th course, S 0 deg 4 min E 2491.50 feet and 7th course, N 74 deg 4 min E 289 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.501 acres. The located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-508 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 30 min E 2250.50 e t distant; thence N 11 deg 30 min E 2491.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of small spur bearing N 40 deg W, and S 40 deg E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. W. G. on the northeasterly face.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 30 min E 2,958.5 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min W 1497.50 feet, 2nd course, N 0 deg 30 min W 1,494 feet, 3rd course, N 45 deg 30 min E 600 feet, 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min E 1497.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7 210 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly point and line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No 76 bears S 27 deg 14 min E 2,911.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 65 deg 10 min E 152 feet, 2nd course, S 32 deg 30 min E 150 feet, 3rd course N 58 deg 49 min E 250 feet, 4th course, N 4 deg 4 min W 607.50 feet, 5th course, S 65 deg 10 min W 250 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 30 min E 450.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 2.91 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contains a total of 107.7 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joser, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension, and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in Vol. I of Quartz, Water and Mining Claims, at pages 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, united and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law, and the regulations thereunder, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States Statutes.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

First publication March 30 1900.
Last publication Jun e 1 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Applicant.

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OF ICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1 97, (30 Stats., 36) the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North west quarter of the South west quarter of section No. 3, in Tp. No. 22 S. R. 44 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of F. E. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 22rd, 1900.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.
CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING..... $2.00 to $3.50

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,
CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS
Independence, California.
O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.
jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.
BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,
BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and fr small parts of Owens Valley.

LONE PINE
EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.
A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS, Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BISHOP AND LAWS
MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.
JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me
jy29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING
250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO
CARSON AND COLORADO
RAILROAD
RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	88	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	47	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	119	6:27 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	198	Ar 9:50 a m	Lv 3:35 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	183	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 27 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U.

Facts for Women

Any article, whatever its merit, must be made known to the public by means of advertising. Advertising, however, though it can do much for a thing, cannot do everything. It may create a sale for a time, but in order to insure a lasting demand the thing advertised must have solid worth.

This is the case with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has solid worth.

Women everywhere have learned this fact, and the result is that there is a lasting and absolutely unequaled demand for it. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and this has been the case for years.

The reason for this is that Mrs. Pinkham claims nothing that she is not entitled to claim. She can do all that she says she can do, and her twenty years of experience make her advice invaluable. Her experience has been not only long but world-wide, and she has helped more women back to health than any one else in the world. These facts should, and do, have immense weight with all sensible women. Remember these are not wild statements but solid facts.

Facts About the Good Being Done by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound In Cases of Change of Life, Bearing-Down Pains, Etc.

"I had falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; backache, bearing-down pains; was so weak and nervous that I could not do my own work; had sick headache, no appetite, numb spells, hands and feet cold all the time. I had good doctors, but none of them did me any good. Through the advice of a lady friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking one bottle I felt greatly relieved, and by the time I had used several bottles was completely cured, so that I could do my work again. I am now passing through the change of life and using your Compound. It helps me wonderfully. I want every suffering woman to know what your medicine has done for me."—Mrs. W. M. Bull, New Palestine, Mo.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life and gave back a loving mother to eleven children, which was more than any doctor could have done or any other medicine in the wide world. My trouble was childbed fever. The third day after my babe was born I took a chill, which was followed by a high fever. I would perspire until my clothes were as wet as though dipped in a tub of water. The chills and fever kept up for three days. My daughter got me a bottle of your Compound. The fourth dose stopped the chills, and the fever also disappeared. My life was saved. My age at this critical time was forty-nine."—Lydia E. Bougher, Etna, Pa.

Facts About Two Cases of Falling of the Uterus Recovered by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I suffered for fifteen years without finding any relief. I tried doctors, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I had falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pain in the back and head, and those bearing-down pains. One bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did me so much good that I sent for four more, also two boxes of Liver Pills and one package of Sanative Wash. After using these I felt like a new woman."—Mrs. G. A. Winter, Glidden, Ia., Box 220.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb, painful menstruation, headache, backache, pain in groins, extending into the limbs; also a terrible pain at left of womb. The pain in my back was dreadful during menstruation, and my head would ache until I would be nearly crazy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me great relief. I suffer no pain now, and I give your medicine all the praise."—Mrs. J. P. McSpadden, Rosenberg, Tex.

A Grateful Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Every Wife and Mother.

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with most gratifying results. I had been married four years and had two children. I was all run down, had falling of womb with all its distressing symptoms. I had doctored with a good physician, but I derived very little good from his treatment. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do my work and nurse my seven-months'-old babe. I recommend your medicine to every wife and mother. Had I time, I could write much more in its praise. I bid you Godspeed in your good work."—Mrs. L. A. Morris, Welaka, Putnam Co., Fla.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—When I commenced the use of your remedies I was very badly off. Every two weeks I was troubled with flowing spells which made me very weak. I had two of the best doctors, but they did not seem to help me. They said my trouble was caused from weakness and was nothing to worry about. I felt tired all the time; had no ambition. I was growing worse all the time until I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Now I am now able to help about the house, and am much improved in health."—Mrs. A. Walker, Callicoon Depot, N. Y.

Where Dr. Johnson Was Married.

One of the most interesting entries in the parish register of St. Werburgh's, Derby, relates to the marriage of Dr. Johnson and the widow Porter, which was celebrated in St. Werburgh's. It reads:

"Mard.—Samll Johnson, of ye parish of St. Mary's, in Lichfield, and Elizabeth Porter, of ye parish of S. Philip, in B'ham."

Why the couple should have traveled from Birmingham to Derby to be wed is greatly dark. Even Boswell confessed that he could not understand the reason. Johnson, however, gave him an amusing account of the journey. They must have looked a queerly matched pair as they walked up the aisle of St. Werburgh's, he an awkward, big boned, shambling man, she "a young person of nearly 50" and possessed of scant attractions.—Westminster Gazette.

FRANKLIN W. FISK.

Head of the Chicago Theological Seminary Resigns.

President Franklin W. Fisk, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has handed in his resignation as professor and head of the faculty. "I shall soon have reached my eightieth year," says President Fisk, "and the fortieth year of my work in the seminary. I am giving up active work simply on account of advancing age."

Prof. Fisk was the first man to accept a chair in the Chicago Theological Seminary. He went to the school for ministers when it was only a name, without a building, without money, and

REV. FRANKLIN W. FISK, D. D., LL. D.

with a roll of about twenty-five students. It is now the largest Congregational theological seminary in the United States. It has come to be known as the "Yale of the West" in matters of theology. For forty years young ministerial students of that church from Ohio to the Rocky Mountains have come under the influence of Prof. Fisk.

He was born in Vermont and comes of a fine old New England family. His mother belonged to the Proctors of Vermont and New Hampshire. He was a fellow student at Yale in the '40s with Timothy Dwight, who last year resigned the Presidency of that historic institution. He has received two degrees from Yale University, and one, that of LL. D., from Beloit College. Dr. Fisk in his prime was a most eloquent preacher. He had a powerful voice, a fine presence, and all the dignity of the old clerical school.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Twenty Years Have Shown a Remarkable Growth Down in Dixie.

The industrial progress of the South during the past twenty years is shown in the Manufacturers' Record, from which it appears that the low price of cotton has had the effect of stimulating the output of other farm products. In the past ten years the production of wheat has increased 54 per cent in the South, and the number of hogs raised there has during that period nearly doubled. Seventy-two varieties of field crops are now grown where there formerly was nothing but cotton, and sixty-five varieties of vegetables, fruits and melons are raised in the South for markets in the North. While five years ago the cotton mills in the South consumed but 720,000 bales of cotton, their consumption amounts now to nearly 1,500,000 bales in the 550 mills, with 4,952,092 spindles and 104,446 looms. The number of mills has increased 206, that of spindles and looms 640 per cent.

The finest blankets made in the country are now manufactured in North Carolina, where 104 woolen mills are in operation. The finest grade of wool can be grown in the South almost as cheaply as cotton. Two decades ago the South produced annually but 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal; that product has now passed the 40,000,000 mark, and of the 47,000 square miles of coal fields in the South only about 1,000 are under development. While two decades ago less than 500,000 tons of iron were produced, that production has now grown to 2,500,000 tons of a very superior article. And the iron industry in the South is as yet in its infancy. There are enormous iron ore deposits in different parts of that section of the country which have thus far not been touched at all. This is but a short summary of the progress made in the South during the past twenty years, but it suffices to indicate the possibilities of that part of the country and what is in store for it in the future, since it is no longer limited to cotton.—Denver Post.

Turkey Dressing.

Corn in Europe.

An American corn kitchen will be maintained at the Paris exposition at a cost to the United States of $10,000. The money will be well invested, for, outside of America, the merits of maize are still but little understood. Last year this country exported $144,000,000 worth of flour, and only $2,000,000 worth of corn meal.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Feminine Conception.

Lawyer—Write that wholesale firm in New York which sent us a claim against the jeweler that he's attached by his wife's sister.

Stenographer—Excuse me, sir, but but shouldn't the preposition be to instead of by?—Jewelers' Weekly.

The man who takes the cake thinks it is no more than his just dessert.

Some people pass their good resolutions on the first reading.

Barnacles on Ocean Cables.

The recent investigations for cable laying in the Pacific ocean have revealed the fact, that if not upon rock bottom, they become encrusted with seaweeds, heavy enough to break them. This is like dyspepsia, which grows until it breaks down the health. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure it, as well as indigestion, liver and kidney troubles.

"Ha!" hissed the villian in the grand opera, in recitative. It was a thrilling moment. You could have heard a pin drop in the body of the house, and in the proscenium boxes you couldn't have heard a brick drop.—Puck.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

"Is the difference between the war in Africa and the one in the Philippines a matter of opinion, papa?" "No, my son; merely one of color."—Life.

The best spring medicine offered the public is Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills. They increase the appetite, regulate stomach and bowels, purify the blood and ward off numerous spring diseases; 10c, 25c; druggists.

People who know enough to come in out of the rain never get credit for their sagacity when there is no rain to come in out of.

There is no excuse for your buying poor coffee (unless you prefer that quality) when you can buy Yelocros Java and Mocha. Read today's ad.

It will take a very virulent epidemic of smallpox in Kentucky to cut much of a figure in the death rate.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I believe Piso's Cure is the only medicine that will cure consumption. — Anna M. Ross, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 12, '95.

Waiting to Be Eaten.

The wasp is not a vegetarian, like the bee, and so the wasp mother has before her the problem of supporting her young with meat. As her eggs are laid out in hot weather and as food enough must be stored in the cell with the egg to mature the young insects, the question is how to preserve the meat fresh for so long a time.

After a tube is finished except one end, which is left open, she flies off on a hunt for spiders. She finds a fat, healthy one, pounces upon it, stings it, carries it off and places it in the mud cell. She repeats this process until she has placed as many spiders in the tube as, according to her judgment, will be needed. She then lays an egg in the cell and walls up the opening.

Whether it is the result of a subtle poison or whether it is a special spot in the spider's nervous system where the sting is inserted we do not know, but certain it is that after being thus stung the spider lives on in a paralyzed condition for weeks and even months. It can move only slightly and remains helpless in its mud sepulcher until the wasp egg hatches into a voracious grub, which at once falls to and eats with great relish the meat thus miraculously preserved.

Whether the spider can feel pain in this paralyzed state is not known, but it certainly retains its sight and so watches the wasp grub growing, and a spider's natural fear of a wasp would cause ample suffering to atone for its own onslaught on flies.

Peter Cooper Met the Spirits.

During Peter Cooper's lifetime he was a frequent visitor at the home of S. J. Pardessus, on Pacific street, Brooklyn.

At one time Mr. Cooper became greatly interested in the spirit manifestations of the Fox sisters and was anxious to investigate their rappings personally, but he did not like to attend one of their public seances, for he feared recognition and consequently a great deal of talk. Finally it was arranged that one of the sisters should spend a night at Mr. Pardessus' house and the doughty Peter be invited to meet her.

Miss Fox came, and the spirits came too. The family retired early, Mr. Cooper occupying a bedroom on the opposite side of the hall from that of the fair ally of the supernatural. He was just settling himself comfortably for "a long winter's nap" when a rapping began on the headboard of his bed which sent shivers to his very marrow. It was only the beginning of a "rat, tat, tat," that kept up at intervals during the night in all parts of the room, and before daylight came Mr. Cooper had listened to enough spirits to last him a lifetime. He never said much about the experience, but he never asked to have it repeated.—New York Mail and Express.

Don't Give Up the Ship.

Somewhat more than 50 years ago it happened to me to meet at the house of a mutual friend a daughter of the late Major Benjamin Russell, for many years editor of the Boston Centinel. She was a bright, interesting woman and a brilliant raconteur, and she told me a number of anecdotes of her father, who was a strongly individualized and notable character for a good many years. Among them was the following:

The battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon took place just off the Massachusetts coast, and a sailor in some way got ashore and hurried to Boston with the news. It was in the night, and he went straight to The Centinel office, where he found Major Russell, to whom he told the story, including the death of Lawrence.

"What were his last words?" said the major.

"Don't know," said the man.

"Didn't he say, 'Don't give up the ship?'"

"Don't know," said the man.

"Oh, he did!" said the major. "I'll make him say it." And he did—so much for history.—Hartford Courant.

Disguised.

Wiggins—Whose umbrella is this? It looks like the one I lost.

Higgins—I don't see how it can, for I scraped the handle and altered it generally.—Ohio State Journal.

THE MAN WHO WORKS.

And the Man Who Gets Through Things the Easiest Way He Can.

"The man that is so far advanced that he likes the work he is doing," said Mr. Stoggleton, "has reason to feel hopeful of himself. I suppose that the very great majority of us go through the work we have in hand the easiest way we can and get through it, skipping the hard places when possible and thinking we'll be glad when it's finished; but the next job will be just the same. There will be just about so many hard places in it, and then we'll be wishing just the same that we could get through that job.

"The fact appears to be that we are always trying to shirk the present job. We mean well in a feeble sort of way, and the next thing we tackle we are going to do right up to the handle, but when we strike that, when that becomes the present work, don't we try to shirk that too? We do, indeed. And that's what we do all through life—daily putting off our best endeavors till tomorrow. Kind of a miserable thing to do, isn't it?

"But occasionally you meet a man who puts in his best licks every day and rejoices in the labor. He doesn't care a continental what the next day is going to bring to him—he can handle it, whatever it is. Just now he's engaged with today's labor, and he does that up thoroughly and completely and searches out the last nook and cranny. He isn't trying to see what he can pass by, but what he can root out, and he goes home satisfied with his work, and he's the one man in a thousand that leads all the rest, and his pay corresponds with his labors."—New York Sun.

The Effect of His Face.

An amusing story is told at the expense of Winston Churchill, the author. An old man, seeing the picture of Churchill displayed in the window of a Baltimore bookseller, inquired of a bystander whom it represented.

"Winston Churchill," was the reply.

"Where does he preach?"

Being told that Mr. Churchill was not a preacher, he asked: "Ain't he? What did you say his name is?"

"Winston Churchill. He writes novels."

"Does what?"

"Writes novels."

The man shook his head with a look of pity and declared: "Too bad! Too bad! He has a good face."

LOST HALF HIS EAR.

Two Very Grateful People Speak Up

Mr. A. B. Hill of Vacaville feels that he owes his life to Dr. Chamley. He had a large cancer in his ear and had consulted a number of the best physicians he could find. He underwent in all nine separate treatments, in the course of which the cancer not only became worse, but one-half of his ear had been removed. He applied to Dr. Chamley, November 10, 1897, and was treated by the latter for only two weeks. As a result, the cancer was completely eradicated, not a vestige of his terrible disease remaining.

Mr. Mattias Gartner of 2019 Fifteenth street is another convalescent full of gratitude and praise for Dr. Chamley. Like many inveterate smokers, he contracted cancer of the lip, and though his disease constantly grew worse, he could find no way of checking its inroads. He finally obtained a copy of Dr. Chamley's 120-page free book on the cure of cancer without knife or pain, and as a result placed himself under the latter's care at No. 25 Third street. With the exception of a small scar no trace of the cancer is left.

Women especially should consult the Doctor at the appearance of any lump in the breast, as such will always prove to be cancer.—S. F. Examiner, Feb. 11, 1900.

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Wouldn't Trust Him.

Mean men continue to exist, and frequent examples are cited of what is claimed to be the meanest of all. The Fredonia (Kan.) Citizen steps forward with a story of a man in that town who, too mean to advertise land he wanted to sell, put a written notice in one of the hotels the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice, when he replied: "I can't buy land at a fair price from any man who does his own advertising in that way. He might steal the fence, the pump handle and the barn doors before he gave up possession."—Kansas City Journal.

"He Liveth Long That Liveth Well."

He that maintains "the perfect circulation of pure blood in a sound organism," or in other words, good health, may live both long and well."

A great multitude of people gladly testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured their diseases, given them good health, and lengthened their lives.

Scrofulous Humor — *"I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. C. Little, Fulton, N. Y.* Remember

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Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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When a man gets one, he becomes a slave to his bowels. Every person ought to have control over the different parts of the body, and it is the easiest thing in the world to educate the bowels, make them do their duty naturally and regularly, and keep them from becoming a source of misery and a deformity as well.

Educate your bowels!

Don't neglect the slightest sign of irregularity but see that you have at least one natural easy movement a day. Pills, salts and black draughts are dangerous because they strain and weaken the bowels. What you want is a mild but sure laxative, that tones and strengthens the bowels and stimulates their movements. Such a laxative is CASCARETS, and when you try them, you will find that it is the easiest thing in the world to make and keep your bowels clean and regular, strong and healthy. By keeping the bowels clean, all serious disorders are

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CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal, suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS, we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 418

FACTS ABOUT SARDINES.

The Greater Part of This Country's Consumption Now Packed Here.

Formerly the sardines consumed in this country were all imported from France. Now about three-quarters of the sardines eaten in the United States are put up here, the chief center of the sardine industry in the United States being the eastern coast of Maine, though some sardines are now put up on the coast of California. The packing of sardines in this country was begun about 1886.

Thousands of people now find employment in one part and another of the work in catching fish, in making cans and in canning and packing and marketing and so on.

Sardines are put up in greater variety than formerly, there being nowadays sardines packed in tomato sauce, sardines in mustard, spiced sardines and so on, but the great bulk of sardines, both imported and domestic, are still put up in oil. Sardines are put up also in a greater variety of packages than formerly, there being, for example, various sizes and shapes of oval tins, and some French sardines are imported in glass, but as the great bulk of all sardines are still put up in oil, so the great bulk of them are still put up in the familiar flat boxes, the great majority of these being of the sizes known as halves and quarters and far the greater number of these being in quarters. Sardines are packed 100 tins in a case, and the consumption of sardines in this country is roughly estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 cases annually.

Like canned goods of every description, sardines are cheaper now than they formerly were, and American sardines are sold for less than the imported. American sardines are now exported from this country to the West Indies and to South America.—New York Sun.

CHOCOLATE FIENDS.

There Are Those Who Become Slaves to This Nerve Soothing Food.

"The manufacture of chocolate," said J. R. Anso of Brazil, "is a great industry. Of all the chocolate beans imported into the United States two-thirds go to one firm in Boston, and the other third is distributed among the other manufacturers. The chocolates sold are of various grades. The Caracas chocolate is supposed to be the best.

"If you take the various grades, technically known as the Caracas, the French, the German and so on, and take a piece of each and place them in a pan of water and allow them to dissolve, any expert will tell you which is the best chocolate. The better grades will leave no sediment. The others will. This is explained by the fact that in the cheaper grades the shell is ground up and used as a 'filler.' The lighter the chocolate the better the grade. The cheaper grades are dark owing to the ground up shell.

"It is a queer thing about chocolate consumption. There are chocolate fiends, just as there are opium fiends, tobacco slaves and liquor slaves. I cannot tell you why it is, but if people begin to eat chocolate the habit grows upon them. I don't think any amount of chocolate hurts any person. Of course the cheaper grades of chocolate have a large percentage of sugar in them, and sugar is to a certain extent injurious, but for the chocolate itself I don't think any one eats enough to hurt him materially. In contradistinction to the exhilaration of alcoholic drinks chocolate seems to be a soother. Persons who are nervous and irritable find it a food that in a way calms and soothes and satisfies them. It is queer, but it is the truth. The consumption of chocolate is increasing enormously in the United States."—New York Tribune.

The silkworm was originally found in China, and fabrics of this material were made in that country about 2700 B. C.

Coffee was not known to the Greeks or Romans.

At the Examination.

Teacher (to little Isidor, who is very poor at fractions)—If I need 3½ yards of cloth for a suit and the cloth costs 2¾ gulden a yard, what will the suit cost?

Isidor—To begin with, teacher, 3 yards would be enough for a suit, and you could get it at our store for 2 gulden. The suit would cost you 6 gulden.—Fliegende Blatter.

"Something Hot."

D'Orsay was at a dinner at Disraeli's, which was not of a kind to suit the fashionable gourmet and where everything had been cold. At the end of dinner there was brought in some half melted ice in a dish. "Thank heaven!" said D'Orsay. "At last we have got something hot."—Sir Algernon West's Recollections.

SYRUP of FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS, OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1900.

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Muster of the Veterans

WHEN the sun of August begins to redden the green out of the foliage the veterans of the civil war in thirty-fifth national encampment will assemble in the State where their order had birth. Not in the city where the original post of the Grand Army of the Republic was instituted, indeed, but in the borders of the State where the idea was first promulgated and carried into effect. Next August the veterans will meet in Chicago, but the army, once an appreciable proportion of the grand army which dropped the sword for peaceful pursuits, is fading away with the lapse of years.

Boys in years and animation when the smoke of the big guns curled about Fort Sumter, nothing but gray beards remain to-day. Veterans then have long since passed over the great divide. Nine years ago the army was nearly twice as strong as it is to-day. It is fitting indeed that as the day draws near when there will be no Grand Army left these who still cling to life should return to the old homestead in reunion. Born of the consciousness of a son of Illinois, native to the Prairie State, it is fitting that the Grand Army should meet again in the State that gave birth to the designer of the order.

Thirty-four years will have passed away when the next meeting is held since the first national encampment was held in Indianapolis. Half a dozen States were represented in that gathering, with but 228 members in the assembly. Illinois had something over twenty posts then and was the only State organized into a department with department officers. Since then the army has prospered until every State in the Union almost has a department, a large membership and large benefit revenue. In 1890 the comrades numbered over 400,000; to-day, less than ten years later, the army has been reduced to but a trifle over two-thirds the high-water mark.

B. F. STEPHENSON.

Line of March Shortened.

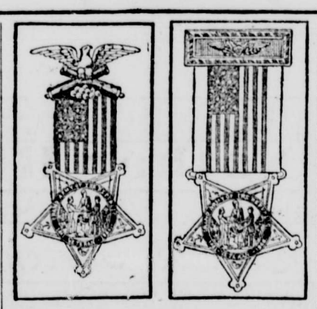
Year after year the line of march in all parades has been shortened, that the faltering veterans may not be overfatigued. Even when civic pride demands the old long lines the men with the blue blouses and bronze buttons pass the reviewing officer and then, again dropping their military formation, fall out of the line and mingle with the people who assemble to see the pageant. Stooped shoulders bent under the burden of years have replaced the erect body, and slow, halting steps have replaced the jaunty stride of the war days. The old men clinging fondly to the trinity of the order, charity, fraternity and loyalty, turn out indeed, but the long marches of forty years ago are beyond their strength.

Steadily each year the percentage of loss by death is rising until to-day it is almost as high as it was in the days when muskets were borne over the shoulders or leveled in fight. Nine years ago the high tide of the army was reached. Even then the losses by reason of the falling out of stragglers whose memories alone remain was heavy, as heavy as the average loss by death in any great battle. Last year the decrease in membership and the increase in flower-decked mounds was nearly as great as the total losses from all causes in the stiffest fight any member ever participated in.

But a few years remain of earth to the men who fought the good battle to preserve the Union. None lives now—with here and there a notable exception—but those who were beardless youths when they went to the front to throttle the most serious rebellion the world ever saw or ever will see. The men who in 1861 wore beards and had the tread of mature manhood have gone before to blaze the way to the haven of eternal rest for their juniors. Thirty-four annual encampments have been held since the organization was born in Springfield. A round dozen more assemblies will see the closing of the records, for the veterans will be all gone and posterity will have but the recollection of what they did and how in all the years since the close of the strife they have kept alive the loyalty to the flag which sent them out to face death in its defense.

In Past Encampments.

But a few years ago it was no uncommon thing for 100,000 boys in blue to assemble in the city chosen for the annual encampment of the Grand Army. Not all, indeed, held seats in the national body, but where that body met the comrades have been wont to meet and fight again the fights of the war. To-day if half that number—in spite of the heavy membership in Chicago and the State—should assemble from all over the broad land it would be a notable gathering. Age, poverty—few of the members are wealthy—and distance from the scene will prevent many a man from attending. Yet in every breast will be the hope, for every veteran realizes that this may be his last opportunity to meet with his comrades this side of the grave.



Thirty-seven years ago, while at the front fighting for the Union, the idea of an association of volunteers after their military duties had closed was born in the mind of a son of Illinois. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson, surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and a native of the State, was the man who first thought out the scheme which has worked so grandly. With him as tent mate and intimate friend was Chaplain W. J. Rutledge. In the quiet hours of the night after "taps" had been sounded these comrades often talked of the hope of organizing the Grand Army. As early as the spring of 1862 Mr. Rutledge broached the topic and Dr. Stephenson elaborated it to include a national order.

Looking far into the future the Doctor saw that distress would come to the men of arms as the years passed by. Wounds and disease would cripple them prematurely. Hardships and exposure, bad food and not enough of that in the field would shorten the term of their active business life. Hope of aid they would have none unless, banded together as brothers, they should relieve each other. Seeking to keep alive the fires of patriotism, seeking to provide a relief association which should aid by the highest type of charity a deserving brother, seeking to perpetuate the brotherly feeling engendered of common hardships and perils, the Doctor saw in his mind the long lines of veterans marching together, shoulder to shoulder, in peace as in war.

An idea so born could not fail to germinate. The grand parade and review of Grant's and Sherman's armies in Washington following the declaration of peace had scarcely passed away until Dr. Stephenson began the active work of creating a grand army of peace. In March, 1866, Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Rutledge renewed their discussions with the purpose of putting their ideas into execution. In the preceding month Fred I. Dean was called in and the topic talked over with him. He prepared rough notes outlining the scope and purposes of the organization and a conference of the charter members of the department of Illinois was held in Springfield in March.

At that conference the following men, later prominent in the army, were present: Col. J. M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Maj. R. M. Woods, Maj. Robert Allen, Chaplain Rutledge, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. J. S. Phelps, Capt. J. A. Lightfoot, Capt. B. F. Smith, Maj. A. A. North, Capt. H. E. Howe, Lieut. B. F. Hawkes and Dr. Stephenson. The conference decided to present the matter to Gov. Oglesby and the Governor heartily approved the project. The name was suggested by some literature received concerning a similar organization being discussed in Missouri under the title of the Grand Army of Progress.

In order to maintain secrecy it was decided to send the copy of the constitution and by-laws to Decatur for printing. I. N. Coltrin and Joseph Prior, of the Tribune, were thus made aware of the movement. Both were discharged volunteers and both took a strong interest in the project. Dr. J. W. Routh and Capt. M. F. Kanan, of Decatur, having been informed of the plans, went to Springfield, where they discussed it with Dr. Stephenson. They returned and organized the first post and then desired Dr. Stephenson, provisional department commander, to institute the post.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO ENCAMPMENT.

The First Post.

This was done on the evening of April 6, 1866, with the following charter members: M. F. Kanan, George R. Steele, George H. Dunning, I. C. Pugh, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, C. Reibsame, J. W. Routh, B. F. Sibley, I. N. Coltrin, Joseph Prior and A. Toland. Commander Stephenson issued his first general order instituting this post and the Grand Army of the Republic was born. Then district and post officers were elected and new posts instituted. The second was created in Springfield, but other cities and towns claimed the honor, so that in a few weeks the department of Illinois had some twenty-eight posts scattered about the State.

Commander Stephenson named Captains Kanan and Dunning as a committee to prepare ritual, constitution and by-laws. The order was made April 18 and the committee lost no time, for the ritual was presented and accepted on May 9 by the department. The constitution was presented and adopted on May 15. The rules and ritual thus adopted remained those of the Grand Army until notified by the national encampment in May, 1869, when the ritual and rules that obtain to-day, with such modifications as the lapse of time have called for, were adopted.

With nearly thirty posts in working order and regulations approved by all adopted, the provisional organization was deemed to have served its purpose, so a representative gathering of the army was called for July 13. It was held in Springfield and the department formally organized. Gen. John M. Palmer was elected department commander, with Gen. H. John Cook as senior vice. The originator of the army was not chosen as head of the organization he had brought into existence, much to his disappointment. Yet his chagrin did not serve to abate his enthusiasm, for no man ever in the ranks worked more faithfully to make it succeed than Dr. Stephenson.

CHARTER MEMBERS OF FIRST G. A. R. POST.

The First Encampment.

The idea of the founder of the army was to incorporate every State in the Union where a Federal veteran lived. It was to be a grand army in fact as well as in name. He did not rest with the State organization, but went to work vigorously to carry out his grand scheme. Gen. Cook in the absence of Gen. Palmer named the department staff and made Dr. Stephenson his adjutant general. Then in September of the year of founding a general order was issued calling the first national encampment Nov. 20 in Indianapolis. Seventy posts and 228 representatives composed the first national body of the Grand Army.

Gallant Stephen A. Hurlburt, whose shoulders had borne the double star in the volunteer army, was chosen to wear the badge of the army, whereon was spread the shoulder strap of major general. He was elected to the office of commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following officers were elected: J. B. McKean of New York, Senior Vice; Robert S. Foster, of Indiana, Junior Vice; B. F. Stephenson, Adjutant General; D. C. McNeil of Iowa, Quartermaster General; W. A. Pile of Missouri, Chaplain.

Gen. Hurlburt administered the affairs of the army for one term, then giving away to another son of Illinois, the one who had attained the highest rank and greatest fame attained by a volunteer officer, John A. Logan. Gen. Logan became chief of the army in 1868. He signalized his administration by promulgating an order setting apart May 30 as memorial day. He issued his famous order No. 11 on May 5, calling on all survivors of the war to deck the graves of all fallen comrades with flowers on May 30. The ceremonials to be observed were left to the individual posts, as up to that time no ritual had been adopted for this purpose.

Its Struggles and Success.

In the early years, in common with all fraternal organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic struggled for life. But with over 2,000,000 volunteers to draw from it was merely a question of time when no city in the land would be large enough to handle all if all should meet at any national encampment. When the high mark was reached the army comprised about 50 per cent. of all the survivors of the war eligible to membership. Losses from various causes kept pace with gains for ten years. Then gains exceeded losses until 1890. Then the old fellows commenced to pass away with startling speed.

The Grand Army commenced to grow rapidly early in the '70s. By the close of the decade departments had sprung up all over the land. The membership was equal to any single army commanded by any general but Grant during the war. In 1890 the muster rolls showed 409,781 members. Last year but 287,981 veterans admitted adherence to the regulations. The losses from death are on the increase. Losses by honorable discharge are not as heavy as those by the final discharge.

Chicago must prepare to entertain 1,000,000 guests during the last four days of August. For the first time in a generation the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be held in the city by the lake, and preparations are already under way to make the occasion outshine any national gathering ever held by that great organization.

"Approximately 750,000 veterans of the war are still alive out of the 2,225,000 recruits enlisted in that great struggle," said Secretary E. A. Bigelow, of the Executive Committee, having the management of the encampment in charge. "Of that number it is estimated from the rosters of the various divisions of the G. A. R. that 500,000 reside in the territory west of the Alleghanies, north of the Ohio River and east of the Missouri—that is, in the territory directly tributary to Chicago. They will come to this encampment—men who did not go to Philadelphia or Cincinnati or a half dozen of others—will come to Chicago. And we will make them welcome."

A MINER'S LUCK.

He Came Pretty Near to Making a Big Strike.

"It is mostly all luck in the mining business," said H. A. Frederick, a Klondiker from Seattle, "and that gold is where you find it is a surer proposition than any specification of a mining expert. Let me give you a couple of instances. In the winter of '97 I was working near Gold Hill in the El Dorado district and one Sunday I was at the cabin of Dr. Carper of my town, who was treating a lame shoulder I had. After the professional part of the call was over, the doctor and I, who are old friends, were talking of mining, he being in it himself more than doctoring, and I told him we ought to go over on the opposite hill, next to a claim worked by a man named Lancaster, and stake off a couple of claims. But he would not have it my way at all, and insisted that if there was any gold there, somebody would have claimed the territory which did not have a stake on it except Lancaster's. I listened to him and we didn't stake a claim, but in June following the doctor paid $10,000 for four claims, each 100 feet square, on the same site, and out of thirty-two square feet of one of them he took $22,000, and he is still working them. That same year, at Christmas he was feeling pretty good, and the day before Christmas he told his brother and a couple of men who were working for him that he wanted to give them a Christmas present, and they could go into the mine and get a panful of dirt for whatever it might be worth. The three took him up, and went hunting for the richest dirt they could find. One of them didn't want to act the hog, he said, but he overcame his scruples and got into the richest ground, as the others did, and when they had panned their selections, one man got $32, one got $113, and the brother hit it for $164. Think of that for a panful, when a man can get rich at it if it pays him a dollar a pan regularly. The pay streak in this mine is seven feet thick and in places the gold actually glitters in the gravel."

"But I am getting ahead of my story. On the following Sunday I was with the doctor again, and I called his attention to another unoccupied hillside where he could stake claims, and again the doctor turned me down. He insisted that I was throwing away my right in the district to stake a claim in that locality, and for a second time I listened to him. On the same spot that season a luckier man took $50,000 out of his claim and afterward sold it for $60,000. The claim, I finally got did not lose me any money, but I didn't get any big winnings, as I might have got if my luck and my nerve had been with me."—Washington Star.

A Child's Vocabulary.

"The language which the child of six employs is apt to be the basis of his speech throughout life," is the theory advanced by an observant physician writing in the Woman's Home Companion. "We cannot separate from words the ideas for which they stand; thus what might at first appear to be merely an educational matter is also a serious moral problem. The writer retains a tolerably clear recollection of his own boyhood, and he has enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of many young children. From this experience he would express the opinion that a very small minority of children at the age of eight can be considered 'innocent,' and that a very considerable minority of boys of five can swear fluently, and use a shockingly copious stock of objectionable words. By making a hermit of a child we can postpone for a few years the inevitable contact with the courser manifestations of human nature, but he will then very likely be ashamed, by his very lack of proficiency in evil, into greater assiduity in acquiring the fruit of the tree of knowledge. We have built up a special code of ethics for children with a vocabulary to match."

His Character.

The old hiring fairs are still held in some rural districts of England. There is a story of an old Gloucestershire farmer, who, seeming a likely lad at such a place, opened negotiations with a view to engaging him.

"Hast got a character from thy last place?" the farmer asked.

"No," replied the boy; "but my old gaffer be about somewhere, and I can get he to write one."

"Very well," was the reply. "Thee get it and meet I here again at 4 o'clock."

The farmer and the boy met at the appointed hour.

"Hast got thy character?" was the query.

The answer was short and sharp: "No, but I ha' got thine, and I bean't a-coming."

Willie—Now that sister is going to marry Mr. Jenks why is it called an 'engagement,' pa? Mr. Underthum—Probably because the real battle comes later, my son.—Philadelphia Press.

SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN.

Senator Hoar, Anti-Expansionist Leader, Has Been 30 Years in Congress.

No name has of late been more frequently seen in the newspapers than that of Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. There are many unkindly references to this venerable statesman because of the position he has taken. He has for years been a leader of the Republican party, and though a man of fearless expression, has generally been in accord with his party, but from the beginning he opposed the administration's Philippine policy.

Senator Hoar is one of the oldest members of the Senate. He has spent the last thirty years of his life in Congress and has always exerted a commanding influence. He is regarded as the ablest lawyer and the most profound scholar in the upper house. Senator Hoar is 73 years of age. He was born at historic Concord, Mass., and graduated from Harvard College at the age of 20. After being admitted to the bar he began the practice of law at Worcester, and soon ranked as a leader in his profession. Naturally he took an interest in politics and the Republicans made him city solicitor. Next they sent him to the Legislature. In 1868 he was elected to Congress and served four terms, during which he made a reputation for statesmanship which gave him a place on the Hayes Electoral Commission. In 1877 he succeeded George S. Boutwell in the Senate, and has since been a fixture there. He is chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Hoar's personality is interesting. He is one of the most kind and generous of men. His lack of familiarity with even old acquaintances, often attributed to coldness and austerity, is owing to a natural shyness which has clung to him through life. The extent of his willingness to oblige friends is unlimited. He has absolutely no reserve due to pride, vanity or even aristocracy of family. He would talk to a street laborer in overalls as respectfully as to the President of the United States. His charities are unostentatious—indeed his payment of education for two young colored men, as a recent instance, is known not even to all his relatives. He is not rich.

SENATOR G. F. HOAR.

His scrupulous regard for honorable dealings in his public office is widely known. A few years ago, in a railroad trip from New York to Washington, he occupied a seat with one of the great railroad managers. When the conductor came along Senator Hoar presented the regulation ticket to be punched, to the surprise of his companion, who promised to send him a pass at once. The pass was sent, but returned to the giver with a note of thanks.

Senator Hoar is perfectly inflexible in matters of principle. People who are moved to temporize, to compromise or abate in the interest of courtesy are sometimes impatient of the man who says: "This is right; I will advocate, maintain and enforce it." Such a man is Hoar. Those who say that Senator Hoar is narrow and partisan are referred by his friends to the time when having a Republican majority behind him in committee, he made a number of reports in favor of Democrats, either sitting members or contestants.

If Senator Hoar had a magnetic and graceful presence, and the voice of a Webster, he would be without a rival in Congress. Neither his voice nor his manner of delivery is impressive. The wit of the man is keen and searching. If one were to specify that quality of the senior Senator which endears him to the old members of his party and compels the admiration and deep sympathy of the young men, he would name his humor. His wit is never boisterous nor comic nor that of a buffoon, but delicate and clean, founded on standard comparisons and lasting beyond the fleeting moment.

Senator Hoar has a wonderful memory. He can recall Cicero from memory by the page. He is extremely fond of history, and hardly a man in the country is more extensively or more accurately informed on the political history of the country. He can give names and dates and quotations from standard authors off-hand with wonderful facility.

Senator Hoar has many times been honored by universities and associations of scholars. He has been an overseer of Harvard, is president of its alumni, president of several antiquarian, historical and geographical societies, and connected in various ways with schools and academies. William and Mary, Amherst, Yale and Harvard have all conferred degrees upon him.

GOOD THINGS IN A BUNCH.

Remarkable Streak of Luck in the Life of a Newspaper Man.

A friend of mine, says a New-Yorker, has recently had one of the most remarkable runs of luck I've ever known. Some two or three years ago he was struggling along as a newspaper man here, and at the same time was very much in love with a girl in Jersey City. The paper finally gave him a chance to go to the Transvaal, as at that time there seemed a probability of war there. There wasn't much in it, except the chance to make a name, but that he took. He had been there some time and secured a lot of pictures and material when the war scare dying down his paper called him to stop work and come home. There was nothing for it but to obey, so, sore in mind, he returned. He wasn't any better off in this world's goods than when he started, and things really looked blacker. He's a plucky beggar, however, and so he went and worked his Transvaal material into a book, which he hawked around the publishing houses, but they would have none of it. Then came the British-Boer war, and one of the publishers who had kept his name and address sent for him and offered to publish his book on a royalty. Needless to say, he grabbed at the chance. The book came out and he, on his improved prospects, tried again to obtain the girl's parents' consent, but they were still obdurate. At this juncture came a letter from the editor of one of the biggest papers here, saying he had read the book and wanted the author, on account of his familiarity with the country, to act as his war correspondent in South Africa, naming a good, round sum in compensation therefor. He wrote a curt letter, refusing to go unless he received $200 a month more than had been offered. Now, mark the sequence. On a Monday recently he received his first royalties, which amounted to something like $7,000. Tuesday came a letter from the editor accepting his terms. Tuesday afternoon he saw his fiancee's parents again and they withdrew their opposition. Wednesday they were married, and on Thursday, as though he hadn't already had enough, a firm of lawyers sent him word that a relative had died and left him $25,000. Verily, verily, to him that hath shall be given!

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

Garnishment of a city for money in its hands due to a non-resident contractor is upheld in Portsmouth Gas Company vs. Sanford (Va.), 45 L. R. A. 246, where the city itself made no objection.

Constitutionality of a statute providing for licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors is sustained in De Walt's appeal (Pa.), 45 L. R. A. 399. The court refused to consider the question of the constitutionality of such statutes as an open one, although the counsel insisted that his contention against the power of the State to grant any license was a new one.

A debtor garnished in a suit against his creditor when out of the State of his residence is held, in Buck vs. Harris (N. C.), 45 L. R. A. 257, to be not protected from a suit in favor of such creditor by paying the debt to a representative of the foreign plaintiff after returning to his domicile and the entry of a judgment against him, where he had given no obligation to secure the payment, and he shows nothing which would have made the payment compulsory.

Preferred stock which, by statute, is made "a lien on the franchise and property" of the corporation, with priority over subsequent mortgages or other incumbrances, is held, in Heller vs. National Marine Bank (Md.), 45 L. R. A. 438, to have such priority over unsecured claims over which subsequent mortgages would have preferences, but the lien is held not to extend to rents or insurance money collected by receivers, or to articles produced by the corporation for sale.

Claim that the maintenance for many years of a millidam creates a reciprocal prescriptive right which will entitle riparian owners to insist on the continued maintenance of the dam for their benefit, after the mill owner abandons its use for water power, is denied in Kray vs. Muggli (Minn.), 45 L. R. A. 218, on the ground that, as the dam is of a perishable character and is maintained subject to a liability for damages that may be caused by its bursting, the conditions always continue to be of an artificial character.

Everybody Knows a Boy Like This.

They were riding on the street car and the little boy's father was very proud of him. After awhile the 5-year-old youngster saw something he wanted to know about.

"Papa"—pointing out of the window—"what are those men doing over there?"

"Building a house, my son."

"Why?"

"Because they are paid to do it."

"Who pays them for doing it?"

"The man who is putting the house up."

"What does he pay 'em for?"

"For building a house."

"Why?"

"Because—well, because they would not build the house if he did not pay them."

"What does the man want the house for?"

"To live in."

"Hasn't he got a house to live in?"

"Oh, yes."

"What does he want another one for?"

"Oh, for other people to live in."

"What other people."

"Oh, men and women and little boys and girls."

"Why do they want to live in the house?"

"Well, they must live somewhere."

"Who?"

"The people."

"What people."

"Any people."

"Why?"

"Johnny, if you don't quit asking foolish questions I'll spank you."

You could see by Johnny's eye that he wanted to ask why, but he didn't dare.

HOMESPUN PHILOSOPHY.

Observations on Commonplace Things by the Atchison Globe Man.

After a man passes 50, all that he has to look forward to is an ache in a new place.

An Atchison girl regards herself as an heiress because she inherits her kin's old clothes.

A good many people go to heaven whom the devil, no doubt, long ago classed as salvage.

The great objection to hypocrisy is, that it is not necessary. No man ever practiced it successfully.

When a man starts to tell you a funny story you can always get rid of him by saying, "I've heard it."

You must behave yourself if you hope to avoid worry: no guilty man can avoid worry over his misdeeds.

Some men insist upon doing absurd and foolish things, and then demand that people say nothing about their folly.

If a man gains an hour in getting down to work early, a book agent drops in and causes him to drop back an hour and a half.

We never expect to break down and cry in a cemetery unless we some day discover a stone that reads: "She was a good cook."

The women who receive a great many offers of marriage, and tell about them, are not only regarded as liars, but laughed at as silly.

It is doubtful if any one ever had a real friend, therefore be your own friend, and take care of your interests, and your reputation.

Nothing very serious will happen to girls if mothers will be as strict censors with their daughters as they are with their husbands.

We wonder when the women find time to read books, make calls, go to parties, etc. It must take up a great deal of their time in refusing offers of marriage.

It is the favorite dream of every girl that when her marriage notice appears in the paper, at least ten men will turn pale and mutter, "Good God! I have lost her forever!"

It is a good woman's notion that every woman whose idea of great happiness is not to have babies around her knee at night, saying their prayers, should be investigated.

Rhymes of a Spelling Reformer.

A fisherman sat on the quay
Partaking of afternoon tuay;
When a lady came by
Who winked with one y,
And whispered, "No sugar for muay."

A man was committed to gaol
For stealing a tenpenny naol;
The judge was severe,
And gave him one yere,
Without any option of baol.

A grand old bootmaker of Hawarden
Used to spend the whole day in his gawarden;
When his friends askt him why
He lookt up at the sky,
But only replied, "Beg your pawarden."

It is said that Nathaniel Ffiennes
Lived wholly on bread and broad bbiennes;
When invited to eat
But a morsel of meat
He answered: "Just think what it mmiennes!"

A thoughtful young butcher named Mowll
Had a tender and sensitive sowll;
When he slaughtered a sheep
He always would weep
And pay for a funeral towll.

A sailor, who sported a queue,
Was civil to all that he knueue
If he came under fire
He used to retire
And say, with a bow, "After yueue."

The Dowager Duke of Buccleugh
Was famous for Irish steugh;
When asked, "Do you use
Any onions in stuse?"
He cautiously answered, "A feugh.

A groom of the royal demesne
Was the finest old man ever sesne;
But he kept out of sight
In a ditch day and night,
For fear of annoying the quesne.

The amiable Commodore Haigh
Set sail down the channel one daigh;
When asked, "Do you know
Which direction to go?"
He answered, "I'm feeling my waigh."

One autumn the Marquis of Steynes
Shot a partridge with infinite peynes;
Then he cried, "I'm afraid
Of the havoc I've made!
See—only one feather remeynes!"
—Westminster Gazette.

Clothes in Relation to Health.

With regard to clothes in relation to health, we are told by an authority: "According to the conducting, emitting and absorbing power of different stuffs, the cutaneous transpiration of the body varies; feeble heat conductors, while accumulating the warmth of the skin, augment its transpiration; strong heat conductors, on the contrary, diminish this transpiration." By food, by raiment, by exercise and by ablution we should strive to maintain and preserve a healthy action of the skin. As it is always breathing through its 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 pores, and is thus continually discharging a considerable quantity of invisible vapor, were the whole body to be clothed in such a way as to prevent this evaporation the result would be serious.

His Idea.

Lord Fooze—So you understand the duties of a valet?

New Valet—Yis, sor.

Lord Fooze—Well, suppose I should send you for my hunting pants, where would you look for them?

New Valet—In th' pantry, sor!

In England it isn't considered a compliment to mention a girl's bloomin' cheek.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY APRIL 6.....1900

THE SHEEP QUESTION.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has received a communication from Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior asking his aid in solving the problem of grazing in the Western forest reserves. The Division of Forestry will commence immediately an investigation which will last several months.

The controversy over the alleged evil effects of sheep grazing has involved Western cattlemen, wool growers and farmers in a bitter war for many years, and the recent increase of irrigation has added to the bitterness. Government action in the matter has been hastened by the establishment of forest reserves. In view of the injury to the forests in many sections from over-grazing, all reserves except those in Washington and Oregon, and the Black Mesa Reserve, in Arizona, which is to be opened to 300,000 sheep at 3 cents a head, are closed to sheep by an order issued last May. This step has raised a storm of protest from wool growers, who insist that no harm is done by grazing under proper restrictions. Many are reported to have driven their herds into the mountains last summer in defiance of the law.

Against the sheep owners are arrayed the cattlemen and farmers, and especially the irrigators, who claim the practice means disaster to agriculture in the lowlands. These argue that sheep destroy the forest cover in the mountains and thus diminish the water supply. They are said not only to eat the young growth which is to perpetuate the forest, but to tramp down innumerable seedlings and destroy the layer of leaves necessary to keep the soil in good condition. Sheep herders are accused of burning large areas in order to secure a growth of grass. While the Government will decide the matter only in the case of the forest reserves, these include a large part of all the summer ranges of the Western sheep-raising States, and the results will be of great importance to the American wool-growing industry.

As no general rule can be applied, each reserve will be studied separately. The first step of the Division of Forestry will be to collect impartially the testimony of both sides. Lists of questions will be sent to thousands of sheep men and their opponents. About July 1st an examination of the reserves will begin. A number of botanists, irrigation experts, and similar scientific men will be secured from all parts of the United States, and they will spend several months in the field. In addition, all field parties of the Divison of Forestry engaged in other work in the interested regions will be required to give time to the sheep question also. Secretary Hitchcock has asked the Department of Agriculture to give special attention to the following phases:

Relation of grazing to taxation and the general prosperity of specified localities.

Relation of grazing to forest fires.

Relation of grazing to the preservation and reproduction of forest.

Relation of grazing to irrigation and water supply.

Effects of grazing by different kinds of stock.

Moderate grazing and overgrazing.

It is probable that, owing to the efforts of Congressman DeVries, the California Debris Commission will be authorized to go on with the construction of one or more debris dams on the Sacramento river. The estimated total cost of the work is $800.000. There is now available $500,000 and it is understood that the remaining $300.000 will be appropriated next year.—California Miner.

When Daniel Webster said: "He who controls your bread controls your ballot," he indicated how easily trusts, corporations and monopolies could direct and control the government of this country.—California Miner.

It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy the consideration of Congress, that our government will find it, in the long run, more profitable to own railroads than islands.

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral claims a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by

Paraffine Paint Co.

116 Battery St

San Francisco.

Sample free.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT,

STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

HOTELS.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining-room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00

LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.

BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates

—x—

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,

Proprietor

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

LECAL.

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California

MARIA SCHROEDER,

Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in Independence California the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Inyo, State of California.

RICHARD P. HESSION,

Administrator of the estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 7, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,

Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 12th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

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BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 13, 1900
"	February 10, 1900
"	March 10 1900
"	April 14, 1900
"	May 12, 1900
"	June 9, 1900
"	July 7, 1900
"	August 4, 1900
"	September 8, 1900
"	October 6, 1900
"	November 3, 1900
"	December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COUNTY AUDITOR FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Exhibit showing amount of warrants drawn and upon what funds, since Sept. 30th, 1899, date of last report.

Total warrants drawn....			10 614 26
Gen. Expense fund.....		806 42	
School "		5 042 09	
Hospital "		607 20	
Salary "		3 260 44	
Bridge "		145 11	
Road District No 1 Fund..		14 75	
" " " 2 " ..		103 00	
" " " 3 " ..		243 25	
" " " 4 " ..		102 50	
" " " 5 " ..		105 50	
Poleta Building		50 00	
	10 614 26		10 614 26

Exhibit showing indebtedness of Inyo Co. Interest not included.

Total indebtedness	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old indebtedness.....		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		5 079 36
Remaining indebtedness		55 911 19
	60 990 55	60 990 55

Respectfully submitted to the Honorable Board of Supervisors.

D. J. HESSION
County Auditor.

Filed January 5, 1900.

D. J. HESSION,
Clerk

Approved January 5th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: D. J. HESSION, Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

DENNIS J. HESSION.

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. YANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6 .....190⁰.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending April 5, 1900:

Highest barometer	30 001	30
Lowest "	29 760	1
Highest temperature	76 0	31
Lowest "	26 0	3
Mean "	55 1	
Average dew point	14.2	
Average humidity	26.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	52 W	2
No. clear days	3	
No. part cloudy days	4	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.0 00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 57
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.40
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 05
" 1899-1900 2 73

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—COOK—In Independence, Mar. 31, 1900, by A. V. Davidson, J. P., David A. Johnson, of Independence, and Mrs. Fannie E. Cook, of Los Angeles.

CERVENTI—NARDILLA—At Big Pine, Mar 28, 1900, by Rev. J. H. Rosen, Anton Cerventi and Mrs. Mary Nardilla, both of Big Pine.

J. W. Wright is fixing the foundation of the Masonic building.

J. J. Gunn and wife came in from the Minnietta mine on Wednesday last.

John Anton, Ora Johnson and David Pobst were up from Lone Pine yesterday.

William Watterson and A. K. Briggs came down from Bishop on Wednesday last.

R. Hession, Jr., and Vernon Smith of Big Pine were in Independence on Monday last.

Treasurer Coffin, President of the East-side Canal Co., is expected to arrive from Carson to-night.

A. O and Geo Collins came down from P lsta last Monday and spent a couple of days in town.

E. M. Dineen came in from Ballarat on Monday last. Mr. Dineen reports great activity in mining in that section.

Mrs. J. D. Blair left on yesterday morning's train, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. Church, of Hawthorne.

Mr. Dineen, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Mrs. George Montgomery, left for Ballarat yesterday morning.

Charles McKay and family, of Bishop, passed through Independence last Sunday on their way to the coast to spend the summer.

No nation at war with England can use the Suez canal. Why should any nation at war with the United States use the Nicaragua canal?

B. A. Hoskins, who has been visiting Los Angeles and San Francisco for the past three weeks, returned on Monday evening last.

Eugene Mallory and John Schober passed through town on Tuesday last with their big teams, loaded with wool, on their to way Mojave from Bishop.

The prospects for a large fruit crop in this section are good. The last few nights, while they have been quite cold, do not seem to have injured the fruit.

Last Monday, during the high wind, a fire was discovered in W. T. Bunney's barnyard. A bucket brigade was soon on hand and the fire was extinguished before any material damage was done.

At a recent meeting of the Rebekah Lodge, of this place, the following young ladies were initiated into the mysteries of the order. Miss Ida Kispert, Miss Mattie Wallace, Miss Lena Vagt.

Dave Johnson and bride were the recipients of the usual serenade and congratulations that are accorded to all newly wedded couples. Dave responded handsomely, and everybody wishes the happy couple smooth sailing on the sea of matrimony.

R. W. Correll and J. M. Rae arrived here last Saturday morning. Sunday morning, in company with A. F. Mairs and Charles Houle, they started for the Beveridge section of country to take a look at some mining properties owned by the latter gentlemen.

John Collins arrived here Wednesday evening on his way from Hanford, Kings county, to his home near Bishop. Mr. Collins informs us that the farmers in that section were badly in need of rain when he was there, and if they do not get more rain in the near future the prospects for a crop are anything but flattering.

On the next anniversary of Odd Fellowship, Thursday, April 26, 1900, a free Ball will be given jointly by the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of this place, at the Pavilion. A cordial invitation is extended to every person to join them in the festivities of this occasion. Supper will be served at the Independence Hotel at 50 cents per plate.

J. Sub Johnson arrived here to-day noon from San Francisco, where he has been visiting his mother and sister. Sub is now in the assay business in Independence, Inyo county, and has mining interests there as well. Everybody in Visalia is glad to greet Sub, and hope his stay here will last some time.—Tulare Times.

Board of Supervisors.

MONDAY, April 2, 1900.
10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time in regular session.

Present: Supervisors J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley, James Jones, T. H. Henebry and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Claims against the County were examined and allowed on the various funds as follows:

Names.	Gen. Exp. Fund.
A C Harvey, Justice fees	$ 3 00
Invo Independent, Printing and Job work	202 55
W W Yandell, stamps	5 00
W T Bunney, stamps	7 50
Wm D Dehy, expenses as Dist. Attorney	42 45
Nathan Rhine, supplies	2 45
Nathan Rhine, supplies for Pile Driver, Bridge Fund	6 63
A M Given, stamps and board of prisoner	7 00
O I Mairs, board of prisoners	56 50
John Keegan, Constable fees	46 75
J W Trotter, Constable fees and boarding prisoner	112 80
J W Trotter, Constable fees and boarding prisoner $28, allowed	22 00
J W Trotter, Constable fees	8 25
Richard Decker, Justice fees	15 00
A V Davidson, Justice fees	9 00
T H Woodworth, Justice fees, telegraphing	10 00
Ed Schober, Constable fees and board of prisoner	80 60
J E Laird, transcribing test	28 00
A W Eibeshutz, supplies	84 00
W A Chalfant, job printing and advertising	55 10
John Symmes, interpreting	6 00
Geo F Willis, typewriting examination questions	20 90
A Carlisle & Co., supplies	91 75
D J Hession, stamps, etc	8 80
L Wood, supplies	29 60
J E Meroney, stamps	10 50
F E Densmore, abstracts from U. S. Land Office to Assessor	12 80
Independence Water Co., rent of water Court House and grounds	13 00
W A Chalfant, job printing	111 80

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, April 3rd, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.
Attest:
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

TUESDAY, April 3rd, 1900,
9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley, James Jones, T. H. Henebry and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of proceedings of preceding day's meeting read and approved.

Whereupon the Board proceeded to examine and allow claims upon the various funds, as follows:

On General Expense Fund:

C E Dorrance, M. D., professional trip to Big Pine	$ 25 00
H Levy, meals to 12 jurymen	3 00
Weaver & Porter Bros., contract price for hauling branch jail at Ballarat	336 50

On Hospital Fund:

N J Cooley, R R ticket from Laws to Citrus for indigent person	2 65
Nathan Rhine, supplies to Co. Hospital	17 10
A C Harvey, conveying indigent person from Lone Pine to Co. Hospital	5 00
E H Edwards, supplies to indgt. person	15 00
E H Edwards, supplies to indigent person	30 00
Bertrand Rhine, supplies to indigent person at county Hospital Gen. Exp. Fd., $1 50, Hospital Fund, $5 80	7 30
M Lewis, quarterly allowance	167 50
H Levy, assignee of Ira Brown, conveying indigent from Olancha to county hospital	16 00
A W Eibeshutz, supplies to indigent at county hospital	23 10
H Levy, conveying indigent from Citrus to county hospital	2 50
L Wood, supplies furnished to county hospital	7 59
I J Woodin, quarterly allowance as physician	85 00

Application of Mrs. Knox for discharge from the County Hospital and for a monthly allowance, read and rejected.

Communication from Immigration Committee in regard to indigent immigrants, read.

Moved that cash in the Swamp Land Fund, to the amount of $3219.99, be transferred to Salary Fund.

Communication from the Board of Supervisors of Fresno county in regard to the Supervisors Convention to be held at that place read.

Upon petition of parents and guardians, approved by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction, it was ordered that there be and there is hereby established a new school district to be known as Panamint School District, with boundaries as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the western boundary line of Inyo county, at the intersection of said line by the township line, between townships 19 and 20; thence, running east on said township line to the east line of range 42; thence, running north on the line between ranges 42 and 43 to the township line between townships 14 and 15; thence, running east to the line between Inyo county and the State of Nevada; thence, southerly along said division line to the south boundary line of Inyo county; thence, west along said south boundary line to the southwest corner of Inyo county; thence, northerly from said southwest corner along the west boundary line of Inyo county to the place of beginning.

In accordance with application of Independence Water Co., on file herein, to fix rates for the year 1900, rates were established as follows, to-wit:

Each hotel, 10 rooms or under, per week	$ 1 00
Each hotel, 10 rooms and under 30 rooms, per week	2 50
Each livery stable, per week	1 00
Each corral, per week	50
Each wash house, per week	1 50
Each brewery, per week	2 00
Family use for all domestic purposes, per week	50
Irrigating garden, each lot, per week	25
Court House and grounds, per week	1 00
Each store, per week	50
Each saloon, per week	50
Each blacksmith shop, per week	25
Each butcher shop, per week	25
Water for 1000 gallons, owner to pay for meter	50

Report of F. H. Woodworth, Justice of Peace of First Judicial Township, read and approved.

Recess till 1 o'clock, p. m.

At which time Board reconvened with all members present as before.

In the matter of appointing members of the Board of Education, it was ordered that Fred B. Stewart and W. G. Dixon be and they are hereby appointed members of the County Board of Education, and the Clerk is directed to issue certificates of appointment accordingly.

Petition from citizens of Road District No. 2, in regard to water in the road near Warm Springs school house read and laid on the table for the present.

Board adjourned to meet Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN.
Attest: Chairman.
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1900,
9 o'clock a. m.

Board convened at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: J. J. Stewart, N. J Cooley, James Jones, T. H. Henebry and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

N. J. Cooley and T. H. Henebry were appointed a committee to inspect the County Hospital and report to the Board. James Jones and J. J. Stewart were appointed a committee to inspect the new bridge now in course of construction across Owens river at Citrus.

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m., at which time Board reconvened, all members present as before.

In the matter of monthly allowances it is ordered that a monthly allowance, until further ordered, be allowed each of the following persons; and the Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund for the same, each month, in the following amounts:

Mrs Barnes and Miss Wayland, to be drawn by A C Freeman	$15 00
Mrs Abecheco, to be drawn by J J Stewart	10 00
Mrs J Wilson, to be drawn by J J Stewart	10 00
Miss Emily Thiebaut	10 00

In the matter of exporting the County books, it was ordered that T. M. Kendrick be employed to expert the County books and that he receive as compensation therefor the sum of $5.00 per day, according to his offer. The books to be experied from Jan. 1st, 1899, to April 1st, 1900.

In the matter of inspecting the Hospital, the committee report as follows:

We, your committee appointed to visit and investigate the conditions of the County Hospital, beg to report that we found fourteen male and two female patients therein, all in ordinary health except Mrs. Lawrence, who is befridden with a broken hip and arm. It seems that there are no facilities at the Hospital for handling invalids, and we would recommend that an invalid chair be purchased.

We find things generally satisfactory throughout the premises.

N. J. COOLEY,
T. H. HENEBRY,
Committee.

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. April 6th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Attest: Chairman.
J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1900.
9 o'clock a. m.

Board met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley, James Jones, T. H. Henebry, and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Ordered, That the name of Bishop precinct be changed to "Bishop No. 1," and the name "East Bishop" be changed to "Bishop No. 2."

Ordered, That the Clerk procure an invalid chair for the County Hospital, and that the Auditor draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund for the sum of $25 00 to pay for same.

Petition from parents and guardians of Lone Pine, Keeler and Panamint school districts, asking for the establishment of a new district, to be known as Lake View district, laid over on account of not being in proper shape to be acted on.

Adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m.

Petition, accompanied by bond, from citizens and land owners in road districts Nos. 1 and 2 read, asking that a road be established, as follows: Commencing at the S W corner of the S E ¼ of Sec. 32 Twp. 6 S, R 33 E, M. D. M., and the N W corner of the N E ¼ of section 5, in Twp. 7, S Range 33 E, M. D. M., running thence easterly along the section line between sections thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of Twp. 6, S R 33 East, M. D. M., on the north and sections 5, 4 and 3 of Twp. 7 S, R 33 E, M. D. M., on the south, to the section corner common to sections 34 and 35 of Twp. 6, and sections 2 and 3 of Twp. 7, all in S, R 33 E. M. D. M., there to intersect with the county road from Laws to Alvord in said County and State.

Ordered, That M. Merten and Elliston E. Gish, together with the County Surveyor, be appointed viewers to view and lay out the road along the proposed route.

Bids for boarding prisoners at the Independence jail were opened and read as follows:

Bid of O. I. Mairs at the rate of 45 cents per day.

Bid of H. Levy at the rate of 40 cents a day.

Bid of H. Levy accepted.

Bids for boarding prisoners at Bishop branch jail opened and read as follows:

Bid of T. C. Harness at the rate of 60 cents per day.

Bid of T. C. Harness accepted.

Bids for care of indigent sick on file were opened and read as follows:

Bid of Mrs. M. Lewis at the rate of $650 per annum, for an average of four patients, and 33 cents per day for each one in excess thereof.

Bid of C. A. Walter at the of $750 per annum, for an average of four patients, and 40 cents per day for each one in excess thereof.

Bid of Mrs Lewis accepted unanimously.

Bids for service as County Physician were opened and read as follows:

Bid of I. J. Woodin at the rate of $500 per annum.

Bid of I. J. Woodin accepted.

Bids for publishing the Delinquent Tax List opened and read as follows:

Bid of W. A. Chalfant at the rate of 75 cents per legal square for the first publication and 35 cents per legal square for each subsequent publication. Publication to be made in the Inyo Register.

Bid of W. A Chalfant accepted.

Bids for furnishing blank books and stationery were opened and read as follows:

Bid of N Rhine.

Bid of A. W. Eibeshutz.

Both bids rejected.

Ordered, That the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published weekly at Independence, be, and the same is hereby named as the County official paper for the ensuing year, to-wit, from April 10, 1900, to April 9, 1901.

(Balance of Proceedings next week.)

RICH FIND.

Anvil Springs, Inyo County, the Scene of Operations.

The following story is taken from the Santa Ana Blade: "Chilson's luck" has not deserted the well-known old prospector, and if all reports be true Dick Chilson will soon again have money to burn, or throw at the birds, or dispose of it in any other manner that seems best suited to his particular ideas of keeping the coin in circulation. For Dick has again struck it, and struck it so rich that, even if his story is discounted one-half, he has a property that is a veritable gold mine. The location of the find is at Anvil Springs, in Inyo county, and the claim was found by Chilson, and is owned in equal shares by Chilson and J. B. Bushard, of Ocean View, in this county, who to-day received a letter from his partner telling him to come at once. Bushard is an experienced miner himself, and has purchased his knowledge of prospect holes at too high a price to be unduly excited over off-hand reports based on the finding of a few colors, but in this case he has something more to go upon for his son is on the spot, and he also has written that the claim is rich indeed.

Reports from other sources corroborate the story of the richness of the Anvil Springs district, but from a letter received from Chilson to-day by Bushard we quote the following pen picture of the particular claim in which Chilson and Bushard are interested:

"ANVIL SPRINGS,
"Ballarat, Inyo County, 3-18-'00.

"John Bushard, Esq. Dear Sir—I have just put off a blast and took out 800 pounds of ore. It is worth fifty cents a pound. We took out two nuggets this morning, weighing about 200 pounds apiece, and George and I can't get them out of the shaft. You can see the gold and silver in them. They are pure metal. We have taken out about $3000 worth of ore this week. We have a carload of pure metal. You can send a team out; we can keep it hauling ore all the time. We have enough in sight to keep us at work for a year. The ledge is eight feet wide and God knows how much wider, and there is lots of good ore at the bottom of the shaft.

"The boys think the ledge is 25 feet wide, and some think the whole hill is metal. We can't go down any deeper till you come out and get some lumber to put up a hoist, for the riches gold is at the bottom of the shaft and I am anxious to sink down."

Mr. Bushard was here to-day making arrangements to lease his farming lands south of Bolso, so he may be left free to investigate the gold mine matter; and while he is not carried away by the glittering reports sent in by his partner, he will leave here in a day or two for the mining claim, and if the facts turn out to be nearly as flattering as he has been led to expect, he will at once invest all the money necessary for the work of development.

Good Place to Stay Away From

Sam Kelso, well known by some of our residents, and a former resident of Esmeralda county, Nev., writing to a friend from Cape Nome, Alaska, says: This was a great camp the past season. Everybody made some money and yet there are lots of men in town now without money, grub or wood—nothing but whisky, which is only four bits a drink. I expect there will be a terrible rush in here next Spring, but if you can stop any one from coming, for heaven's sake do so, as 900 out of every 1,000 will go back cursing the country and themselves for coming to it. There is a little gold on the beach for hundreds of miles, but only a small spot has been found rich enough to pay for working by hand. But there is a mint of money here for a man with the right kind of a dredger. Grub is pretty dear. Flour is $6 a sack, butter is $1.25 a pound, milk, $2 a can, and other things in like proportion, except whisky, which is only four bits a drink.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern. Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DEREMER,
R. B. DEREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

TIMBER-CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
March 5, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Heirs of Thomas B. Scovil, deceased, have filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at his office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1900, on timber culture application No. 1,5, for the S E ¼ S E ¼ W ½ S E ¼ and S W ¼ N E ¼ of section No. 2, in Township No 14 S. Range 35 E, M. D. M.

They name as witnesses: Chas. A. Skinner, John Strohmeyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, of Thebe, Inyo County, Cal., John Willis, of Citrus, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W AUSTIN,
Register.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & L. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 835.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
March 20, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. Mack, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 402.9, 839.5, 771.8, 1218.7, 1500, 1495.5, 891.5, 1499.5, 1500 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in south-eastern mining district, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to metes and bounds on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 3713, 3713 A and 3713 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 15 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to-wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg 44 min. W 245.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 47 deg 20 min E 2894.10 feet; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. S. R. L. on the northwesterly face.

SUN RISE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north west end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg 44 min. W 245.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 47 deg 20 min E 2894.10 feet; 2nd course S 60 deg 30 min. E 1499.5 feet. 3rd course S 15 deg 20 min. E 310.29 feet. 4th course S 24 deg. 4 min W 246.50 feet. 5th course N 65 deg 56 min. W 402.90 feet. 6th course N 24 deg 4 min. E 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 44.7 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north-east and south-east by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the south easterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south easterly end of lode and with corner No. 1 at the north westerly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. G. C. on the north westerly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 245.10 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 889.5 feet to a granite stone 28x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the south easterly face.

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 889.5 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet. 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 889.5 feet and o.h course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 5.02 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the southeast by the Sun Rise, on the southwest by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the northwest by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 28x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. S. R. on the southeasterly face, identical with the original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode and with corner at the northwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet to a granite stone, 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face.

JOHN G. CARLILE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet. 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 771.80 feet. 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet. 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet. 5th course S 65 deg 56 min E 609.80 feet. 6th course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8.2.0 acres. The John G. Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 4 of the John G. Carlile, chiseled 1-508 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 46 min E 1,062.50 feet distant; thence N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet to a granite stone 24x14x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 308 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face.

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 46 min E 15 2.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 265.11 feet. 2nd course, N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet. 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 265.11 feet 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1218 70 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 6.784 acres. The Kentucy is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G. Carlile and Treasure Vault on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE

Beginning at a granite stone, 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northeasterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet from corner No. 5 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1669 feet to a granite stone 30x10x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. T. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 59 deg 25 min E 928.85 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 59 deg 25 min E 928.85 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course S 58 deg 49 min W 104.80 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 771.80 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet. 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1669 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.028 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 4 of the John G Carlile, chiseled 1-508 A. K on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 46 min E 1,062.50 feet distant; thence N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet to a granite stone 24x14x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 308 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2451.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet. 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet. 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet, 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.30 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x14x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 113.70 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 79 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2894.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 75 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3894.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 427.50 feet. 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet. 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet. 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.0.8 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. L. on the north face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of a small spur bearing N 49 deg W, and S 40 deg E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 309 feet, 2nd course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet. 3rd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 609 feet. 4th course, S 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18 734 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claim and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 58 deg 49 min E 1499 feet to corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 55 deg 18 min E 1187.23 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 55 deg 18 min E 1187.23 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 536.86 feet. 2nd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 48.25 feet. 3rd course, N 56 deg 5 min W 1412.10 feet. 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet. 5th course, S 24 deg 4 min W 24 feet. 6th course, S 56 deg 5 min E 1660 feet and 7th course, N 24 deg 4 min E 242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.581 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north east by the John G. Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-508 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 31 deg 22 min E 2355.6 feet distant; thence N 11 deg 22 min E 2355.6 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 37 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20x8x8 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. on the southeasterly face; thence N 47 deg 37 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20x8x8 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. on the southeasterly face, for the north westerly end or lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 22 min E 2355.6 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.41 feet. 2nd course, N 56 deg 5 min W 1417.95 feet. 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.14 feet. 4th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 885.85 feet, and 5th course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to the place of beginning containing 7 249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly southwesterly line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 57 deg 34 min E 3349.95 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 69 deg 19 min E 152 feet 2nd course, S 83 deg 50 min E 100 feet. 3rd course, N 25 deg 15 min E 210 feet. 4th course, N 5d deg 0 min W 457.50 feet. 5th course, S 64 deg 30 min W 258 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 30 min E 480.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 2.761 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 137.487 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension, and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill site, are recorded in Vol. I of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at pages 590, 591, 593, 594 and 595, and 1 in Vol. A of Mining Locations, at pages 200, 450 and 642

Mrs. Pinkham's Friends

are everywhere.

Every woman knows some woman friend who has been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. What does this friend say about it?

Read the letters from women being published in this paper. If you are ailing, don't try experiments. Rely on the reliable.

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Her Advice.

John Luther Long, the well known author of several successful books and the teller of many charming stories, spent a summer at a resort along the New Jersey coast. On his way to his home there he was obliged to stop over one night at Sonbright, and this story is told of his little visit: He was recognized by several people, and when he entered the dining room one of them came forward and asked him to occupy a seat at his table. He was quietly introduced as Mr. Long, and his literary reputation did not enter at all into the presentations. He was placed beside a very beautiful and charming young lady, and after awhile the conversation developed somewhat as follows: "Mr. Long, your name is quite familiar. I have run across it somewhere very recently."

"There are a great many Longs," he said.

"No; but I mean that I have read something somewhere. Oh, yes; I remember. It was a story called 'The Fox Woman.' Do you know who wrote it?"

Mr. Long was blissfully ignorant.

"Yes, I am sure that was it," she said. "It may be by a relative. What did you think of it?"

She gazed at him earnestly and replied, "Don't read it."—Saturday Evening Post.

Not Absolutely Ignorant.

It is commonly understood that one of the newspapers of New York city has a rule to employ none but college graduates on its staff. It may or it may not be true. Nevertheless a young man of good address, bringing with him excellent recommendations and equipped for journalistic work by several years' experience, called one day at the editorial office of that paper.

He made so good an impression that the managing editor was about to assign him a place on the staff when, as if remembering something he had overlooked in examining the applicant, he suddenly asked:

"By the way, of what college or university are you a graduate?"

"I am not a graduate of any," replied the young man, "but I know better than to write 'pants' for 'trousers,' 'plead' for 'pleaded' and 'he was given a chance' for 'a chance was given him.' I never use the phrase 'in our midst.' I understand the correct use of 'who' and 'whom' and of 'shall' and 'will.' I prefer 'officer' to 'official,' 'dwelling' to 'residence.' I avoid 'as to whether,' abhor 'reportorial,' never split an infinitive and never write a sentence long enough to tie in a double bowknot."

He got the position.—Fourth Estate.

The Truly Happy.

"Of course the only truly happy man is the man who devotes his life to doing good for others," said the corn fed philosopher. "That is the only occupation a man can engage in in which people will let him have his own way."—Indianapolis Journal.

Alert to Prevent It.

"The great danger," said the grave citizen, "is that we will drift into a paternal form of government."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, with a sigh. "Henriette seems worried about that every time I speak to the children."—Washington Star.

Indications.

"Watch th' grocer's bhoy," said the janitor philosopher. "If he throws up his coat collar whin he inters th' kitchen, he has a grudge ag'in th' house. If he straightens up his necktie, he's gone on th' cook."—Chicago News.

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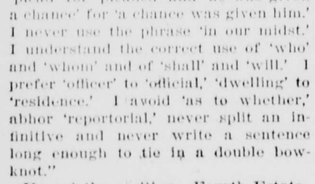

OUR BANK DEPOSIT GUARANTEE.

Patients may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid only after they are well, or may pay in monthly installments. We use no injurious medicines or electric belts.

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A TINKERED ENGINE.

REMINISCENCE OF RAILROADING IN ARKANSAS.

Engineer Knew It All at First, but When He Had Taken the Machine Apart and Put It Together Again, the Results Were Astounding.

"Railroading in Arkansas used to have its difficulties." Mr. M. M. Clark, St. Louis agent for the Pacific Express Company, then gave testimony to bear out this statement.

"Some score or more years ago there was a little narrow-gauge road between two towns in the western part of the State. The rails were laid on unhewn logs, and they must have served some purpose, though it was not to relieve the unevenness of the ties. A part of the equipment of this road was a locomotive. This locomotive was of an ancient vintage, and had done as much service as any self-respecting locomotive could reasonably be expected to do, before it had been sold to the managers of this Arkansas road. It was loose in the joints, and rheumatic in all its parts. Whenever it was in action it voiced its remonstrances by giving forth sounds that startled the dwellers along the line of the road until they got used to it. But as this was the only locomotive that the road owned, it had to keep on at work, although at the same time it kept on grumbling.

"One day the engineer decided that he would screw the thing up, and stop some of its racket. He was sure that he knew all that there was to know about a locomotive, and when he backed his engine out alongside a vacant lot early one afternoon he was positive he would get through in time for supper.

"The engineer approached his task with glee, and surrounded by a crowd of wondering and curious people. The first thing he did was to take the thing

THEN SOMETHING HAPPENED.

apart. He carefully numbered each part, and then carefully laid that part on the grass. After awhile he had all that engine except the boiler, the smokestack and the cab scattered over half an acre of greensward. He cleaned the parts thoroughly, and then, with his confidence unshaken, he began the work of reconstruction.

It looked easy enough to put it all back in place. In the first place, he knew where every part belonged; and in the second place his numbering of the parts had made it impossible for anybody who could count to make a mistake.

"But somehow the numbers must have become twisted, or some one must have changed them; for No. 9 did not fit into No. 10, and No. 13 did not fit into No. 14. Screws did not fit the holes they had been taken from, and bolts would either reach too far or not far enough.

"Finally piece No. 13 was made to fit piece No. 14; and then the contrary screws were filed down, and the contrary bolts were chiseled off, and the engine began to look like its old self again.

"But when the rheumatic old beast of steel had been put into this shape, and looked all ready for steam, there were still enough pieces left out there on the greensward to construct another locomotive of the same type. Where they all came from the engineer had not the slightest idea. He was sure he had never seen them, and he was willing to swear that he had not handled them nor numbered them. He could find no place to put them, and decided that they were useless impedimenta in this case, although they might come in handy some other time. So he had them taken into the tool house.

"Then the engineer began to get up steam. He had not touched the firebox, so he had no difficulty in starting a fire. He had gotten the whistle back straight, so he could blow that all right. He gave the whistle a couple of toots, and opened the throttle.

"Then something happened. The engineer went out one side of the cab and the negro fireman went out the other side. Everything within fifty yards of the engine moved—everything but the engine. That stood stock still, while from every joint, every lever, every crack, every cylinder and almost every screw hole there came torrents of steam.

"By and by the engineer and the fireman ran across each other far from the scene of the reconstruction of the engine. The engineer argued vainly that it was the fireman's fault, and that he ought to go back to the engine and close the throttle. The fireman said he would rather lie down on the track and let the engine run over him; it would be an easier death, and there would be a few pieces of him left. The result was that the engine was left to do its own sweet will. It finally got rid of all the steam that was in it, and quieted down.

"But neither the engineer nor the fireman attempted any further liberties with it, and traffic of all kinds was suspended on that railroad until a borrowed engine brought a machinist from Little Rock. This machinist fixed the locomotive up enough for it to take itself to a roundhouse. I think it is still at the roundhouse, unless it has been sold as scrap iron."

AMUSEMENT IN THE CHURCHES.

Some Things Which Are Making Americans Irreligious.

Gov. Rollins, of New Hampshire, who in a fast day proclamation deplored the decline of religion in that State, made an address before the Boston Ministers' Union the other day. Among other things he said: "I am an Episcopalian and feel the need of Christianity to make our nation's future all that we would like to have it. Without it we will go the way of Greece and Rome. Decay is sure to set in if we take the infidelity of France as our model which we are steadily tending to. I know Christianity is losing its hold upon the American people.

"One reason of the decline in religion is a loosening of religious faith. You clergymen are no longer the spiritual guides of the people. The people now follow the religion of the newspapers. The ark has been overturned, the Bible account of the creation denied, Jonah repudiated and the anchor of the old faith has been pulled up before the sails are set for the new. The best blood of the country towns of Northern New England has for generations been going to Boston and New York, leaving in some places only the weaklings to do the work in the old country home. These less energetic ones have intermarried till in one town I am acquainted with in Maine there is an imbecile in almost every family.

"Denominational discord is another cause, especially in the country towns. People carry their religious disputes into weekday business, and thus weaken church influence. From this decline in religion naturally arises a neglect of the Sabbath, the introduction of European Sunday customs. The playing of golf on Sunday is one of our problems in New Hampshire. Shops are open, and Sunday theaters will be the next step. You will see them in Boston within a few years. The increase of foreign population is a gain rather than a loss to the country towns, for it brings in new blood, so greatly needed.

"What is the remedy? Such organizations as yours, the meeting of ministers of all denominations to discuss religious problems is a good feature, as is the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. But the keenest and strongest men in every community now hold entirely aloof from church work, and spend their Sundays in physical rest, and are seldom or never seen in church, which is now principally run by the women. The kind of men who go into the ministry is also a damage to the cause of religion. Young men who have no special call to anything else drift into the pulpit, where they seek a chance to get an easy living. There is too much attention to amusement in the church, too many candy pulls, and too little straightforward gospel preached. There are too many endeavors and too little endeavor among the young people. We must combat materialism, and this can best be done by using the straight, old-fashioned gospel."

HOW A CLAIM PAID.

One Way of Getting Money Without Panning It Out.

"There are more ways of making money off a claim than panning it out," said an Alaska miner who had some luck with his pick and shovel. "For instance, I knew a man of means in the Dawson district who had a claim which had failed to be as profitable as expected, and he didn't know just what to do with it to get his money back, until he had devoted considerable thought to it. And it was simple enough when he knew how. He quietly went to the gold commissioner and announced that he wished to pay his 10 per cent. royalty on the product of his claim for a year, which was $60,000. The commissioner accepted the $6,000 royalty and gave him the usual receipt, stating on its face what it was for, with the number of the claim, location, etc. Then he 'waited patiently about,' like Mary's little lamb, and one day, in the course of human events, an Englishman came along looking for a good thing for some people who had money to spend. He asked Mr. Blank, among others, what he had to sell, and the smooth gent told him he didn't know exactly, but he would show him his goods. They looked over several claims that were practically unworked, and then in a casual way Mr. Blank showed the Englishman his receipt for royalty on claim so and so. 'And, you know,' he said, with a wink, 'that a man isn't paying royalty on any more than he can possibly help.'

"The Englishman was right on to that little game, of course, and he sized up the $6,000 receipt, looked over the claim in a general way, and ended by buying it for $150,000."—Washington Star.

Ready Wit.

In the seclusion of the House cloakrooms a story is being told on a Western member. There are 357 men in the House. Three hundred and fifty-six are hereby released from any connection with the story. The other man—and the other man's wife—will recognize the truth of what is here recorded.

The Western member went home at a very early hour in the morning. He had made a night of it with some friends. He knew that his conduct would be considered reprehensible by his better half, and so, as he ascended the steps of his modest home, he racked his brain for some plan to avert the lady's wrath. As he entered the hall he saw an umbrella. Instantly it occurred to him that the umbrella might be his salvation.

He carried the umbrella upstairs. Seating himself on a chair in the corner of the bed-room, he raised the rain guard over his head, and then he coughed loudly. His wife awoke and saw in the dim gaslight her liege lord sitting solemnly under the raised umbrella.

"What are you doing?" she asked, in natural surprise.

"It is 3 o'clock, my dear," said he, "and I am waiting for the storm."

The Congressman's ready wit saved him from a Candle lecture. He is worrying now, however, to find an equally effective act for the next time he stays out late.—Washington Post.

A Clever Wife.

Jinks—Minks' wife is a mighty clever little woman. If there were more women like here there would be fewer divorces. She knows how to keep the domestic machinery running smoothly. Did you hear what she gave her husband for a Christmas present?

Blinks—No; what was it?

Jinks—A big leather-covered box containing 150,000 collar buttons.—New York Weekly.

The Highest Monument.

The highest monument in the world is in Washington, D. C. It was erected in honor of George Washington. It is 555 feet high, 55 feet square at the base and contains 18,000 blocks of marble 2 feet thick. In the interior is an elevator, and fifty flight of stairs eighteen steps each.

For Wireless Steering.

An invention for steering any craft, by means of an ether wave on the wireless telegraph principle has been perfected. In naval war it is expected to make the torpedo boat almost infallible. In this respect it will equal the famous Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which never fails to cure constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness and malaria.

The father of his country never told a lie, which shows how little there is in heredity.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

Theatrical managers in need of a lightning change specialty will do well to consult February weather.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and calous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, damp or frosted feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Little Mike—Pop makes me tired. He's all the time telling about what a lot of fun he used to have when he was a kid, an' then when I try to do like he used to he kicks the stuffin' out o' me.

Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills act gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleanse the system, dispel colds, headaches and fevers and overcome habitual constipation permanently. 10c, 25c; druggists.

A skater who is new to the art always feels awkward and embarassed until the ice is broken.

Everybody should drink Mexomoka. Buy it of your grocer. No breakfast is complete without a cup of fragrant Mexomoka. HILLS BROS. FINE COFFEES.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I never used so quick a cure as Piso's Cure for Consumption. — J. B. Palmer, Box 1171, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1895.

Execution of the Duke d'Enghien.

Colonel Laborde, knowing that the grave was actually dug in which the duke was to be put, after a short time awakened him and told him, if he had a lock of his hair or a letter to send to any of his family, that he (Colonel Laborde) would take care to forward it and would only part with it with his life. The duke replied, "I understand you." He cut off a lock of his hair, wrote a short letter and desired that a confessor might be sent to him. He was soon afterward led out.

Five of the soldiers refused to fire at him. They were immediately shot before his face and their bodies thrown into a ditch. They desired to put a bandage before his eyes. He answered he had looked death in the face before and could face it again. Seventeen soldiers fired at him.

Mme. Bonaparte did everything possible to save the duke. She implored Bonaparte on her knees, holding the skirt of his coat, which was torn off by his violent manner of going from her. She seized the other skirt, which was likewise torn off, and Bonaparte declared he would never go to bed till the duke was dead.

Lucien Bonaparte also exerted himself to the utmost, and, finding he had no success, in a rage took out a watch Bonaparte had given him, dashed it on the ground, breaking it in pieces, and said to his brother, "You will be treated in the same manner!"—"Life of Lady Stanley."

France has as many as 45,000 families, with 130,000 individuals, claiming a title of nobility; but, as a matter of fact, only about 450 families can prove their claim to descent from a noble family in feudal times.

Near the city of Durbah, South Africa, is the Place of Death, a funnellike cleft in the coast rocks, into which in times gone by the Zulu chiefs were accustomed to take the victims of their wrath to die.

Japan is a corruption of the Chinese word Shi-pen-kue, which means "root of day," or "sunrise kingdom," because Japan is directly east of China.

The British soldier's dress was not always red. It was white in the reign of Henry VIII and dark green in the time of Elizabeth.

1900

There is every good reason why

St. Jacobs Oil

should cure

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO
SCIATICA

for the rest of the century. One paramount reason is—it does cure.

SURELY AND PROMPTLY

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A Tragedy of Mont Blanc.

The story of the destruction of the baths of St. Gervais at the foot of Mont Blanc, in 1892, is told in "The Annals of Mont Blanc." This was one of the calamities that could scarcely have been predicted or averted.

Owing to the stoppage of the subglacial drainage, in some way never ascertained, a lake was formed under the Tete Rousse glacier, in which an enormous body of water was pent up at a spot 10,000 feet above the sea level. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the night of July 12, 1892, the ice that had held the lake gave way.

The water swept in a torrent of tremendous force over the Desert de Pierre Ronde, gathering up thousands of tons of rock and stones in its course. It passed with a terrific roar under the hamlet of Bionnassay, which it did not injure, destroyed half the village of Bionnay on the highroad between Contamines and St. Gervais and, tearing up trees as it went along, joined the main river of the Bon-Nant.

Following the river bed and destroying on its way the old Pont du Diable, it hurled its seething flood of water, timber, stones and mud upon the solid buildings of the St. Gervais baths and crushed them into fragments. Then, crossing the Chamonix road, it spread itself out in the form of a hideous fan over the valley of the Arve, destroying part of the village of Le Fayet in its way.

Such was the catastrophe of St. Gervais which claimed over 150 victims. Utter ruin was everywhere. The once lovely gardens of the baths were five or six feet deep in mud, fine trees had been snapped like reeds and enormous blocks of stone were strewn over the dreary waste.

She Decided to Remain.

"I will," she exclaimed. "I will not live with you another day!"

"You leave me, will you?" he calmly asked.

"Yes, I will."

"When?"

"Now—right off—this minute."

"You'll go away?"

"Yes, sir."

"I wouldn't if I were you."

"But I will, and I defy you to prevent me. I have suffered at your hands as long as I can put up with it."

"Oh, I shan't try to stop you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They'll want your description, and I will give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; you have an extra large mouth; you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; eyes rather on the squint; voice like a"—

"Wretch! You wouldn't dare do that!" she screamed.

"I certainly will, and the description will go in all the papers."

They glared at each other a moment in silence. Then it was plain to be seen he had the dead wood on her.—Columbus Journal.

A Poultry Problem.

A Somerville man borrowed a neighbor's hen on the pretense that he wanted her to sit. As soon as he got the hen he broke up the sitting habit and got her to laying eggs. In the next six weeks she laid two dozen eggs. These he sold for 40 cents a dozen, and with the 80 cents that he got for them he bought the hen. Now the question arises whether the original owner of the hen was fooled or not.—Somerville Journal.

A Misleading Item.

Johnny—Old Mr. Skindint must be an awful generous man.

His Father—Why?

Johnny—The paper says he constantly keeps a good watch on everybody in his employ.—Jewelers' Weekly.

"Experience is the Best Teacher."

The experience of millions has demonstrated that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the perfect remedy for all troubles of the blood, stomach, nerves, bowels, liver and kidneys, and that it imparts strength, vigor and vitality. Every testimonial is the voice of experience to you.

Dyspepsia — *"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am thoroughly cured." N. B. Seeley, 1874 West 14th Avenue, Denver, Col.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 400 bus. per acre.

BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!

SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay feed this side of the stars!

BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 120 bus. in N.Y. Wonderful!

RAPE 25c. A TON Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, at 25c a ton. We sell nine-tenths of the Rape seed used in the U. S.

BROMUS INERMUS Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!

THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer sells it!

Weeks; both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.

VEGETABLE SEEDS Largest, choicest list in U. S. Onion Seed, 80c. lb. Everything warranted to grow. 35 pkgs earliest vegetables, postpaid, $1.00.

FOR 10c. STAMPS and this notice, we mail great Seed Catalog and 10 pkgs Farm Seed Novelties. Catalog alone, 5c. postage 2c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY, ICEBERG AND TREE BLACKBERRIES, PEARL GOOSEBERRY, LOGAN BERRY.

1900 Catalogue contains descriptions, etc., of new and rare Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Free on application. Write for it today.

TRUMBULL & BEEBE,
San Francisco.

NICE OLD QUAKER LADY

Cured of Catarrh By Peruna After 20 Years' Suffering.

MRS. POLLY EVANS, A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF PERUNA.

"My wife (Polly J. Evans) says she feels entirely cured of systematic catarrh of twenty years' standing. She took nearly six bottles of thy excellent medicine, Peruna, as directed, and we feel very thankful to thee for thy kindness and advice. She did not expect to be so well as she is now. Twelve years ago it cured her of la grippe. I want to tell thee there has been a great deal of Peruna used here last winter. Peruna does not need praising. It tells for itself. We can and do recommend it to any one that is afflicted with catarrh." As ever, thy friend,

John Evans, South Wabash, Ind.

When catarrh has reached the chronic stage, of course it has gone beyond the reach of all local remedies. Nothing but a systematic remedy can reach it. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised to meet such cases. Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system. It does its work quietly, but surely. It cleanses the mucous membranes of the whole body. It produces regular functions. Peruna restores perfect health in a natural way.

No one should neglect to procure one of Dr. Hartman's free books on catarrh, sent to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

THE CHILDREN NEED

Something to put their blood in proper condition for spring's changeable weather.

Moore's Revealed Remedy

Will do it effectively. No alcohol or poisonous drugs—purely vegetable. $1.00 per bottle at the drug stores.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

YOUNG MEN!

For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prompt, delicate, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $3.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express, plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by PABST CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

Circular mailed on request.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Thousands of gardeners depend on Ferry's Seeds every year and never suffer disappointment. Cheap substitutes bring loss, not paying crops. It pays to pay a little more for Ferry's Seeds. Five cents per paper everywhere, and always worth it. Always the Best. 1900 Seed Annual free.

D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

BUY THE GENUINE

SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

IF NOTE THE NAME.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

I WILL GIVE $1000

IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR

I treat before it scatters or affects the bone.

NO KNIFE, NO PAIN, NO PAY UNTIL CURED.

An island shrub or plant makes the cures—the most wonderful discovery on earth to-day; **2000 Cancers** cured on people you can see. **A hard lump** on the lip, face or anywhere is Cancer.

ANY LUMP IN A WOMAN'S BREAST IS CANCER

It does not pain until past cure, and if large, it **always** poisons the glands in armpit and side, then it is often too late and still no pain. Poor cured free if Cancer is small. **BE SURE to get my 120-page book,** sent free, with symptoms, address and testimonials of thousands we have cured in California. WRITE THEM.

OFFICES, DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY, 25 THIRD ST., NEAR MARKET ST., S. F.

PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

A 25c SAMPLE BOTTLE FOR 10c.

DOCTORS INSIST that their patients use "5 DROPS" for

RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE etc. Read the following letters:

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.: When I wrote you for a sample bottle of "5 DROPS" my wife was **suffering terribly** from Rheumatism and was very discouraged, as I had **tried everything** the doctors prescribed, even sending her to Richfield Springs, etc. My doctor is very much surprised at the progress my wife is making, and she is so well that she refused to keep her seamstress and is now doing her own sewing. **The doctors insist on her taking "5 Drops"** and assure her that it is now only a matter of a few days and she will be entirely cured, and as we are very well known here, the "5 DROPS" is receiving considerable attention and praise. ✍ F. E. PRICE, Jersey City, N. J. ✍ Oct. 13, 1899.

5 DROPS (TRADE MARK)

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.: I suffered terribly with **Kidney Trouble** for years, and after using **less than two bottles** of "5 DROPS" I am now entirely well and I give "5 DROPS" the praise for my cure. I could not find anything that would give me the slightest relief until I tried this remedy, and I recommend it to everybody as a **permanent** cure for Kidney Disease. MARY A. CARBAUGH, Black Gap, Pa. Aug. 22, '99.

"5 DROPS" is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, La Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc.**

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a **25c** sample bottle, prepaid by mail, for 10 cts. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. **AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. WRITE US TO-DAY.**

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

EVERYBODY SHOULD DRINK **MEXOMOKA** TRADE MARK REGISTERED 25c AT ALL GROCERS

HILLS BROS., San Francisco

INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1900.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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INYO INDEPENDENT
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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One Month ..... .50
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A LITTLE FARTHER ON.

Just a little farther on—just a little farther on—
Oh, the happy days that lure us, when these days of stress are gone!
Days of restfulness and pleasure, days of garnered joy and treasure,
All the harvest-homes of dreamland—just a little farther on.

What a hope to keep them smiling, faces wistful, faces wan!
What a spur to faint endeavor, till the crushing task is done!
Ah, 'twould be a sorry showing life would make for God's bestowing
If the good time did not beckon—just a little farther on.

Just a little farther on, just a little farther on,
In the joy we've almost tasted, is the crown we've almost won.
Ply the task a little stronger, stay the arm a little longer;
We shall grasp the shining guerdon—just a little farther on.

Ah, the fleeting Farther On! ah, the cheating Farther On!—
Fairy lantern in the twilight, when the summer day is done.
Though we never overtake it, we can never quite forsake it;
While it glimmers it beguiles us—just a little farther on.

But there is a Farther On, aye, there is a Farther On
In the uttermost sweet country, where no mortal foot has gone.
By-and-by, beyond all seeming, we shall come to life's redeeming,
Come to all that faith has promised—just a little farther on!
—Orange Judd Farmer.

THE LAKE RACE.

RANDOLPH was paddling with strong, even strokes through the placid waters of the little harbor. The wooded hills rose round him on three sides, while out before him lay the open lake. There were no sounds but the dip of his paddle and the melancholy cry of a distant loon, until suddenly came the slip and quick rush of falling rocks and earth, and at the same moment the cry of "Boy, boy, help!"

Randolph turned his canoe and paddled rapidly toward the shore whence these sounds had come, and there he found a laughing girl, already shaking herself free from the dirt and debris that had accompanied her fall.

"No, I'm not hurt," she said, mergily. "But when I called I was sure I was going to be! I was enviously watching you paddle, from the Indian's

PASSING THE BUOY.

Head up there, and suppose the recent rains have undermined the old fellow's constitution so that my weight proved too much for him. His nose and I tumbled off together. I don't see how I'm ever to get back to the road from here—it's just straight up!"

"If you are staying over Woodhaven way, I can paddle you around; it's just the other side of this long point."

"Oh, how lovely—for I've never been in a canoe—and haven't had a chance till now! Yes, we're at the Woodhaven Inn. I've learned to swim this summer, and I have a rowboat, but there isn't a canoe anywhere around the lake that I can get—and I did want one dreadfully!"

"Then perhaps you'd like to try paddling now? If you would, I'll go back for an extra paddle. I'm one of the boys at Professor Williams' camp, just over there."

The girl was delighted at his suggestion, and soon Randolph had returned with another paddle, and the two started out slowly and at first quite cautiously. But the girl immediately took the motion with the easy grace of one used to out-of-door sport, and the boy behind her regarded her with the honest admiration that he would have felt for another boy.

"Randolph Murray," read the girl from the paddle that she was using. "Is that your name? Mine is Teresa Whiting, but everybody calls me Terry."

"And they call me Rand," said the boy. "Say, Terry, if you and I could get some good practice together, and enter the races week after next, I believe we could win the cup! You have a fine stroke; you paddle just like a boy."

"Oh!" cried Terry, "if papa were here he'd let me! And I really think mamma will not object, for I've never done anything in my life I liked half so well as this."

And in the sudden exuberance of her spirits Terry came near upsetting the canoe.

"Say, you mustn't do that!" said Rand; and Terry promised to restrain all such ebullitions of delight in future.

When Mrs. Whiting saw her daughter, who had started out for a "tramp over the hills," returning in a canoe with a strange boy, she wondered what Terry would be doing next. And when the strange boy and her own "odd little girl," as she called her, came to her with their startling request, she fairly gasped for breath.

But before she gave an answer either way Mrs. Whiting asked the boy a number of questions, and when she had learned that he was the son of an old acquaintance and that his mother was boarding at a farm house not far from Prof. Williams' camp, she was very much inclined to give her consent at once. However, she told Randolph to come around in his canoe the next morning, and if she had decided then to let Terry enter for the race, he would find her ready to practice with him.

That afternoon Mrs. Whiting called upon and renewed her acquaintance with Mrs. Murray, and the ladies paid a short visit to the professor's camp.

Needless to say that upon her mother's return Terry received the desired permission, and then "the fun of her life" began. Every day Randolph paddled around from the camp, and they practiced together long and faithfully. As the day of the contest drew near Terry became more and more confident, while her mother grew more nervous.

"Terry, remember that you and Rand are going to compete with older boys and girls, who have been in these races before. And then, too, Rand is going to compete in the first race, and that will tire him; so you have only a very little chance of winning."

"We have every chance of winning, mamma! You don't know what we can do! Just wait and see."

At last the great day came. The sky was cloudless, and the quiet lake, long before the appointed hour, began to take on a gala-day appearance. Little boats arrived from everywhere, bringing spectators and participants by threes and fours. Teams drove in from all the country round, and the pretty wooded shores were lined with groups of pleasure seekers and eager lookers-on.

There was some delay before the first race was caled. Then, "Canoe race, single," was announced, and four canoes went swiftly to the starting place. Through a glass Randolph could be plainly seen, his canoe being the second from the left.

And now the race began. The four dark specks shot forward, growing larger and more distinct as they advanced.

Rand was a little in the lead, but the next canoe gained upon him, and the third was but a paddle's length behind. One had dropped back so far that it had no chance at all.

Rand leads them still. Terry's eager eyes are fixed upon him; he has never paddled so well as now. But what is the matter with the next boy to him? He has changed his course; his canoe shoots forward obliquely; he is getting in Rand's way! Their paddles clash; the rival canoe darts forward; the one just behind has gained, and Rand, recovering his stroke, come in third. With his hand upraised to the judges he cries, "A foul!" But his protest is unheeded, and last year's winner, through transparent trickery, has carried off the prize.

Great was the indignation of Mrs. Murray over the manner of her boy's defeat; bitter was Mrs. Whiting's self-reproach that she had consented to her daughter's taking part in these races.

But Terry, with blazing eyes, had left her mother's side and gone to Rand.

"Unfair, unjust!" she cried out hotly, "and the winner and the judges know that it is! You ought to have that cup—but never mind; we'll win our race; we'll show them what we can do; and not one of them can touch us!"

Rand looked at her, and the color slowly came back to his white face. Unconsciously he straightened himself up and his weariness and discouragement left him.

"Yes, Terry; we shall win!" he said.

The afternoon wore on. Some of the races were very amusing, and the spectators were still laughing over the tubs, which had upset, and the wet boys were splashing merrily in towards the shore when "mixed double canoe race" was called.

Six canoes were soon in line, each with its crew of girl and boy. Terry's scarlet waist could be seen from the very start by all on shore. And now Mrs. Murray could hardly control her anxiety and nervousness, while Mrs. Whiting seemed on the verge of tears.

Forward came the canoes—in an even line it seemed—but no, for Terry's scarlet waist was ever so little in the lead. Their paddles flash in unison; clockwork is not more true! But the next canoe is gaining steadily upon them—and they have almost reached the line!

Oddly enough, Terry is the coolest one of all the contestants, and just as she has talked to Rand when the two were practicing together, she is talking now.

"We can do it, Rand! That's fine! Keep right on! Don't change till the very last minute! You know the words we agreed on—all ready, now——"

"Then!"

They have made the change; their paddles dip and flash now on the opposite sides; their tired muscles are relieved, fresh ones come into play; their canoe shots forward half its length beyond its nearest rival—

And the line is crossed!

A shout of applause rises from the shore, and Terry raises her paddle above her head with a little cry of triumph.

"First prize won by Miss Teresa Whiting and Randolph Murray!" is announced, and two silver cups are handed, one to each!—Philadelphia Times.

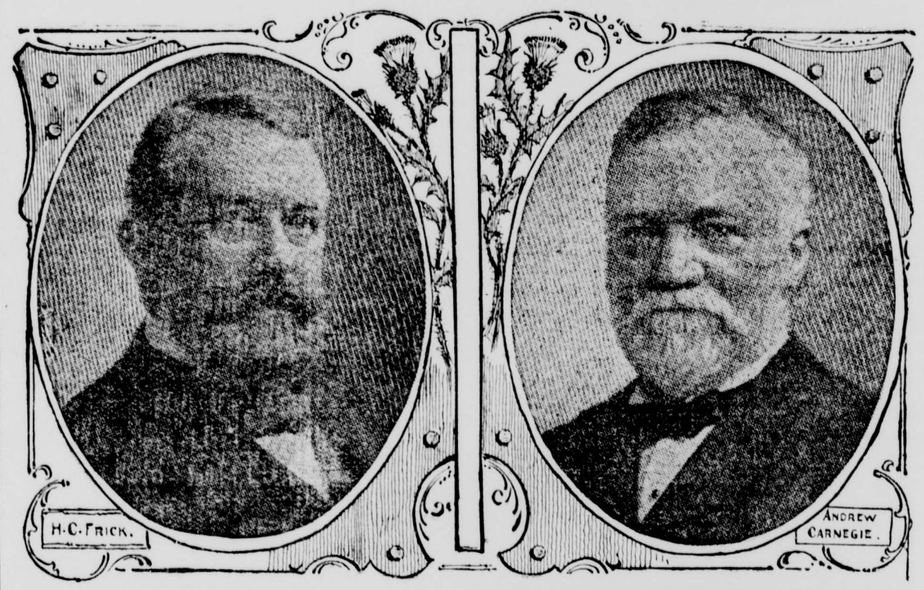
Galileo.

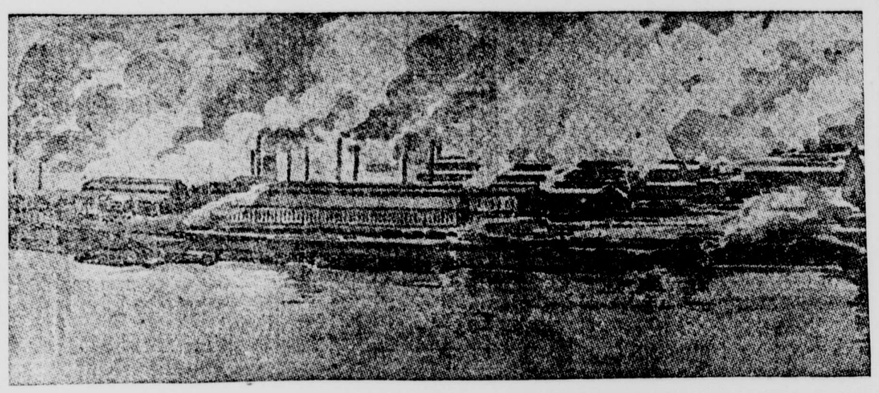
"Do you retract," demanded the inquisitor, "your statement that the world moves?"

"Yes," faltered Galileo. As he was led away by a sergeant of police, the philosopher darted a furtive glance of defiance at his persecutors. "Everything goes," he muttered.—Harlem Life.

Of the various school exercises the small boy prefers the kind he gets during recess.

TITANS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES AT WAR.





GREAT HOMESTEAD STEEL MILLS.

ANDREW CARNEGIE and Henry Clay Frick have stunned the commercial and manufacturing world with the recent revelations made as to the annual profits of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of which Mr. Carnegie is the financial head and Mr. Frick (until recently) the active manager. That wealth untold has poured in upon these two fortunate men has never been questioned, but that it had reached the volume which Mr. Frick asserts it has, no one—not even intimate friends—dreamed. Men gape at each other when they read the figures. An annual profit of from 5 to 12 per cent anyone was willing to concede the magnates, but not profits of 40, 50, 75 and 100 per cent. Yet these latter figures are the ones with which Mr. Frick deals.

Briefly told, Mr. Frick's suit is a prayer filed in the common pleas court to restrain Mr. Carnegie from forcing him to sell out his interest in the steel company except at his own terms. In support of his prayer he states: The profits of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, for 1899 were $21,000,000 above all expenses. The net profits for 1900 have been estimated by Mr. Carnegie at $40,000,000 and by Mr. Frick at $42,500,000. Mr. Frick's interest in the company, according to his own calculations, is $16,238,000; according to Mr. Carnegie but $6,000,000. The number of partners in the company is forty. The total value of the property under ordinary conditions is $250,000,000; in prosperous times at home and abroad, $500,000,000. The capital stock of the steel company is but $25,000,000, of which Mr. Carnegie owns 58½ per cent and Frick 6 per cent. In May, 1899, Mr. Carnegie received in cash $1,170,000 given him as a bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58½ per cent in the steel company for $157,950,000. Mr. Frick's 6 per cent of stock on that basis would be worth $16,238,000. Mr. Frick in his prayer avers fraud on the part of Mr. Carnegie. He declares the latter drove him out of the chairmanship of the steel company last December through malice, that he intends to run the business himself, and that he will thereby cause great loss.

Andrew Carnegie is the epitome of Scotch thrift, Irish volubility and American perseverance. Henry C. Frick is the embodiment of Dutch acquisitiveness and taciturnity and English tenacity. Chance worked more for the winning of Mr. Carnegie's fortune than in the case of any other living American multimillionaire. Necessity brought Mr. Frick into Mr. Carnegie's service. Opportunity gave Mr. Frick his wealth. Favorable legislation and judicious nursing increased Mr. Carnegie's wealth. Mr. Carnegie professes to believe in the human race and in the success of human endeavor. Mr. Frick is little concerned in the human race, save as it is a buyer in his market. Mr. Carnegie is not bold or daring. Mr. Frick is both. Mr. Carnegie thinks wealth should add to wealth, but that it should be disposed of before death. Mr. Frick doesn't care—get all, hold all, is his creed. Mr. Carnegie says he owes a debt to humanity. Mr. Frick says it is not due to humanity, but to himself. Mr. Carnegie gives away a library every time he feels democratic. Mr. Frick relinquishes nothing. Both men have gained millions by methods open to intelligent discussion. Neither man can avoid death.

The Famous Homestead Outbreak and Cause from Which It Originated.

Henry C. Frick owned a name of national prominence at the end of the year 1892. For years prior to the events of that time labor-saving machinery had been introduced at the mills in Homestead, which greatly increased the output, lessened the labor and increased the wages of a small number of employes known as the "tonnage men." These men were paid at certain fixed rates per ton of product, and with the improved machinery used they were enabled in many cases to double their earnings beyond the figures contemplated by the union scale, and also beyond that paid by competing mills. Mr. Frick insisted when it came to arranging a new scale that allowance be made for the improved machinery used. The "tonnage men" refused to listen to him, and many useless conferences were held. The men were stubborn and Mr. Frick cold. There does not appear to have been much tact used on either side. Mr. Frick finally prepared a new scale and submitted it to the workmen direct without consulting the officers of their unions. A strike was ordered by the union officers and followed. Mr. Frick imported Pinkerton men to protect his property, and they were entrapped on river barges and shot down by the strikers. The presence of the Pinkerton men really appears to have precipitated rioting which otherwise might not have taken place. The National Guard of Pennsylvania was called out and Homestead put under martial law. While the excitement was at its height Alexander Bergman, an anarchist from New York, called at Mr. Frick's private office in Pittsburg, shot him four times and stabbed him seven. Nevertheless Mr. Frick recovered and Bergman was sent to the penitentiary for a long term of years. Congress appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the Homestead riots and it did so, but no practical good came from the investigation. The rioting ended as quickly as it began, and since that time the Carnegie works have had no serious trouble with their labor. A kind of a civil service is maintained in the works by which men of steady service may be promoted.

RISTORI AT 78

Terrible Vengeance Which Dumas Pere Took on Rachel.

So long has Ristori been off the stage that many people think her dead, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The last scene in life's drama, though, has not yet come for the great tragedienne. She is living quietly in her home in Italy, spending part of her winters in Rome, and watching with interest all the current events in the dramatic world.

Writing of Ristori, Kate Field once said: "Romance seems to have presided over her birth, and to have strewn her path with as many incidents as flowers. * * * Born a dramatic gypsy, she made her first appearance on the stage when two months old. Introduced in a basket, the unconscious infant did not on this occasion give any evidence of dramatic ability. Four years later, when la piccola Ristori became a regular member of the company, large audiences greeted her whenever she appeared in a child's part, and even then Ristori's salary was greater than that of her parents, who were acting with her."

Of her debut in Paris in 1855, after she had already become famous throughout Italy, Miss Field wrote: "The play was 'Francesca da Rimini.' The great Rossi played Paolo, but critical Paris saw only Ristori. Some had gone to scoff—they remained to bring Francesca back to life by recalling her three times before the curtain. The audience was not large, for Italian form meant nothing in France; but that audience made haste to proclaim the coming of a new prophet, to whom they gave papers of naturalization and called 'Notre Ristori.'

"Dumas pere made haste to write: 'Last night I was at the representation of "Francesca da Rimini." * * * I looked around the theater, but did not see Rachel. I beg that she will go and see how the death scene is performed.' Rachel would not play Dumas. Here was the author's terrible venegance—unkind and undeserved, but none the less cutting to the great tragedienne who for fifteen years had, undisputed, worn her crown."

COLLEGE GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.

Alma Mater Attachments that Last a Whole Life Long.

A prime advantage of a university education, says the Kansas City Star, is the assimilation of what is called the college spirit. This is worth quite as much to the student as the technical knowledge which he masters in his academic course.

At any first-class institution of learning the students meet young men of good breeding and antecedents from every part of the country. They form acquaintances and associations which yield enjoyment to them for the remainder of their lives. They are given the opportunity of measuring themselves as to intellectual power, and, what is as fully important, in point of manner and development, with the best American types. The assemblage of thousands of youths from the most cultivated families in the land opens the way for the assimilation and imitation by each of all that is most admirable in the others.

College friendships, in many instances, lead the students into wholly new fields of social observation and thus greatly broaden the education of the student. The Western boy at Yale or Harvard goes home to visit with his Eastern chum, and sees life which is essentially different from that to which he has been accustomed. The Eastern chap comes to the West, and fairly revels in the cordiality and freedom which are notable in Eastern society for their absence. The advantage is great and as valuable on one side as on the other. This feeling of good fellowship has built up what may be called a vast college order all over the country.

In Indiana.

Despite the following bit of dialogue, found in the Indianapolis Journal, there is nothing topographically wrong about the town in question.

"Do you mean to tell me," said an inquiring visitor in a Hoosier village, "that those two Hill brothers are deaf and dumb?"

"Yes," replied the native, "we allus calls 'em the two Hills without a holler."

Swords May Be Abolished.

The suggestion of substituting a Martini-Metford carbine for the sword as officer usually carries is being largely discussed in military circles. The objection against the sword is that, when marching through hilly country, it hampers an officer's movements in getting over rough ground, while a carbine could be used as a walking stick, thus being a great help and support.

We believe that any one can pick out a married woman or a school teacher, as far off as they can be seen in the road.

Almost every man gets a notion when he is on the back of a horse that he looks like the equestrian statues of Gen. Grant.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

"In the quiet of the early morning," said the naturalist, "the housefly makes its toilet, and if one wants to see an interesting proceeding let him watch the fly while it is thus engaged. Its toilet making takes nearly a quarter of an hour.

"The fly begins by brushing its head with the tarsi and tibiae of its forelegs. After a thorough combing and brushing of the head and rubbing of the face the operation is carried on systematically from the head down the left side, the two front legs first being carefully rubbed and dressed after the head cleaning. The second leg on the left hand side is then taken in hand, and held well forward, is thoroughly manipulated by the tarsi and tibiae of the forelegs, which means by the articulated feet and the shin or front part of the legs. In the cleaning of this leg the fly's proboscis also plays an active part, supplying moisture and distributing it. The second leg on that side being satisfactorily massaged and manicured, the left hind legs are next in line for treatment. The dressing of these is done by the leg just manipulated, one at a time. The fly brushes and rubs with this leg, frequently passing it forward to have it cleansed in turn by the foreiegs and moistened by the proboscis.

"As soon as the left hind legs are in a condition satisfactory to the fly, they in turn are brought into service as toilet brushes. They alone are used in brushing the under surface of the wings. While doing this the legs are passed forward after every few strokes, to be in turn cleansed by the leg in front of them of whatever foreign substances they removed from the wings. The cleaning of the under surface and the fore edges of the wings being finished, the fly starts in to do up its right side. Its head having been shampooed at the beginning, needs no more attention, but the front legs and feet have another overhauling before work is resumed. The only thing to do on the right side, though, is to massage and manicure the second leg on that side, and for some reason this is done more lightly and apparently less thoroughly than in the case of the companion leg on the left side. After it is done, what seems to be the most important part of the entire proceeding is performed. This is the dressing of the upper surface of the wings. This is done by drawing them longitudinally many times between the two hind legs, which are frequently manipulated during the operation by both the right and second left leg, to which the proboscis contributes of whatever it possesses of use in the manipulation. When this treatment of the wing is completed they glisten like polished silver."

An Indian Prince.

Away off in India lives a young prince of 18 years, whose father was a baron and owned an estate of twenty-one villages a few miles from Ajmere. When the baron died his young son, Maharaja Siwai Jey Cingh, succeeded him as ruler over the state of Ulwar, which is noted for its schools, its two excellent regiments, its orange

MAHARAJA SIWAI JEY CINGH.

groves and its fine stables of imported horses.

Splendid tigers are found in Ulwar, and many an exciting hunt did the baron give his visitors. The present chief has inherited his father's love of sport, is an excellent rider, and is fond of polo and cricket. His English guardian has had him carefully educated, and in a few years, when he comes of age, he will begin the absolute rule of 3,000,000 people.

A Little Hero.

There is a four-year-old little boy in the hospital in New York City, who is a hero with real nerve, if ever there was one. Peter Jackson is his name, and every morning he called for his 7-year-old playmate, "Aggie" Ward, and went with her to the kindergarten school, bringing her home safely when school was out.

The other day, when they started home at noon, Peter waited until he thought it was safe to cross, and then, holding Agnes tightly by the hand, he started.

Just then a baker's wagon came tearing around the corner, and Peter, seeing their danger, tried to go back, but he was too late. The two little ones were run over and Peter's left leg and arm were broken, while Agnes, too, had a broken arm.

Peter was picked up by willing hands and an ambulance was called, but as he was carried away he called out:

"I'm not hurt; it's Aggie. Please pick Aggie up. Her mamma told me to take care of her, and she'll be so scared."

Even when he was placed in the wagon he kept pleading: "Please, mister, look out for Aggie. I'm all right," and it was only when she was placed in the ambulance beside him that the manly little chap would be quieted.

Both the children are getting along all right, and the little girl has already been taken home, while Peter Jackson, the 4-year-old hero, will be out in a few days.

Four Little Travelers.

Mary Alicia set forth for the east
To see where the sun comes up;
And Edward Delancey went straight toward the north
To search for a polar pup.
Margaret Anna repaired to the south,
Where oranges flourish, you know;
And Thomas Augustus struck out for the west,
Where gold mines and buffaloes grow.
'Tis a very strange thing that I have to relate
Concerning these traveled young folk—
But the very next morning they all of them found
They were safe in their beds when they woke.
—Youth's Companion.

Who Can Solve It?

"These examples what's in the 'rithmetics aren't any good," writes a boy who doesn't like school. "What I want to know is, if I trade my knife for a top and six marbles and then trade the top for a mouth organ and the marbles for an apple and a jewsharp, and then eat the apple, how much do I make?"

Margie Had a Reason.

"I wish I was a great big pudding, mamma," said little 3-year-old Margie. "Why do you wish that?" asked the mother. "'Cause," replied the observing miss, "then I would get lots and lots of sugar put into me."

The Rainy Day Came.

"Where is the money you had saved up last week, Tommy?"

"Why, auntie, father said I was to save it up for a rainy day. It was a rainy day yesterday, and so I spent it."

Didn't Want to Rust.

"Mamma," said little 4-year-old Harry, as his mother was giving him his bath, "be sure and wipe me real dry so I won't get rusty."

The Farmer's Lot.

The farmer is a happy man—or should be, don't you know,
He doesn't have a thing to do but plow and reap and sow,
He sleeps till 4 o'clock each morn, then goes about his tasks,
Gets three square meals each working day, that is all he asks.

He hires a man to do his work, when he can raise the price,
Feeds him on pork and johnnycake, potatoes, mush and rice;
When autumn gilds the towering hills, he comes to town and votes,
And settles up his winter's bills by issuing his notes.

He always has one suit of clothes, and often he has two,
For footwear he prefers a boot, and never wears a shoe;
And when the summer comes he sheds his duds to 'scape the heat,
And doesn't have to don his coat when he sits down to eat.

He keeps a wagon and a span with which to drive to town;
His wife was never known to be without a gingham gown;
His children, too, are fat and stout—they're not brought up on cake,
And never cry all night because their little stomachs ache.

He needs no money in his purse, his credit's always good,
He takes the weekly paper and he pays for it in wood.
The merchants furnish him dry goods, and groceries as well,
Because they know some day he'll have some pork or wheat to sell.

Ah, happy is the man who dwells upon the farm, apart
From noisy cities, crowded towns, and commerce's busy mart.
Serene he lives nor gives one thought to hoarding piles of pelf,
My dearest hope is that some day I'll have a farm myself.
—Utica Globe.

The First Jewish Peer.

Lord Rothschild has just celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday. His lordship is the male heir of old Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the wealth of the family. The latter's son became an English subject, and the father of Lord Rothschild was the grandson of old Meyer. For twenty years Lord Rothschild sat in the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury, and in 1885 he was promoted to the peerage—the first Jew to receive the honor. It was Mr. Gladstone who created the innovation, but Lord Rothschild is now a follower of Lord Salisbury.

Extent of Mississippi Levees.

The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are of sufficient extent that if they were built in a single straight line they would be about 1,300 miles long, or long enough to stretch the greater part of the distance between New Orleans and New York. They would form a bank of earth about eighty-six feet wide at the base, eight feet wide at the top and thirteen or fourteen feet high. The Chinese wall would lose its reputation as a wonder in comparison with them, and they have cost many millions of dollars.

At a Disadvantage.

Mamma—Now, Robbie, when we go to church you must behave like a man.

Robbie—But I can't snore, mamma.

Many women think they can do nothing without a husband, only to find when they get one they can do nothing with him.

No man can successfully make love to a girl if there is a cuckoo clock in the room.

The proper way to mash a masher is to sit on him.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY APRIL 13.....1900

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31st, 1900.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California:

GENTLEMEN—

I herewith submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of this office for the quarter ending March 31st, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

1900				
Jan. 1	To cash on hand		$15 169 21	
1	cash from A M Given, tax col.		221 40	
	W W Yandell, Co. assessor		53 55	
	H C Hampton, Sup Schools		24 00	
	cash from A M Given, tax collees		18 00	
	A M Given, sheriff, fees		50	
2	John B Church on Lake land		913 62	
5	G E Holcomb, St. land		128 40	
6	T C Harness, Valley sch'l bonds		600 00	
10	Thos W Perry Int. State land		22 40	
	Clayton Belknap Int. State land		11 20	
	" "		11 20	
	" "		11 20	
	" "		14 00	
	" "		5 60	
16	Death Valley M & M Co redemption		60 24	
	Thos J. Kirk, State School money		7 455 36	
	D J Hession, clerk fees		11 65	
	D J Hession, recorder, fees		51 25	
23	R Decker, fine		1 00	
			24 713 78	
Feb 7	A M Given, Tax col		781 97	
1	Mrs Eliza Watterson, on redemption		6 52	
7	A M Given, Tax col. fees		23 05	
	A M Given, Sheriff fees		75	
	D J Hession, recorder fees		34 25	
	D J Hession, clerk, fees		33 35	
	Geo McIntyre on state land		44 80	
23	W H Murray on state land		22 40	
28	T C Harness on Valley Bonds		200 00	
			25 960 92	
Mar 2	Knapp & Laws on Redemption		7 75	
5	A M Given, Tax col fees		16 00	
5	A M Given, tax col licenses		410 00	
	D J Hession, Recorder fees		136 51	
	D J Hession, clerk		11 00	
	J E Meroney, Recorder fees		30 10	
	J E Meroney, Clerk fees		17 00	
	C. W. Clara state land		80 93	
12	J G Birchim Swamp land		15 88	
	J G Birchim State Land		32 00	
	W J Saniford Int State land		15 42	
	James McCauley Int. State land		15 40	
24	Mrs C Delaney Int. State land		8 00	
	H. A. Mzun on redemption		18 50	
31	Fred Burkhardt Lone Pine schl		25 00	
	Keeler schl dist		8 00	
			25 718 98	

DISBURSEMENTS

Jan.	General Expense		1 630 15
	Hospital		634 70
	Salary		1 701 48
	Bridge		271 89
	Road Dist No 5		214 40
	" " " 1		416 83
	" " " 2		212 75
	" " " 3		184 60
	" " " 4		175 75
	General Road		32 60
	Property tax		41 06
	Various school dist. funds:		
	Big Pine		259 25
	Bishop		331 85
	Irving		201 10
	Independence		99 00
	Keeler		139 00
	Lone Pine		319 50
	Poleta		3 60
	Round Valley		192 50
	Riverside		99 17
	Station		8 60
	Taboose		60 00
	Union		60 03
	Valley		200 00
	Warm Spring		177 75
	Warm Springs Libry		8 75
	Bishop "		3 00
	Round Valley "		2 40
	Riverside "		3 40
	Irving "		26 85
	Poleta Building		225 00
	Valley Building		584 00
	County Schl Bld		17 00
	Institute Fund		29 50
		7 784 68	
Feb.	General Expense		91 62
	Hospital		50 00
	Salary		1 125 48
	Various school funds:		
	Bishop		245 00
	Big Pine		159 00
	Darwin		178 47
	Irving		310 09
	Independence		91 50
	Keeler		33 00
	Lone Pine		159 50
	Milton		195 00
	Poleta		99 35
	Round Valley		3 50
	Riverside		60 00
	Station		231 00
	Taboose		76 50
	Union		7 00
	Valley		130 25
	Fish Spring		141 50
	Poleta Building		114 00
	Round Valley Libry		23 00
	Darwin Library		13 93
	Valley Building		90 00
		11 407 28	
Mar.	County Bond Fund		1 599 00
	Fish Springs Bd Fd.		181 50
	General Expense		238 15
	Fish Springs Bd Fd,		13 77
	Road Dist, No. 3		3 00
	Hospital		40 00
	Salary		1 024 98
	Various School funds:		
	Bishop		357 10
	Big Pine		168 25
	Fish Spring "		68 75
	Independence		185 75
	Irving		10 00
	Keeler		75 94
	Lone Pine		140 00
	Poleta		31 95
	Round Valley		4 00
	Riverside		60 00
	Station		75 00
	Taboose		120 00
	Valley		62 25
	Warm Spring		169 90
	Independence Libry		55
	Cash on hand	10 780 86	
		26 718 98	26 718 98

OFFICIAL.

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE

AMOUNTS IN VARIOUS FUNDS:

Salary Fund		322 86
General expense	2 650 56	
State general	885 78	
Hospital	750 24	
County bond		356 46
General road	459 66	
Road District No 1	445 59	
" " " 2	204 66	
" " " 3	377 34	
" " " 4	240 66	
" " " 5	260 21	
Unapportioned county	100 87	
Road Poll tax	17 85	
Bridge		12 97
Institute	3 50	
Teacher's library	28 33	
County S.b'l Fund		1 155 28
Property tax	567 42	
Various school funds:		
Bishop	611 17	
Big Pine	333 11	
Fish Spring	157 75	
Irving	513 51	
Independence	265 78	
Keeler	159 68	
Lone Pine	470 73	
Milton	221 86	
Poleta	252 82	
Round Valley	270 88	
Riverside	141 16	
Station	106 41	
Taboose	133 74	
Union	2 2 52	
Valley	278 69	
Warm Spring	25 32	
Various school library fund:		
Bishop	61 27	
Big Pine	61 07	
Fish Springs	4 11	
Irving	25 55	
Independence	17 42	
Keeler	23 28	
Lone Pine	40 08	
Milton	19 63	
Poleta	25 73	
Round Valley	35 17	
Riverside	2 26	
Station	27 10	
Taboose	4 41	
Union	24 43	
Valley	21 18	
Warm Spring	27 11	
Darwin	2 31	
Station bond fund	15 69	
Big Pine " "	779 60	
Fish Springs " "		20 92
Taboose " "	1 25	
Valley Building	126 60	
Poleta Building	11 60	
Independence building	3 00	
Station building fund	20 14	
Big Pine Sch'l Bldg	25	
Round Valley special	1 99	
Riverside special	96	
Bishop school special	5 13	
Bishop school bond fund (old)	71 02	
Estates	144 67	
Cash on hand		10 780 86
	12 649 35	12 649 35

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY, Auditor

Examined and approved April 6, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	29 50	
Poleta Building Fund	339 60	
Valley Building Fund	674 09	
Salary "	3 660 30	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge "	271 89	
Unapportioned "	41 03	
Road District No 1 Fund	416 83	
" " " 2 "	212 75	
" " " 3 "	187 60	
" " " 4 "	175 75	
" " " 5 "	214 40	
General Road "	32 60	
Fish Springs Bond Fund	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indebtdness	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY, Clerk

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

—x—

☞Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor*

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞Inquire at this office☜

MISCELLANEOUS

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences o First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞Customers supplied on all points ☜ ☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

NATHAN RHINE
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BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞A first class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday	January 13, 1900
"	February 10, 1900
"	March 10, 1900
"	April 14, 1900
"	May 12, 1900
"	June 9, 1900
"	July 7, 1900
"	August 4, 1900
"	September 8, 1900
"	October 6, 1900
"	November 3, 1900
"	December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—

The obtaining of United States mineral claims a specialty.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with pails and nails $4.00

Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.

Sample free.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

BEN. H. VANDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bishop, Inyo Co., Calif.

—o—x—o—

Will practice in the Superior Court and U. S. Land Office

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

—o—x—o—

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and

MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

☞First-class work at lowest living price

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direc Foreign Exchange in all parts of th world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD.
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED	$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS	$1.00

☞All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

JUST

ARRIVED

AT

Inyo Mercantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 13 ..... 1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending April 12, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.115	11
Lowest "	29.632	7
Highest temperature	72.0	6
Lowest "	33.0	9
Mean "	50.0	
Average dew point	11.1	
Average humidity	43.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	44 W	12
No. clear days	5	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.05
" 1899-1900 2.74

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

DORRANCE—At Bishop, March 28, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dorrance— a son.

DIED.

LAIRD—In San Francisco, April 9, 1900, Mrs. Henrietta Laird, a native of Illinois, aged 46 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Funeral services will be held at the Academy Chapel, in Bishop, at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, (Saturday,) April 14th; interment at Masonic cemetery. Friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Regular Masonic meeting to-morrow night.

Luke C. Smith was up from Keeler yesterday.

B. A. Hoskins was over from the Reward mine Wednesday.

Sheriff Given and R. W. Correll left for Ballarat last Sunday.

J. C. Miller, the Big Pine butcher, was here on Monday last.

Wm. Jenkins, who was seriously ill last week, is improving.

J. J. Gunn and Supervisor Henebry left for Modock on Monday last.

The work of cleaning out the Eastside canal will commence on Monday next.

Jack and Dave Black, of Bishop, were in Independence on Monday evening last.

The work in the Squires mine is progressing favorably and the outlook is encouraging.

Ed Shepherd returned from the western slope of the mountains yesterday morning.

Charles Collins and E. H. McPherson came down from Black canyon on Friday last.

O. C. Steele Superintendent of the Reward mine, was a visitor in Independence on Wednesday.

Frost during the last week nipped the potato and tomato vines, but did no damage to the fruit.

It is reported that a large body of high grade ore has been uncovered in the Lane mine at Darwin.

A. V. Davidson has so far recovered from an attack of rheumatism as to be able to get around the house.

Mrs. S. W. Austin has been appointed a teacher in the State Normal School at Los Angeles, for the Spring term.

Sam Gruber and Clarence Johnson went trout fishing yesterday. The last thing they put on their wagon was a canteen of water.

Henry Giles came down from Mazourka canyon Wednesday evening. Mr. Giles reports things as looking favorable in their drift diggings.

It is reported that the dignity of one of the Courts of Southern Inyo was lowered a few days ago by a whip, in the hands of an enraged female.

The Burro mine in Jail canyon, Panamint mountains, owned by Thos. Phoebe, has a 5-foot vein of gold ore that will mill between $80 and $120 a ton.

Every person who delights in dancing should not forget the Free Ball, to be given by the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs on the evening of April 26th.

Pierce Johnson, who left here about eight years ago, came up from Los Angeles on Saturday last on a visit to friends and to whip our streams for the finny beauties. Pierce is employed as a clerk in one of the principal Los Angeles banks.

Tremmor Coffin, of Carson, W. V. Coffin, of Whittier, W. H. Holabird, Wm. E. Cox and Alva Starbuck, of Los Angeles, arrived here on last Friday night. We are informed that these gentlemen came here for the purpose of investigating the lands under the Eastside canal, with the idea of purchasing and cutting into small tracts for colonization purposes.

Good placer ground has been found a short distance north of the Piute monument, Inyo mountains, about 12 miles east of Independence. While there has not been a great deal done on these claims, on account of moisture, enough has been done to demonstrate that the ground is very rich. As soon as the ground is dry enough, dry washing will commence in earnest.

Board of Supervisors.

THURSDAY, April 5, 1900.

Applications and bonds of liquor dealers for license under Ordinance No. 70, were examined and approved as follows:

1. O. H Hill, Bishop.
2. J. H. Black, Bishop.
3. T. C. Harness, Bishop.
4. L. Munzinger & Co., Bishop.
5. Thos. Callow, Big Pine.
6. Orcier & Anderson, Big Pine.
7. J. C. Irwin, Independence.
8. John Barnes, Independence.
9. Philip Gehrig, Independence.
10. Bertrand Rhine, Independence.
11. Friederike Rhine, Independence.
12. O. I. Mairs, Independence.
13. H Levy, Independence.
14. Rupert Carrasco, Lone Pine.
15. C. M. Green, Lone Pine.
16. Thos. Boland, Keeler.
17. J. J. Morton, Keeler.
18. Chas. Anthony, Darwin.
19. C. J. Teagle, Ballarat.
20. Williams & Clark, Ballarat.
21. J. W. Callaway, Ballarat.

Be it resolved: That we, the said Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, do hereby grant permission to the Tax Collector, as ex-officio License Collector of said County of Inyo, to issue licenses for the purpose of transacting and carrying on the said business to any and all of the said parties above named, at the place mentioned in his, her or their application on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Application of J. L. Williams, Pleasant Canyon, laid over as it was not accompanied by the required bond.

Board adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m. Friday, April 6th, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

FRIDAY, April 6, 1900, 9 o'clock a. m.

The Board of Supervisors of the County Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Supervisors J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley, James Jones, T. H. Henebry and Chairman A. C. Freeman, presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Monthly and Quarterly Reports of Treasurer and Quarterly Report of Auditor were examined and approved.

Bond of Mrs. M. Lewis for caring for indigent sick examined and approved.

Bills were examined and allowed on the General Expense fund as follows:

Ira Hume, Constable fees	$19 05
T. C. Harness, boarding prisoners	6 60
N. J. Cooley, telegraphing	75

Ordered, That the sum of $194.65 from the General Road Fund and $700 from the General Expense Fund be transferred to the Bridge Fund.

Board adjourned to meet Saturday, April 7th, 1900, at 8 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

SATURDAY, April 7, 1900, 8 o'clock a. m.

Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, met at above stated time pursuant to adjournment.

Present: J. J. Stewart, N. J. Cooley, James Jones, T. H. Henebry and Chairman A. C. Freeman presiding.

Minutes of previous day's meeting read and approved.

Report of Road Commissioners read and approved.

The matter of establishing some landmark to designate the place where the party of emigrants perished in Death Valley in early days was brought before the Board and discussed, and although no definite action was taken, it was the sentiment of the Board that if the Pioneers took the matter in hand and furnished funds for marking the spot, they might expect some assistance from the Board.

The Board then proceeded to examine and allow claims on the various funds, as follows:

Road District No 1 Fund:

E W Powers	$40 50
C K Andrews	3 50
W H Powers	7 50
E Barnes	11 75
J T Anderson	1 75
C E Powers	1 75
John Olds	17 62
S F Smith	17 50
A F Shipley	10 00
E J Brockman	12 00
J A Boyd	1 00
R Love, Bridge Fund	4 00
W H Wells, Bridge Fund	22 60
Leece & Watterson, Bridge $16 85	
Road Dist. No. 1, $5.25	22 10

Road District No. 2 fund.

John Clarke	$106 75
John Epperson	55 00
T F A Connelly	30 00
M Merten	22 00
F Alpers	18 00
J T Anderson	15 50
J M Horton	8 00
Ira O Clark	12 00

Bridge Fund:

John Clarke	$64 25
John Clarke	11 50
Leece & Watterson	33 60
C F Wildasinn	13 42

Road District No. 3 fund.

S J McMurry, Road Dist. No. 3, fund $21 00, Bridge $14 00	$ 35 00
Sam Meredith	42 00
Wm Vaughn	102 00
J E Randle	14 00
A Farrington	20 00
V G Smith	23 00
Frank Tenot	20 00

Bridge fund.

A W Eibeshutz	$ 24 63
A W Eibeshutz	222 72
A Stecker	110 60
A Stecker	30 50
W H Mitchell	80 00
W H Mitchell	8 00
A W Eibeshutz	40 00
Wm F Matlack	34 75
Wm F Matlack	23 75
F Lawrence	96 00

Road District No. 4 fund.

A C Harvey	$ 9 50
Ed Elder	35 00
C J Dodge	9 00
R Carrasco	5 50
R Diaz	6 00
P M Laberge	28 50
Jesus Celayo	9 00
E H Edwards	6 50
F Lawrence, Bridge Fund	24 05

Road District No. 5 fund.

R E Decker	$ 5 00
J J Gunn	40 00
Porter Bros	11 45
J W Trotter	42 50
W J Hyland	40 00

Salary Fund:

J. J Stewart	$69 00
J J Stewart	9 00
N. J. Cooley	78 00
T. H. Henebry	48 00
A. C. Freeman	75 00
James Jones	48 00
A C Freeman	48 00
J J Stewart	40 80
T H Henebry	69 00
James Jones	42 30
N J Cooley	50 40

Board adjourned to meet Monday, July 2nd, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

Religious Notice.

The Superintendent of the Nevada Mission, Rev. E. W. Van Deventer, will preach at the M. E Church in Independence on Sunday, April 22nd, at 11 a. m and at 7:30 p. m. After the morning service the Sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

Quarterly Conference will be held on Monday, April 23rd, the hour to be announced at the Sunday services.

Rev. Van Deventer expects soon to send a new pastor here, to take the place of Rev. John J. Pardee, who is in Oakland under treatment for his eyes, and will be unable to resume his work during the present Conference year.

WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Trustee.

Death of an Estimable Woman.

The news of the death of Mrs. Henrietta Laird, who died in San Francisco last Monday, was received with the profoundest sorrow by her many warm friends acquaintances in this county. Mrs. Laird was for a number of years a resident of Independence, and by her many acts of kindness and courteous treatment she endeared herself to all to whom she came in contact. She was, indeed, an admirable woman, and the many expressions of sympathy, heard on all sides, show that she was held in higher esteem than that of friends! ip in the hearts of her acquaintances. She leaves three sons, Ernest, Lester and Rollin, who are residents of this place, and a father, mother and brother, Mr. and Mrs. J. G Birchim and J. W. G. Birchim, residents of Round Valley, to mourn her loss.

Alkali Ike with his one-eared burro arrived in town yesterday from Los Angeles, on his way north to some rich diggings he claims to have discovered eighteen months ago. Perhaps, when the booze he so freely imbibed evaporates through his chuckwalla colored skin, he will feel as poor as the forlorn looking mustang team that was part of his outfit. "Oh, prospecter, prospector, how beautiful the sight; the cactus covered desert—the home of Alkali Ike. He fiercely charged round the Independence Hotel; fearing neither God, man or the devil in h—l. He imbibed so freely that a word he could not utter, and the last seen of poor Ike he lay asleep in the gutter. Oh, prospector, prospector, peace to thy mold; your earthly delight was seeking for gold."

George Naylor and H. D. Gill have been re-appointed as Range Riders in this county, by Forest Superintendent Newhall. They commenced their duties on Monday last. These gentlemen have about 150 miles of territory, of the Sierra Forest Reserve, to protect from the encroachment of the sheep men. This force is entirely too small to patrol such an extent of territory, and it is well-nigh impossible for them, no matter how vigilant they may be, to protect the Reserve as it should be. It seems to us that if our Government should increase this force to at least seven men it would be spending money in the right direction.

Wednesday evening quite a party of railroad magnates of eastern roads, and who are also interested in the Randsburg railroad paid this city and surrounding country a visit, they will proceed to Ballarat to inspect, so it is said, a route for a road north—California.

It is said, that the small town of Benton, Mono county, Cal., which has a population of 24 white people including men, women and children, received last year 25 barrels of whisky, which was nearly all sold to Indians.—Virginia Chronicle.

The public school at Poleta has been forced to close for a week on account of sickness of quite a number of the pupils, Miss Effie Roeper, the teacher, has returned to her home in Independence for a short visit.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company will be held at the office of said company in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, April 28th, 1900, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

P. H. MACK, Secretary.

April 10th, 1900

Government Lands

Surveyed or Unsurveyed,

Located and perfect title guaranteed.

NO WARRANTS AND SCRIP

For Farming, grazing and Timber lands. No Settlement Required.

For Information address

F. A. HYDE,

339 Commercial St., San Francisco.

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout. Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suit).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
BISHOP, CALIF
O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

—o—x—o—

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS ..... 25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING ..... 25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING ..... $2.00 to $1.50.

—o—x—o—

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Horses and Rigs at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock fed by the day or week at reasonable rates. Special attention paid to Freighting and Packing to and from Owens Valley.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the law office of Ben H. Yandell in Independence, California the same being his place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said county of Inyo, State of California.

RICHARD P. HESSION, Administrator of the estate of DENNIS J. HESSION, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 7, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administrator

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 12th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DEREMER,
R. B. DEREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

TIMBER-CULTURE, FINAL PROOF.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL., March 5, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Heirs of Thomas B. Scovil, deceased, have filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Register and Receiver at his office in Independence, Cal., on Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1900, on timber culture application No. 9, for the S E ¼ S E ¼, W ½ S E ¼, and S W ¼ N E ¼ of section No. 2, in Township No 14 S. Range 35 E, M. D. M.

They name as witnesses: Chas. A. Skinner, John Strohmeyer, Fritz Strohmeyer, of Thebe, Inyo County, Cal., John Willits, of Citrus, Inyo County, Cal.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Lines is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fairprices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

Notice of Creditors.

Estate of JULIUS F. SCHROEDER, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administratrix, at the law office of Ben H. Yandell, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the said County of Inyo, state of California

MARIA SCHROEDER, Administratrix of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Feb. 23, 1900.

BEN H. YANDELL, Attorney for Administratrix.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 335.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, March 20, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. MACK, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill-site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 362.5, 885.5, 771.8, 1218.7, 1500, 1395.8, 831.5, 1499.5, 1500 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface grounds, and the Cleveland Mill-site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which is more fully described and set forth in the notice and on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 3715, 3715 A and 3715 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill-site and claims, with the allowable variation throughout at 15 degrees and 12 minutes East, as follows, to wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x15x15 inches, in mound of stones, bearing identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the southeasterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg. 44 min. W 116.0 feet distant; thence along lode line 20 chains, N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.5 feet, 2nd course S 65 deg. 56 min. E 241.4 feet, 3rd course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.50 feet, 4th course S 65 deg. 56 min. E 241.4 feet, 5th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.50 feet, 6th course N 65 deg. 56 min. W 482.80 feet, 7th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.07 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north-east and southeast by unsurveyed claims, on the south-west by a group of mines, on the south-west by the Grover Cleveland, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the south easterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south-westerly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. G. C. on the north-west face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant, thence N 9 deg 44 min W 50.0 feet to a granite stone 20x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the north-westerly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. G. C. L. on the south-easterly face

G. OVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 482.80 feet, 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 482.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.731 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill-site, on the south-east by the Sun Rise, on the south-west by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the north-west by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 28x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face identical with the original location corner at the south-westerly end of lode and with corner at the northwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 77 deg 30 min W 1.0 feet distant; thence N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 771.80 feet to a granite stone, 30x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face.

JOHN G. CARLILE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 77 deg 30 min E 771.80 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet, 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 771.80 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet, 6th course S 65 deg 56 min E 471.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.367 acres. The John G Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 2 of the John G Carlile, chiseled 1-508 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 77 deg 30 min W 1.0 feet distant; thence N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet to a granite stone 24x14x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 508 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 77 deg 30 min E 1218.70 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 246.11 feet, 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 482.80 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 246.11 feet, 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min E 482.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.731 acres. The Kentucky is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G. Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claims, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claims and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 6x6x3 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extending thence N 58 deg 49 min W 482.80 feet from corner No. 2 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet to a granite stone 30x10x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 66 deg 56 min E 928.80 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 55 deg 0 min E 928.80 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course S 58 deg 49 min W 1042.80 feet, 2nd course S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet, 3rd course N 58 deg 49 min E 1042.80 feet, 4th course N 31 deg 11 min W 1500 feet to the place of beginning, containing 35.928 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431, 0 feet distant; thence N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.50 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiselled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 1495.50 feet 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.50 feet 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet, 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill-site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x12x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 123.0 feet from corner No. 2 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 75 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3294.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 75 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2934.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet, 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet, 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 402.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.08 acres. The J. Ext. location is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 25x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner at the south end of the Sun Rise location and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet, 2nd course, S 89 deg 30 min W 630 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet, 4th course, N 89 deg 30 min E 630 feet to the place of beginning, containing 21.64 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 20x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 58 deg 0 min E 1369 feet to corner No. 4, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 55 deg 18 min E 1187.35 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 55 deg 18 min E 1187.35 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet, 2nd course, N 31 deg 11 min W 1500 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet, 4th course, S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 402.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.08 acres. The J. Ext. location is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 25x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner at the south end of the Sun Rise location and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet, 2nd course, S 89 deg 30 min W 630 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet, 4th course, S 89 deg 30 min E 630 feet to the place of beginning, containing 21.64 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 20x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 58 deg 0 min E 1369 feet to corner No. 4, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 55 deg 18 min E 1187.35 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 55 deg 18 min E 1187.35 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet, 2nd course, N 31 deg 11 min W 1500 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet, 4th course, S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 402.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.08 acres. The J. Ext. location is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 25x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner at the south end of the Sun Rise location and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 25x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-508 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 42 deg 32 min E 766.60 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 7 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. W. G. L. on the southeasterly face, for the north westerly end of lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 766.61 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 30 min E 1499.50 feet, 2nd course, S 89 deg 30 min W 471.80 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 30 min W 1499.50 feet, 4th course, N 89 deg 30 min E 471.80 feet and 5th course, S 0 deg 30 min E 850.80 feet to the place of beginning, containing 16.784 acres. The W. G. is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G. Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 6x6x3 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extending thence N 58 deg 49 min W 482.80 feet from corner No. 2 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. T. L. on the southeasterly

Women, Remember This Fact

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's ills is greater than that of any living person—male or female.

A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate her private troubles to a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assista[illegible]ural modesty impels them to [illegible] exposing themselves to the question and probable examination of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is unequaled.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to freely communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only.

This is a positive fact—not a mere statement. It is certified to by the mayor and postmaster of Lynn and others whose letters, all in a little book, Mrs. Pinkham has just published. Write for a copy, it is free. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken and has induced more than 100,000 sufferers to write her for advice during the last few months.

Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Here are some of the cases we refer to:

Mrs. Pinkham Helps Two Women Through Change of Life and Cures Another of Sterility. Read Their Letters.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel that it is owing to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I am alive to-day. It has taken me out of a sick bed where I had lain for six weeks with a good doctor to tend me twice a day. My trouble was change of life, had frequent hemorrhages. Your medicine checked the flow right away. I am now able to do all my work, and backache is unknown. I am forty-three years of age and enjoying good health."—MRS. ANNIE FOSTER, Cascade Locks, Oregon.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I first wrote to you, I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and could not become a mother, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

Two More Women Who Acknowledge the Help they Have Received from Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—The doctor says I have congestion of the womb, and cannot help me. There is aching in the right side of abdomen, hip, leg, and back. If you can do me any good, please write."—MRS. NINA CHASE, Fulton, N. Y., December 20, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed your instructions, and now I want every woman suffering from female trouble to know how good your advice and medicine is. The doctor advised an operation. I could not bear to think of that, so followed your advice. I got better right off. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used three packages of Sanative Wash; also took your Liver Pills, and am cured."—MRS. NINA CHASE, Fulton, N. Y., December 12, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Have been suffering for over a year and had three doctors. At time of menstruation I suffer terrible pains in back and ovaries. I have headache nearly every day, and feel tired all the time. The doctor said my womb was out of place. Would be so glad if you could help me."—MRS. CARL VOSS, Sac City, Iowa, August 1, 1898.

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the good your advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I did everything you told me to do, and used only three bottles, and feel better in every respect."—MRS. CARL VOSS, Sac City, Iowa, March 23, 1899.

Mrs. Pinkham has Fifty Thousand Such Letters as Above on File at Her Office She Makes no Statements She Cannot Prove.

He Missed His Slippers.

When a young man, the late John Lewis, R. A., went to India and Egypt and was away about 18 years. When he returned to his mother's house in Portland place, he almost immediately pulled off his boots and commenced to hunt about at one end of the parlor fender and seemed terribly put about. His mother of course asked him anxiously what he wanted.

"My slippers," said he. "When I went away, I left them just down there. Now, where are they?"—Tit-Bits.

Well Regulated Parents.

"Our little Dick makes very clever conundrums—really very clever."

"Can you guess them?"

"Oh, we never dare do that. Little Dick wants to tell the answers himself."—Indianapolis Journal.

ZEBRAS AS A PRESENT.

Queen Victoria Has Received a Pair from King Menelek.

Queen Victoria has just had a peculiar present given to her by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia in the form of a team of vigorous young African zebras. This pair of royal zebras have recently been placed on exhibition in the Regent's Park gardens and have attracted a great deal of attention on account of their extreme size and peculiar marking. These animals came from the interior of Abyssinia, and

[illegible]R ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

both seem to be in good health and spirits after their long sea trip. It is claimed by naturalists that the day of the zebra is fast passing away, and that before many years the zebra, or quagga, and its sister species will be an extinct animal. The greed of Central Africa settlers has had much to do with this, since thousands of the animals have been slaughtered for their hide, which could once be sold for a few shillings. The result has been that the market price of the zebra has considerably risen of late.

THE EARLY APPLES.

Very Ancient People Used Wild Apples and Pears Abundantly.

In these days of advanced horticulture the fruit of the wild apple (Pyrus malus) and of the wild pear (P. communis) would hardly be regarded as "good for food;" but it is certain that in ancient times they were both largely used. In the lake dwellings of Switzerland and Italy great quantities of wild apples and a few wild pears have been found. "The inhabitants of the terramare of Parma, and of the palafittes of the lakes of Lombardy, Savoy and Switzerland," says De Candolle, "made great use of apples. They always cut them lengthwise, and preserved them dried as a provision for the winter. The specimens are often carbonized by fire, but the internal structure of the fruit is only the more clearly to be distinguished." And from a scientific examination of these carbonized specimens it seems to be established that many of these ancient apples were almost identical with the wild apple of to-day. But even in the sixteenth century the crab apple of our woods was held in far higher esteem than it is now. "Roasted crabs," served with hot ale, was, as we learn from Shakspeare, a favorite dish among our forefathers, especially at Christmas time. Another use of the crab apple was in the making of verjuice, of which mention is made by good old Izaak Walton in his "Compleat Angler:" "When next you come this way," says the honest milk woman, "if you will but speak the word I will make you a good syllabub of new verjuice, and you shall sit down in a haycock and eat it." But we don't care for such rustic delicacies now.—Longman's Magazine.

A Close Shave.

1. Aunt Dinah—Run, Abraham! Run! or de bar'll git yo' sho'!

2. Abraham (after he is safe inside and the door shut)—Yo' lost yo' mind hollerin' "Run, Abraham, run!" Any fool would er knowed I wasn't gwinter stop an' pick daisies in er race like dat.

Hindu Arrogance.

I was having my lesson in Hindustani from my high-caste munshi, whom I employed on first arriving in India, who dilated with great bitterness on the arrogance of Europeans. Presently, wishing to give some orders to my low-caste sweeper about my dogs, I asked the munshi to interpret for me, and, among other things, to hand the sweeper two rupees, and to give my directions as to certain purchases. Instead of placing the money in the man's hand, the munshi threw it on the ground, and the sweeper quite contentedly gathered up the coins, saluted respectfully and withdrew. I asked the munshi how it was that he, who resented the arrogance of Europeans so much, was so insulting in his behavior to the poor sweeper; and he explained that the latter quite understood their respective positions, and did not expect a high-caste man to run any risk of touching him, well knowing the penalty of fine and troublesome purification which would be thereby entailed. —Chambers's Journal.

It is not only better to behave well, but it takes up less time.

CASHING DRAFTS ABROAD.

Easy Banking Methods Which Cause Americans Much Surprise.

"The continental banking methods are a great surprise to Americans," said a resident of New Orleans who has just returned from a trip abroad. "When I was in Paris last month, I met a friend one day who had an English draft for £100 on one of the largest banks in the city and wanted to get the money. He had nobody to identify him, but said, half jokingly, that he was going to try for it anyhow, and we went to the place together.

"We were shown up stairs to a large reception room set aside especially for customers, and presently a messenger came in and took the draft. About a dozen other people were also waiting in the room, and after a delay of about ten minutes a well dressed young gentleman came to the door and bawled out in a loud voice, 'Mr. John Smith!' My friend (call him John Smith for short) got up and was handed a bundle of bank notes. No questions were asked.

"I was astonished, and in going out I took occasion to ask the well dressed young gentleman whether the bank wasn't taking desperate chances doing business in that catch as catch can fashion. 'And why?' he inquired, opening his eyes. I tried to explain, and he shrugged his shoulders. 'We have never had any losses,' he said."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Sailors' trousers, or "trombone pants," as they have sometimes been called, expand in bell shape at the bottom so as to be the more easily kicked off in case of the wearer's falling into the water.

Wrong.

A photographer does wrong who takes such a picture of a girl that she will make herself unhappy all the rest of her life trying to look like it.—Detroit Journal.

Our Increase of Insanity.

Much discussion has been aroused lately by the alarming increase of insanity. Our high living is the cause assigned. In the rush for money, men and women neglect their health until the breakdown comes. The best way to preserve the health is by a faithful use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures stomach ills, such as constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

"Why is it you never mention your ancestors?" "Because I believe in letting bygones be bygones."

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

"What kind of a man is he?" "He is the kind of a man that wouldn't hesitate to mail you a coal bill wrapped up in a comic va'entine."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and calous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, damp or frosted feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it *to-day*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

No baby ever looks like anything in the world except another baby. Probably they didn't know what the first one was for a long time.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent.

Easy to buy, easy to take, easy in action, easy in results—Cascarets Candy Cathartic, ideal liver regulator and intestinal tonic. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Congress is going to hurry up and get through, not because it has any pity on the country, but because it thinks it has done enough work for its salary.

A breakfast without a cup of Mexomoka is only half a breakfast. It is strong, fine-flavored and just suits the taste. Ask your grocer for HILLS BROS. FINE COFFEES.

An occasional dose of Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills keeps the bowels regular, prevents headaches and biliousness, promotes digestion, purifies the blood. 10 and 25c druggists.

I WILL Demonstrate, most powerful, effective and never failing REMEDY for

Rheumatism Sciatica, Neuralgia LA GRIPPE and CATARRH!

If all knew what thousands know of the efficacy of "5 DROPS" as a Curative as well as a Preventive of any Ache or Pain known to the human body, there would not [illegible] be a family in all America without a bottle of "5 DROPS". Send for free bottle, 25c, or large bottle $1.00, containing 300 doses; 6 bottles for $5.00.

DR. A. SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160-164 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public*

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A Song About a Man.

"I will sing you a song about a man," said the minstrel. "By the way, did you ever notice that there never was a song written about a man? All songs are about roses and maidens and love and trysting places and sunsets and mothers; never one about the old man. Come to think about it, though, there was one, 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now.' In this song the old man is drunk in the first verse."—Atchison Globe.

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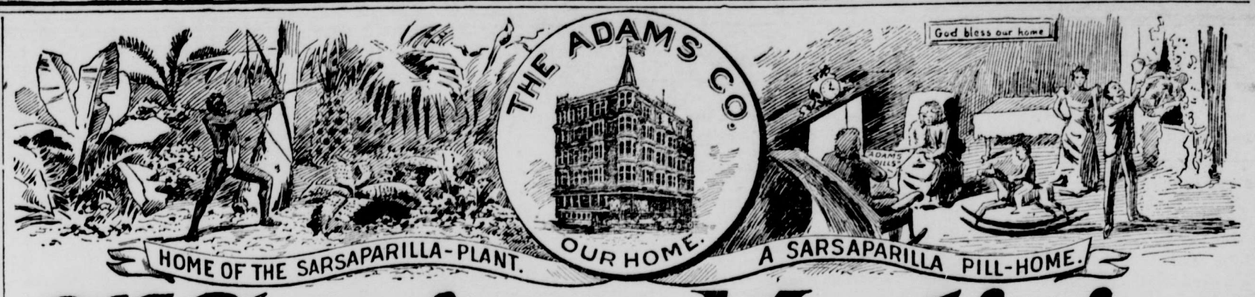

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MRS. C. G. BATES, Palm Knoll Farm, Napa, Cal.

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Adams' Pills are very satisfactory.
S. M. BROWN, Santa Cruz, Cal.

STOMACH.

How's Your Stomach?

Out of sorts? No appetite, sick headaches, dizziness, heartburn, nausea, hiccoughs, bowels constipated, rumbling sounds from the stomach and bowels caused by fermentation of gases, indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, food don't taste just right? **You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills**—but be sure that you get

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There is nothing that equals Adams' Pills for stomach disorders.
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MRS. WHITE, 712 3rd St., Oakland, Cal.

Adams' Pills are all right.
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D. C. CROCKETT, Ukiah, Calif.

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How's Your Liver?

Liver torpid and clogged up with bile? Bowels getting constipated, complexion sallow and yellowish, jaundice, eyes dull, blurred and a yellowish caste, sick stomach in the morning, tired and lazy, hot flashes, occasional chills, appetite fickle, heartburn, indigestion and gas in the stomach and bowels? **You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills**—but be sure you get

"Adams." HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

When the liver is affected I always recommend Adams' Pills.
DR. C. F. HANCE, Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

A better pill than Adams was never made.
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Pleased with Adams' Pills for my family. Splendid for the children.
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How's Your Kidneys?

Severe pains in small of the back upon slight exertions? retention of urine, highly colored urine, brick dust deposits upon standing, sometimes thick, cloudy and ropy appearance, greasy scum on surface of urine, frequent desire for urinating but only scant quantities passed? Won't you heed Nature's warning? **You need Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills**—but be sure you get

"Adams." HELPS FROM THE FIRST DOSE.

Adams' Pills are a good remedy for kidney troubles. I prescribe them often.
DR. THOS. MILAM, 718 Chester St., Oakland, Cal.

Could not hold my water, then it stopped altogether. Adams' Pills cured me. They are good.
W. S. ATTERGOOD, Sonora, Calif.

Adams' Pills cured me of serious Kidney troubles. They are good.
RICHARD WESTON, 114 6th St., S. F.

Find them better than any others.
MRS. NAT. SAMUELS, Pope Valley, Napa Co., Calif.

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Having thus endeavored to make the distinction as close as possible for the security of *purchasers*, the proprietors feel that the responsibility of obtaining the *genuine medicine* now rests entirely with the public.

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THE ADAMS COMPANY, 1532 Howard St., San Francisco, California.

Mausers and Lee-Enfields.

The chief distinction between the Mauser and the Lee-Enfield is this—that while the Lee-Enfield has a magazine which is inserted underneath the body through the trigger guard and secured by a catch and is provided with what is called a "cut off" to prevent the cartridges from rising, so that it can be used as a simple breechloader for single firing until the magazine, which contains ten cartridges, is ordered to be used, the Mauser has a magazine which, though not absolutely fixed, is only intended to be taken off for cleaning. It does not need a "cut off" to use as a single loader.

The magazine contains five cartridges, but whereas the cartridges for the Lee-Enfield have, when the magazine is charged, to be each put in separately, the magazine of the Mauser is filled at once by placing against the face of the magazine a set of five cartridges held in a clip which falls off when the cartridges have been inserted in the magazine.

Thus if each weapon were at the beginning of a fight empty, the Mauser would permit of more rapid fire because it could be loaded five cartridges at a time, while the Lee-Enfield would take, cartridge by cartridge, as long to load as a single breechloader. On the other hand, the times when a very rapid discharge of fire is desirable are not numerous, and for these the Lee-Enfield has ten cartridges ready against the Mauser's five.—Nineteenth Century.

Sham Antiquities.

A few years ago, in Soho, London, there was a factory for antique coppers which is probably still in operation. The legitimate business of the place was the manufacture of stewpans and kettles, but when trade was dull in that way any sort of antiques for which there happened to be a demand was produced instead.

An old incense burner, for example, would be reproduced by the dozen by hammering over a chuck. If ornamented with pierced work, the copies would be coated with asphaltum, through which the design would be traced, when it would then be eaten out in an acid bath, saving the time which would be required to cut out the pattern with a piercing saw. The bath leaves thin edges, by which such work may be detected.

The work would then be annealed and would be permitted to oxidize and scale. Pickling with muriatic acid and salt, to produce a good coating of verdigris, would complete the job. Sometimes these "antiques" would be purposely broken and would be clumsily mended with solder or with pure tin if the piece was to pass for a very ancient one. Chiseled metal was reproduced by casting and "dubbing" over with the hammer, then pickling, annealing and bending. In such ways helmets, copper and brass castings for antique furniture and the like were made.—Art Amateur.

An Absentminded Professor.

I have a story of a gentleman now engaged in educational work which is, I think, somewhat remarkable and is also quite true. This gentleman was once professor of mathematics in a fine New England college. He was greatly interested in the work and devoted himself so wholly to it that a natural tendency which he had to absentmindedness became much accentuated.

One day when he had guests at dinner and was helping them to fish from a platter he took a plate bottom side up, put a fish on the bottom of the plate and handed it thus to one of the guests. There was a laugh at once, and his wife said, "My dear, if your absentmindedness has gone so far that you are serving people food on the bottoms of plates, I shall insist on your resigning your professorship."

She did insist on it, and he resigned and went into another and more general field of teaching. He is still a little inclined to be forgetful—like some of the rest of us—but he has never since served food on the bottom of a plate.—Boston Transcript.

His Answer Was Reassuring.

Mgr. Calino, the simple hearted and ingenuous Frenchman, happened to be riding in a train in the same compartment with a lady who was in constant fear of a smashup.

At every sudden stop, every jar, every sound of the bell or whistle, she cried out:

"Oh! Oh! Have we run off the track? Is it a collision? Are we going to be killed?"

Calino paid no attention, but remained wrapped in solemn silence. Presently the lady said to him:

"And you, sir, aren't you afraid of railroad accidents?"

"Not I, madame," answered Calino reassuringly. "It has been foretold that I am to die on the guillotine!"

The nervous woman went into hysterics and had to be removed from the train at the next station.—Youth's Companion.

At the Theater.

Fuddy—What do you laugh at that old joke for? When I told it to you three months ago, you didn't even smile, and now you laugh at it as though you would die.

Duddy—Yes, I know; I paid to get in here, and I'm bound to make the most of my money's worth.—Boston Transcript.

Abusing His Privileges.

"Dauber says he is wedded to his art."

"He evidently thinks he is, or he wouldn't mistreat her so shamefully."—Chicago Record.

Their First Steps.

"A man goes wrong," said the social sage, "from pure cussedness; a woman out of mere curiosity."—Philadelphia North American.

An Insinuation.

"I simply had to do it," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly in an apologetic tone. "I had to draw my razzer so's to hol' up my character."

"Did he slander you behind your back?"

"No, suh; 'twas to my face. He axed me what business I was in, an I says, 'Raisin chickens.' Den he looked at me solemn an says, 'You doesn' mean "raisin," you means "liftin."'"—Washington Star.

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1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1900.

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THE DREAM IN BABY'S EYES.

What is the dream in the baby's eyes,
As he lies and blinks in a mute surprise?
With little, wee hands that aimlessly go
Hither and thither and to and fro;
With little, wee feet that shall lead him
—God knows,
But a prayer from my heart like a benison goes;
Bundle of happiness, yonder he lies—
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?

What does he wonder and what does he know
That we have forgotten so long, long ago?
Bathed in the dawnlight what does he see
That slow years have hidden from you and me?
Out of the yesterday seeth he yet
The things that in living he soon shall forget,
All that is hidden beyond the blue skies?
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?

Speak to me, little one, ere you forget;
What is the thought that is lingering there yet?
Where is the land where the yesterdays meet,
Waiting and waiting the morrows to greet?
You wee, funny bundle who only will blink,
What do you wonder and what do you think?
Bright as the moonlight asleep in the skies,
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?
—Utica Globe.

Story of a Shield Pin.

I DO not like to take up personal cases, as we detectives call a certain class of work, so when Miss Angell of Broadside street sent for me to take up a "small personal mystery" I responded with a poor grace.

Scarcely had she begun to tell her story, however, than I became so interested that I begged her to continue and tell me the details as far as possible.

Miss Angell was engaged to Mr. Cloud—a peculiar combination of names to begin with, and was devotedly attached to him. In fact, she confessed with tears in her eyes that his love was more, or had been more, than life to her.

The rest of the story I will let her tell in her own words.

"Mr. Cloud," she said, "is in the habit of calling on me almost every evening. About a week ago he came to dinner, invited by mamma. He was to attend a supper of the Phoenix Club at 10 o'clock, and wore evening dress.

"At the table we noticed an exquisite shield pin he wore. It shone so brilliantly that it caught the eye at once. Mr. Cloud took the pin off and it was passed around the table for us all to examine.

"It was a shield as large as a quarter with the outside edge bordered with pure rubies, blood red, all of a size and without a flaw. The center of the shield consisted of a large diamond cut not very deep, yet too deep to be sunken, so it was elevated in a wire setting. Around the diamonds were perfectly matched black pearls. The combination was so unusual that we exclaimed as we handled the jewel and I remarked that I had never seen it before.

"When we had finished examining it Mr. Cloud said: 'That is my Phoenix club badge. It belongs to the president. When I was elected the badge was presented to me by the members and when I resign, and a new president comes in, I must give up the badge to him. It is the president's badge, to be owned by him during his term of office. Of course, it is only to be worn at the meetings.'

"Mamma spoke of its great value. 'Yes,' said Mr. Cloud, 'it is indeed very valuable. It is worth thousands. If I were to lose it I should feel ruined, as I could never hope to replace it.'

"As he spoke Mr. Cloud's face became very serious. 'We once had a case of that kind,' said he—'a most curious case. The president lost his badge and committed suicide next day. You see he was suspected of having sold it.'

"After we had looked at the badge and talked about it, I very foolishly asked to wear it, and in a fit of waywardness I reached across the table, took it up and put it in the bow of ribbon at my throat.

"At the close of the meal, Mr. Cloud asked me for it, but I, to tease him, said I meant to keep it, and ran up stairs with it on.

"After they were seated in the parlor I stole quietly down the stairs and placed the pin in the lining of Mr. Cloud's overcoat, directly under the lapel.

"I went back up to my room and came down stairs again. I found mamma and my sister seated alone in the parlor. Mr. Cloud had gone out to send a telegram. He would be back in a minute.

"When he returned, which was after half an hour, he came in for only a minute, to say good-by, he said, and to ask for his pin: 'Come, Mazie,' he said, 'you have teased me long enough. Let me have the pin now. I must go.'

"'I gave it back to you,' I said, 'and you have it now.

Then I stood up and running my fingers along the lapel of his coat felt for the pin. It was gone!

"I turned as white as snow and as I felt the color leaving my face, I said: 'I gave it back.'

"My mother looked up surprised and Mr. Cloud stared at me. 'Yes, I gave it back. I put it on your coat. You must have it.'

"'Why, Mazie,' said Mr. Cloud, 'how can you say so?'

"I pass over the disagreeable scene which followed. I will not mention Mr. Cloud's chagrin or my mother's amazement, even as I explained how I had stolen down the stairs and had fastened the precious pin in the lapel of the coat, just for fun, and how I intended after teasing him to tell him that it was there. As I talked I could see my mother's incredulous looks and Mr. Cloud's absolute dismay. They did not believe me!

"After the most painful quarter of an hour which I ever expect to spend Mr. Cloud left, shaking hands cordially with my mother and saying a cold good-night to me.

"After he had gone my mother said; 'Mazie, my darling girl, tell the truth. It is not too late.'

"'There is nothing more to tell, mother,' I said. 'I have told you the whole truth.'

"After a while my mother saw that I was in earnest and she believed me. But as next day came and passed, and no word came from Mr. Cloud, I saw that he doubted me. The third day there came a formal note saying that if I would return the pin he would give me its value in money, paying me as rapidly as his circumstances would permit. As it was valued at many thousands, it was then beyond his means.

"I tore the note into bits and did not reply.

"That was a week ago. For the first three days I was too much overcome by mortification to take any steps toward establishing my innocence. But now that I am in a soberer mind I wish to learn, if possible, what became of the pin after I placed it in the lining of the lapel of Mr. Cloud's coat and where it now is."

The recital took some time, for the young lady's emotion overcame her more than once. And I must confess that I, too, felt indignant for her. First that fate should have played so unkind a trick upon so beautiful a young girl; and secondly, that her lover, Mr. Cloud, should have doubted her so easily.

"I am willing," she said, "to spend any amount to clear myself of this disgraceful suspicion, and hope, with your assistance, to solve the mystery."

"It is so long a time," I began, "if you——"

"Yes, I know," said she, impatiently.

"Still," I said, "I will do my best. But you must allow me to talk with Mr. Cloud. That will be absolutely necessary."

At this she became greatly alarmed, but finally consented.

That same day I called on Mr. Cloud and was received by him in his private office. He was not cordial, and I soon saw that, while he would not accuse the young lady, he thought she had kept the pin. He told me that, on leaving the parlor, he had put on his overcoat and and had gone to the nearest telegraph office to send a message. There, meeting an old friend, he had gone into a cafe and taken a drink, after which he had returned to the house of his fiancee, having been gone about half an hour.

"Tell me the name of the cafe," I said.

Having carefully noted the names and addresses of all concerned during that half hour, I left Mr. Cloud and I will do him the justice to say that I think he was half-convinced that he might have made a mistake.

Going first to the telegraph office, I walked from there to the cafe. At that moment a wagon stood in front of the door and they were bringing out the soiled table linen.

An inspiration came to me, and I said to the driver: "How often do you take away the linen?"

"Twice a week," said he. "But this week we had a breakdown and we are late, and it's almost eight days."

As the driver started away I said: "I want to search that load of napkins and if you will drive them into that vacant lot I will pay you well for your trouble."

Once in the lot I overhauled the contents of the wagon thoroughly; and was finally rewarded by feeling a hard lump of something which hurt my hand as I pinched it.

Looking closer I saw tangled in the edge a glittering jewel, which, as extricated it, proved to be the diamond set in the gorgeous pin which had been so accurately described to me by Miss Angell.

I did not let the driver know of my booty, but making an excuse that I could not find what I wanted, I walked away, nor did I stop until I had telegraphed to Mr. Cloud. A few minutes later I sat in the parlor of Miss Angell's residence talking to her. When I had told my story and laid the pin in her lap her joy knew no bounds. Just at that moment Mr. Cloud was announced, and Miss Angell then and there gave him the pin. I never saw a girl so happy. She almost hugged me.

As soon as Mr. Cloud saw his mistake he was humbly apologetic and tried to fall at her feet, but she waved him away, and Mrs. Angell delicately suggested that, as his presence would always remind them of a painful chapter, it would be better if he were to go away and stay away!

I may add that when Mr. Cloud went into the cafe the pin was in the lapel of the coat, but, becoming entangled in a fringe of his napkin, was pulled out and would have been lost forever had it not been for the perseverance of the plucky Miss Angell.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Growth of Human Hair.

Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculation gives six and one-half inches per annum. A man's hair, allowed to grow to its extreme length, rarely exceeds 12 or 14 inches, while that of a woman will grow in rare instances to 70 or 75 inches, though the average does not exceed 25 to 30 inches.

FILIPINOS' QUAINT, ANCIENT AND HOME-MADE CANNON.

SOME curious old cannon have been captured in the Philippines. Some of the arsenals taken have been found to be veritable museums of ancient ordnance. The relics of bygone warfare were left behind by the Spaniards when they evacuated the places and had not been used for many and many a year. They are valuable now only as curiosities. Even the Filipinos seldom tried to use them. At first the rebels were without field artillery, but later they smuggled in a small supply of modern field pieces, which, however, they never succeeded in using effectively.

On one occasion it was found that some enthusiastic Tagal actually had tried to make use of one of the relics. At the capture of Santa Anna the field piece shown in the picture, mounted, was fired against the Americans. Its crudeness can be seen at a glance. It is mounted on a carriage composed of the wheels of a "carramato," the cab of Manila. The collection of curious guns shown was found in the arsenal in Manila. Some of the specimens were secured as curiosities by British naval officers and sent to the Royal United Service Institution as curios. Most of the field pieces are of the "gaspipe" order, strengthened with wooden sheathings, while others are of the real old-time Spanish type of the sixteenth century. Some of the obsolete mortars are of bronze, highly ornamented with scrollwork, crowns and ciphers. Some of the most elaborate and remarkable pieces will find places in this country in museums or as ornaments at military posts.

GUESS ON 1900 VOTE.

FORECAST OF NEXT NOVEMBER'S ELECTION FIGURES.

New York Sun Figures Out that About Fifteen Million Votes Will Be Cast—Factors that Are Expected to Affect the Number.

In the election of 1892, the first following the last federal census, the total vote on Presidential electors was 12,150,275. In the election preceding, in 1888, the last before the census, the total vote on Presidential electors was 11,392,429. Between 1888 and 1892, however, Idaho, casting 19,000 votes; Montana, casting 44,000; North Dakota, casting 36,000; South Dakota, casting 70,000; Washington, casting 87,000, and Wyoming, casting 16,000, were admitted into the Union, and these cast collectively 272,000 votes. The net gain, therefore, during the intervening four years was 485,000, or about 4 per cent.

At the same rate of increase the total vote at the last Presidential election, in 1896, should have been about 12,640,000. Instead of this, it was more than 14,000,000, a total vote without precedent in the United States, or, in fact, in any country in which universal suffrage exists. So large an increase, nearly 2,000,000 in four years following a period of financial depression, has been ascribed generally to the interest enlisted in the McKinley-Bryan contest, the important character of the principles involved in it. But even under such conditions it would be difficult to account for an increase of nearly 2,000,000 unless there had been general lethargy among the voters in the various contests preceding or unless other special reasons contributed to the large total of four years ago. As a matter of fact, such cases did contribute materially and perceptibly, and a statement of a few of them would make easier an understanding of the situation which is now confronting the political computers in their early estimates of the probable total vote that will be cast for President in November next.

Between 1892 and 1896 Utah, with a total vote of nearly 100,000, was added to the number of States and in Colorado the exercise of the suffrage was extended to women, with the result that the total vote of the centennial State, which was 91,000 in 1888 and 93,000 in 1892, rose to 190,000 in 1896. Moreover, in the border States of the country in which prior to the appearance of the silver issue Democratic success had been accepted as a matter of course, the uncertainty of contest brought out a larger vote, the increase in Maryland being from 213,000 to 250,000, in Kentucky from 340,000 to 445,000, and in Missouri from 540,000 to 675,000. The changes in these border States, the extension of the suffrage in Colorado and the admission of Utah account, therefore, for 500,000 of the gain and in the other States of the country there was about the normal increase augmented by the vigor of the contest in many of the States which were uncertain and further by the fact that there were seven electoral tickets in 1896, drawing to the polls all classes of electors, some of whom had taken no part in previous elections.

Since the Presidential election of four years ago there has been a large increase in the population of the United States. No States, it is true, have been added to the number which are to participate, but woman suffrage has been extended to Idaho by constitutional provision with the certainty of adding to its total vote. On the other hand, restrictions on voting have been adopted in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, the full effect of which will be shown at this year's election, and the most reasonable estimate of the probable total vote is, everything considered, about 15,000,000—New York Sun.

COULDN'T HELP IT.

An Old Yankee's Yarn of Better Days Was Pure Fiction.

An old man was sawing wood in a Maine village the other day. He had taken a job and was putting in his best licks.

A man who was going past stopped and looked over the palings of the fence.

"Kind o' tough work, isn't it, uncle?" asked the passer.

The old man straightened up and stroked the sweat off his forehead.

"Wal, middlin' tart," said he. "Sort o' takes holt o' my lumbago once in a while. I don't suppose I should mind it so much if it hadn't been for the fact that I had money once and didn't have to do such things as this."

"Is that so? Had money?"

"Yas, that's right. You remember the time they built this branch railroad through here?"

"Sure."

"Wal, I was doin' pretty well at that time and I subscribed to the stock. Kinder thought there might be a chance to make a little something out of the deal. But the first thing I knowed they called for an assessment of the stock. They come round to me and wanted my assessment.

"'How much be it?' said I.

"'Sixty-four thousand, five hundred dollars,' says they.

"'Wal,' says I, 'that's rather a stiff haul on a man, but I'll pay it. But I give ye notice now that ye better not call on me again. For that will just about take the last cent I got.' And for a fact when I went into the old chist and counted out my money that was jest what I had to a cent. Never got a cent back for all that money I put in. And here I am sawin" wood for a livin'."

When the stranger got down to the store and stood warming his hands at the barrel stove he remarked upon the sad case of the old man sawing wood up the road.

"That man never had a cent ahead in all his life," remarked the storekeeper. "He's allus sawed wood for a livin'."

"Well, what does he want to tell such a thundering story as that for?" asked the stranger.

"Wa-a-l," replied the storekeeper, "Yankees have to sorter keep in practice for what may come up. Jest hav' to do it.

"When you drive along you'll probably see an old fellow up here working round in the barnyard. He wears Horace Greeleys for whiskers and a straw hat winter or summer. You'll know him when you see him. Stop and talk with him a little while. He's keepin' in practice, too."

The stranger did so.

They fell into talk of the corruption of modern institutions and of the difficulty of believing those who are engaged in business operations.

"Two weeks ago," said the old man, "I was shingling the Methodist pa'son age down the road here a ways, and the elder came out and says he, 'The's a big bank in Boston failed.'

"'National bank?' says I.

"'National bank,' says he and he gave me the name.

"Wal, sir, for a while I never was so scared in my life. I jest jumped right down off the roof of that pa'sonage—'bout thirty feet. Was so excited I never felt it.

"I ran all the way home. I rushed into the bedroom. Wife come a runnin' after me.

"'For the land sakes,' says she, 'are you crazy?'

"'Putty near it,' says I. 'The So-and-so National Bank of Boston has failed up and it's jest like my luck to have a lot of bills of that bank in the chest here.' And I threw the chest open and reached down for our box. I opened it. Wal, it didn't have a single bill on that bank—nor any other kind of a bill either. Never felt so relieved in my life."—Lewiston Journal.

Singing at Their Work.

Contractors in South Missouri employ many negroes to load railroad ties in the cars of the Memphis railway, says the Kansas City Star. The ties are cut in the woods, hauled to the railway in wagons and dumped in piles along the side of the roads. The negroes then take them up, tie by tie, and run with them up planks to the cars, where they drop them in regular order. These negroes are paid a price for each tie they carry, so they vie with one another to earn the most money in one day.

They become so expert at the work that an old hand can throw a heavy tie on his shoulder, so that it will balance, and then, without holding it, he will run, both hands pressed flat against his sides, up the gangplank to the car. The negroes are so accustomed to the work that they seldom drop a tie and seem never to have sore shoulders.

One may see gangs of a dozen or more of them, all singing and whistling. Each sings at the top of his voice or whistles as loud as he can, and every tune is different. The effect is amusing, but beyond description. The men carry their ties at a trot all day long. An inspector stands beside the plank that goes up the car to examine the ties being loaded. It is amusing to hear the inspector call a negro half-way up the plank with a tie on his shoulder to throw it away among the heap of bad ties. The negro gets no credit for his load and goes back swearing at his bad luck, while his companions stop their music and burst into loud, uncontrollable laughter.

All these negro tie-carriers have deep grooves in the right shoulder where the ties have pressed, but the flesh is calloused and seldom sore. The men make good wages, most of them $3.50 a day. They spend all of it. Very few of them save their money.

Baggage Allowed a Cavalry Officer.

In the war in South Africa a British mounted officer knows exactly what he may carry. In his pockets or haversack or slung on a belt he is restricted to a whistle, compass, notebook, water bottle, clasp knife, besides sword, pistol and ammunition. On this horse, attached to the saddle, are a spare shoe, case with nails, nosebag, picketing ropes and pegs, cloak, mess tin, field glass and in a pair of wallets an emergency ration, tin of vaseline, underlinen (not exceeding two pounds), knife, fork, spoon, comb, toothbrush, shaving brush, nightcap, field cap, towel and soap, drinking cup, map of country and a box of matches. All these articles must not, with saddle and bridle, exceed 71½ pounds in weight. Carried in the regimental transport each mounted officer is restricted to 25 pounds of baggage, which must be packed in bed valise, and includes change of clothing and linen, boots and putties, canvas shoes, bucket, lantern and writing portfolio, camp kettle, two plates and pepper and salt pots.

Business Acumen.

The clerk—By the way, I see the Anti-Superstition League opens its meeting to-morrow.

The boss—Is that so? Mark those $12 overcoats up to $13 in big figures and stick 'em in the window.—Indianapolis Press.

Tenement Dwellers in Boston.

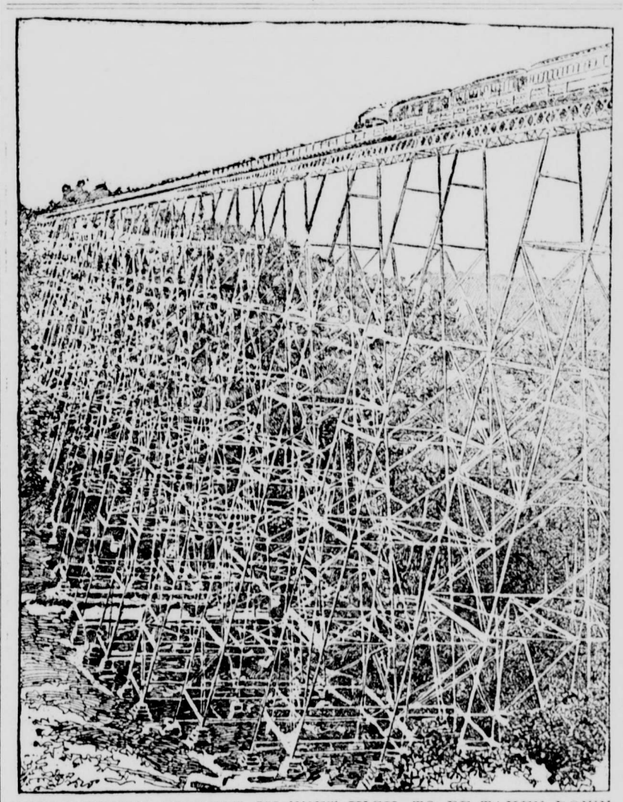
More than 500,000 tenement dwellers are in Brooklyn, according to official figures just issued. The number of tenement houses is 81,087.

VIADUCT TO BE TAKEN DOWN.

Immense Work of Engineering in Pennsylvania Will Be Destroyed.

It is authoritatively stated that the famous Kinzua viaduct, the gigantic iron girder and trestle bridge in McKean County, Pennsylvania, south of Bradford, is to be replaced at an early date by a new and wholly different structure. Work on it was begun on May 5, 1882, and it was completed and opened for traffic less than four months later, on Aug. 29, 1882. It is 301 feet high at the highest point and until the completion of the Garabit viaduct was the highest bridge in the world. The Garabit spans the Truyere in the south of France, is 1,849 feet long and at the highest point the rail level is 401 feet above the river. It was designed by M. Eiffel, builder of the famous tower, and was completed in 1884.

The Kinzua bridge is 2,060 feet long. Its completion gave to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad direct communication with the coal fields of Western Pennsylvania. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg has a traffic arrangement with the Erie for the use of the bridge. The valley of the Kinzua, which this great trestle spans, is fifteen miles south of Bradford and one of the wildest regions yet left in Western Pennsylvania. Until recently, perhaps even yet, bear were plentiful and deer occasionally found in this valley. The Kinzua viaduct has been a point of excursion and an object of curiosity for sight seers ever since it was built. Gen. Grant was taken there on one occasion.



GREAT KINZUA VIADUCT, 300 FEET HIGH, TO BE TAKEN DOWN.

GREAT COKE AND COAL YEAR.

Tremendous Output of Both Expected in Western Pennsylvania in 1900.

This year will witness the greatest era in the coke and coal regions of Western Pennsylvania in their history. In the Connellsville coke region more new ovens will be built than in any previous year, and the coke production will be increased fully 20 per cent. There are now projected and in the course of erection more than 2,000 new ovens, which will be put in operation by the middle of the coming summer, which will run the total of the coke region up to 21,000 ovens. At the beginning of the present year there were in operation in the region 18,904 ovens. During the past twelve months the price of coke has nearly doubled, and the demand to-day greatly exceeds the production. At the present price, $3, the business is most profitable. Two years ago coke was selling for $1 a ton. The production of the coke region for 1897 was 8,500,000 tons, while during the year 1899 9,529,000 tons was shipped from the Connellsville region. The 1897 product was valued at $14,000,000, while that of last year represented a value of $20,500,000. The enlarged capacity will increase the product for 1900 to about 13,000,000 tons, with a value of nearly $30,000,000.

Just now there is a famine in coke. The famine is not acute because coke can be had for immediate delivery, but only in small quantities. Coke makers are just now getting $3 a ton for furnace coke and $3.25 for foundry coke. Western Pennsylvania coke is now bringing $5.90 at Cincinnati and $6.50 at St. Louis. All kinds of coal have greatly advanced in prices, and to-day there is not an idle mine in all Western Pennsylvania. In many cases the wages of the miners have been advanced greatly. The coal famine has induced many large Pittsburg consumers to buy up coal lands, and many new mines will be opened soon. A large syndicate, formed of Pittsburg consumers, has obtained control of more than 1,000,000 acres of rich coal lands around the city, and will operate mines to supply their manufacturing plants.

MYSTERY OF THE MAINSPRING.

Some Breakages Not Yet Understood Despite Much Investigation.

Despite the investigations regarding the structure of mainsprings and the efforts to improve them; despite the experimentation and theorizing on the subject, some of the causes of the breaking of mainsprings remain an unsolved mystery. Many, indeed, are the known causes responsible for breaking, such as faulty construction or tempering, careless handling, leading to the formation of rust and poor fitting, but after all these which are recognized have been eliminated there still remains the fact well known to watchmakers that the best springs will, in spite of the most careful handling and proper adjustment, unexpectedly break, sometimes in a number of places. It will thus happen that of two springs made at the same time by the same process, of the same material, tempered in the same way and handled with the same care, one may last for years, while the other may break after two weeks' use, or even while being placed in the barrel.

When it is considered that the spring is but from .008 to .009 of an inch in thickness; that the material must be subjected to a process which shall give it a high state of elasticity, and at the same time enable it to do its prescribed work for years, a slight molecular arrangement in its structure may be expected to occur from causes too insignificant for observation.

Many jewelers state that it is their experience that they have many more mainsprings to repair after a warm, humid day than at any other time. Others believe the breaking to be due to electric disturbances, stating that after an electrical storm they find that many of their customers bring their watches to them for repair. The sudden cooling and consequent contraction of the tightly wound mainspring, caused by the removal of the watch from the body on a cool night following a warm day, is believed by some to account, in a measure, for the accidents mentioned. So far, however, no entirely satisfactory explanation has been suggested. The only conclusion to be drawn from the acknowledged facts of the case is that it is not safe for the watchmaker to infer, merely from the breaking of a mainspring, that it is of an inferior grade, nor for his customer to believe the watchmaker deficient in skill because the mainspring of his timepiece has snapped shortly after being replaced.

Another Kipling Story.

Just before the famous writer left England he was lunching at a restaurant in Fleet street much affected by the literary and artistic set. In a fit of absence of mind Kipling got up from his seat and began walking away without paying his score. The waitress, with a readiness of wit which delighted the whole room, called out, "Mr. Kipling—Pay, Pay, Pay," the well-known refrain of the "Absent-Minded Beggar." It is a story that will often be told against the author of the much-discussed patriotic poem.—London Madame.

The Morals of Ants.

Sir John Lubbock has gone to the ant again, and if he keeps up his visits and others imitate him that interesting insect will become useless for Sunday school purposes. Sir John succeeded in getting fifty ants helplessly drunk and then placed them outside an ant hill. The sober ants came out, picked up their friends, and put them to bed to sleep off the effects of Sir John's liquor; the strangers, however, they sternly rolled over into the ditch.

A Reformer.

Mrs. Cornericbber—I reckon our Hennery has joined the law and order league at Yale."

Mr. Cornericbber—Why do you think that?

Mrs. Cornericbber—Why, he writes that he's helped to break up four shows at the opera house this week. Them theaters is very pernicious things, you know.—Judge.

Different ways: "They sat and held hands all the evening." "How silly!" "Oh, I don't know. You have to in whist."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The hostess—I want you to meet Mr. Cawker. So interesting, you know. He believes in nothing. The blase one—What enthusiasm!—Life.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY APRIL 27..... 1900

WHAT IS COMING?

Just what the future holds in store for this country is something which, to use the language of Dundreary, "no fellah can find out," but at times there are little clouds coming above the horizon that may foreshadow much or little. That a crisis is approaching is manifest to those who study the aspect of events as they come and go. If we consider the inclination and sentiment of the people during a generation of peace, we are impressed that content and quiet dominate throughout the length and breadth of the land, yet no nation is more sensitive to the magnetism of martial display, and so rapid is the transition from a giant nation of shop-keeper and soil-tillers to a nation of soldiers, that it is done almost before we recognize the transformation.

If the matter of peace or war was left to the people they would know when a resort to arms was essential to the maintenance of their rights and the purpose attained the bayonet gives place to the plowshare and peace and quietude again reigns. But the matter is not left to the people and the fear and danger is that militaryism will not down when there is no longer occasion for its presence. The great wealth aggregations, conscious that their pathway has been and is dubious and crooked, fear the people; they are not willing to trust their nefarious gains to the protection of the law of the land. They want a larger regular army that may stand between them and their oppressed employes. Every great railroad corporation in the country is demanding an increase of the regular army from 28,000 to 500,000.

During the early days' mining excitements on the Pacific coast the idea of military protection never entered the heads of the miners and mine-seekers. A strong sense of justice prevailed everywhere. If an individual or individuals attempted an act of injustice or there was an attempt at unfair advantage, the wrong was righted by those who believed in right. There were no soldiers and there were no occasions for soldiers. How different then and now. To-day there is loud appeal to the government to send soldiers to the new mining districts of Alaska. Who is making this appeal? Why, men who are seeking to do what is not right between man and man. Laws and rules are made to govern in that would not have been tolerated in California a half century ago. The miners' meeting made the local laws then and as they were based on right and justice the presence of a regiment of troops was not necessary to enforce them. In Alaska rules so manifestly unjust that a miners' meeting would abrogate them at once, are to be upheld by the United States troops. It is possible for a man to hold two or three miles of a rich creek by fancying that he holds powers of attorney from a sufficient number of imaginary individuals to cover the whole distance. Petty government officials up there are working this wrong upon the miners and they are appealing to the military arm of the government for soldiers to protect them in the perpetration of this wrong. Not many months ago on an appeal of these petty official wrongdoers a United States revenue cutter sent a squad of marines ashore to prevent a miners' meeting that had been called to protest against this power of attorney scheme for enabling one man to hold a dozen claims. If the military arm is to be invoked to protect wrong and aid in its perpetuation there is method in the demand of the 'money power for half a million of regular soldiers.—California Miner.

A Chicago capitalist says workingmen and others whose stock in trade is their hands and their brains, should not be allowed to marry and have children. It probably did not occur to the gentleman that in this country of suddenly rich codfish aristocracy, if his sentiment had crystallized into law a couple of generations ago he might not have been born at all: an omission, by the way, which would not have been regrettable. The sons of the worthy hod-carrier and the respectable washerwoman are now presidents of banks and railroad companies, and the record of the parents is no doubt cleaner than that of their progeny.

I belive that we can stop the war to day. I believe that the moment this nation announces to the world that it is fighting not for land, but for liberty, that when a stable government is established, that government is to belong to the Filipinos and not to us—I believe that when this declaration is made the war will stop, and it will not take 5,000 soldiers to establish a stable government. And then I want this nation to announce to the world that when this nation helps a republic to stand upon its feet, the ground whereon it stands is holy ground, and that no king shall ever set foot upon that soil.—W. J. Bryan.

The Los Angeles Mining Review is authority for the statement that there are in the United States seventeen copper mines, capitalized for $150,550,000, that have paid dividends amounting to $177,727,398. In other words they have paid to their stockholders $19 177,398 more than the aggregate of the capital stock. These seventeen mines do not include several very large copper producing properties owned by private companies and which do not make public their production of profits.

The newspapers, without regard to political affiliation, are a unit, in the denunciation of the paper trust.

ALARMING!

The Japanese coolies are coming by the ship load. In a very short time they will take the placee of the whites in the field, farm, ranch, vineyard and factory. What's to be done? The Labor Council of San Francisco have aroused. At their meeting last Saturday they passed a strong preamble and resolutions calling upon Congress to pass a law for the total and perpetual exclusion of Japanese. The party conventions must heed the cry and declare for Japanese exclusion and the extension of the Chinese exclusion act in no uncertain sounds. Let not the Republican State Convention that meets in May ignore the demand. Let not corporation paid agents muzzle that convention as they will aim to do. The press of the interior are not silent on the alarming increase of Japanese who appear to be pouring into the interior in droves.—City Argus.

The News Letter in its last issue says: "While all this fuss is being made, properly, too, about Japanese contract labor, there seems no reason for expending the entire store of wrath upon the Oriental end of the contract. The real rascality is at home, doubtless in the guise of good American respectability. Commissioner North says it is very difficult to get evidence of a contract. Granted that this is true, such evidence is discovered once in a while, nevertheless. The Crier is not aware of any result save the shipping of the Japanese, who more than likely are ignorant victims. Where is the expose of the man who is father to the plot? Why should not his name be given out in meeting and a vial or two of wrath uncorked for his benefit and moral uplifting? He is the real sinner. Commissioner North is falling short of the performance of his duty, for if a contract exisis, and can be found, the whole truth concerning it can be ascertained just as easily as half the truth."

The Chinese Minister has written to religious papers in the East telling how good the Chinese are and how the exclusion act should be repealed. Money makers who see big money in cheap labor, the steamship managers, are all working to flood this country with cheap labor from Japan and China. The City Argus proposes to spread the light Protection to Americans must be guaranteed. Cheap labor is a curse to civilization and mankind in general. The issue is now. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. Then let our law makers do their duty to protect the sons of the soil, the Caucasian race, from being overthrown by cheap Mongolians.

A stalwart Republican of Sacramento in a communication to the Bee favors the re election of Marion De Vries, he believing it is for the best interests of the District and State that he should be kept in Congress, as he has worked hard for the welfare of this State and his District. He is the only Democrat that can be elected in this District, as he has been a faithful worker and looks well to the wants and wishes of his constituents, and the Republicans will have to find a very popular man to run against him, which will be difficult to do, as De Vries has hosts of Republican friends throughout the district and particularly in the mountain counties.

As in California, gold is found in slate in North Carolina. The same general origin is ascribed to the gold formation in both cases—the ascension of mineral-bearing waters from solfataric depths.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn....		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund.....	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	2 50	
Potreta Building Fund ...	339 60	
Valley Building Fund.....	674 00	
Salary "	3 050 30	
Hospital "	721 70	
Bridge " ..	271 80	
Unapportioned "	41 06	
Road District No 1 Fund..	446 83	
" " " 2 " ..	212 75	
" " " 3 " ..	187 60	
" " " 4 " ..	175 75	
" " " 5 " ..	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund..	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indbtdnss..	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences o First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜☞

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L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

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INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite).

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.
ALLLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

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PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.
COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

—x—

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

—x—

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

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☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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COUNTY CLERK

AND

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Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

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J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.

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The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

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IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

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TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

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Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

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INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

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R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

NEW

SPING GOODS

JUST

ARRIVED

AT

Inyo Merrcantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 27 ..... 1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending April 19, 1900:

Highest barometer	29 887	24
Lowest "	29 398	20
Highest temperature	70 0	25
Lowest "	33 0	21
Mean "	51 3	
Average dew point	20 9	
Average humidity	34.7	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	38 S E	13
No. clear days	2	
No. part cloudy days	5	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	1	
Precipitation for week	.0 01	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 07
" 1899-1900 2 75

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

DIED.

MCSWEENEY—In San Francisco, April 22, 1900, Teresa McSweeney, beloved wife of Daniel McSweeney, of Sacramento, a native of Inyo county, Calif., aged 32 years, 4 months and 17 days.

GEORGE—In Bishop, April 24, 1900. Dr. William Harris George, a native of Ohio, aged about 70 years.

CLAUSSEN—Near Bishop, April 24, 1900, Mrs J. W. Claussen, a native of Germany, aged about 74 years.

T. C. Boland came up from Keeler yesterday morning.

District Attorney Dehy returned from Bishop last evening.

For the very best Castle Whiskey go to Inyo Mercantile Co's store. *

Sheepmen have already arrived on their way north with their flocks.

Miss Preston and Miss Ford, of Bishop, are visiting Mrs. P. W. Forbes, of Independence.

Mr. Foster, representing Chevalier & Co., liquor merchants, was in town during the week.

H Levy is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and is confined to his room.

Mrs. J. E. Meroney went to Bishop Tuesday morning on a visit to her parents, Mr and Mrs Hanby.

E. T. Anderson came up from Keeler Thursday. He and his partner, Parke Barnes, will soon commence work on their mine.

Fred Crocker and Mr. Bowser, of Big Pine, are working upon a ledge they lately discovered in Marble canyon that promises well.

Miss Effie Roeper, who has been visiting her parents in Independence, returned to her duties, as teacher in the Poleta school, on Sunday last.

Geo. Montgomery and E. M. Dineen came in from Ballarat last Sunday, returning Wednesday. They report a busy and prosperous season for that locality.

A farewell party was given to Miss Loundsbury, teacher of the Keeler public school last Friday night, on the eve of her departure for her home in San Jose.

Those who have just completed the course as far as the local schools will permit, have or should have the best wishes of all in the community. Success to you all!

W. O. Meroney left last Friday night for Santa Paula. Mr. Meroney has been in poor health for some time past and he goes there hoping that the climate of that section will prove beneficial.

P. W. Forbes, Esq., and O. I. Mairs returned from Ballarat Wednesday. P. H. Mack, who accompanied them to Ballarat, went to Los Angeles. He is expected to return next Thursday.

Taxes must be paid on or before 6 o'clock on Monday evening, the 30th—only three days more in which to dig up and pay the Tax Collector the 2nd installment of taxes and save costs.

It is reported that Henry Malone and Dick Eldred have discovered a ledge of galena ore near the head of Black canyon, in the Inyo range. The ledge matter is said to be five feet wide while the streak of lead ore is not quite two feet.

The first ripe cherries of the season were taken from Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz's trees a few days ago. He has several trees that are loaded with the delicious fruit. It is unusual in this section to see cherry trees so heavily laden with ripe and ripening fruit without netting or protection of some kind, as birds heretofore have been very destructive and would invariably take the fruit before it had time to ripen.

The residence of P. A. Chalfant, at Bishop, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Nearly all of the household goods and furniture of the lower story was saved. The loss on the building and contents will amount to nearly $3,000. The building was insured, so we are informed, for something over $1,000. Mr. Chalfant's residence is only a short distance west of the Register office, and nearly a like distance east of the residence of his son, W. A. Chalfant, and had it not been for the total absence of wind or breeze of any kind, and untiring efforts of the willing hands of the bucket brigade, it is more than likely the office as well as the residence would have been destroyed, and probably a large portion of the town, before it could have been controlled.

Gala Time Last Night

The anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America was fittingly celebrated by our local lodges of Rebekahs and Odd Fellows last evening by one of the most successful social events of the season. Early in the evening the joint lodges of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs met at Masonic Hall, from whence they marched to the Pavilion and opened the festivivites by an intricate and pleasing grand march. The sisters were becomingly arrayed in gowns of pink trimmed with green, the official colors of the order, the brethren wore their new regalias, every piece of which is a work of art. A more pleasing and beautiful sight could hardly be imagined; the blending of the bright official colors with the evening dresses of the many other participants made a picture long to be remembered. The hall had been nicely decorated and showed that master hands had the adornment of the hall in charge. From the evident enjoyment of all present the dance was indeed a success. The music furnished by the Independence Band was up to the usual high standard of excellency. The bountiful supper, prepared by mine host, Henry Levy, was all that the most exacting epicure could have desired, and proves that the Independence Hotel is second to none in matters of this kind.

After supper dancing was resumed and continued until after 3 o'clock in the morning, when all retired to their homes voting the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs royal entertainers.

Death of Mrs Teresa McSweeney

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Teresa McSweeney, who died at St. Luke's Hospital in San Francisco, last Sunday night, was received here Monday morning. Mrs. McSweeney was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Malone of Fort Independence, and the news of her death completely prostrated her aged parents. Mrs. McSweeney was born and raised in Inyo county, and has a host of friends who deeply mourn her death. The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the grief-stricken in this their hour of sorrow. She leaves a husband, two children, father, mother and three sisters, besides numerous other relatives to mourn her loss. The day before her death she wrote her aged parents, saying she was "tired, oh, so tired," having, no doubt, the following consoling words of Lindsay in her mind.

"Tired, oh, yes, so tired, dear!
The day has been very long,
But shadowy glooming draweth nigh,
'Tis time for the even song.
I'm ready to go to rest at last,
Ready to say good night,
The sunset glory darkens fast,
To-morrow will bring me light."

A Pleasant Party

The applicants for graduation from the Georges Creek and Independence school districts, who had been all the week on the anxious seat together with their teacher, Mrs. Leora B. Rhine, were royally entertained last Thursday evening at the residence of one of the number, Miss Irma Webb. A very pleasant evening was spent in games and music. The vocal music by Miss Irma Webb and Messrs. Paul Mairs and Geo. Wrinkle was very much appreciated by all. Refreshments were passed around, after which the pleasant little party broke up. Those present were Mr and Mrs. Thos. Webb, Mrs. V. G. Thompson, Mrs. Leora B. Rhine, Misses Irma Webb, Mamie Hession, Lou Robinson, Minnie Levy, Maggie Bunney, Lizzie Matlack, Gussie Kispert, Leila Jenkins, Mary Albers, Bessie Parker, Messrs. Arthur Mairs, Paul Mairs, Joe Levy and Geo. Wrinkle.

Death of W H George.

Dr. W. H. George, who died at Bishop on Tuesday morning, came to Inyo county in the early 70's and took up his residence in Independence, where he followed his profession for about two years. He afterwards moved to Bishop and was a resident of that place up to the time of his death. Dr. George was a man of sterling worth, and highly respected by every one who knew him. He was a member of the F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. of Bishop. He leaves a wife and two sons, Fred, who is now in U. S. navy, and Morton George, a resident of Bishop, to mourn his loss. William Harris George, was a native of Ohio and aged about 70 years.

Discovered a Turquoise Mine.

Bob Logan, who has been developing a copper mine near Brunswick canyon for some time past, has some splendid copper in sight, but he was more than agreeably surprised a few days ago when the mine developed a pretty seam of turquoise. Mr Logan took several specimens to Carson, where they were tested and proved to be the real thing. The color of the jewel seam is true turquoise, and the specimens that Bob has are worth mounting. A piece of the pretty stone has been sent to a lapidary and in a short time Bob will be sporting a turquoise ring from the sod of old Nevada.—Dayton Times.

Frank Stanley was in a few days this week and reports everything lively in the State range group. New people are coming in all the time, and the hills are full of prospectors. The Bradford mill is closed down pending negotiations for enlargement. Dean and Jones' mill is running and will soon have two additional stamps in the place. The little two-stamp mill of Cummings and Miller is working night and day. Superintendent Simms, of the California Borax Works, is rapidly getting ready for operation, and the camp bids fair to be one of the liveliest places on the desert in a short time.—Ranksburg Miner.

Harry Cook came down from Mazourka canyon last Monday. He reports the drift diggings as looking well, with encouraging prospects for rich returns as soon as bedrock is reached.

Paul Mairs and Pierce Johnson departed last Monday evening for Los Angeles.

Decided change in the weather.

Ballarat Items.

The Gold Hill mine, near Anvil Springs and about twenty miles from Ballarat, was sold on the 17th of April to Mr. Taylor, a banker of South Riveside, for $207,000.

Henry Dover beat out twenty-one ounces of gold in a hand mortar a few day ago from a small amount of ore, taken from the Gold Note group of mines.

The Mineral Hill Company have in place a 6 stamp Merrill mill. Each stamp has a triple discharge, and it is claimed will crush ten tons of ore per day, making the working capacity of the mill 60 tons per day. They are putting in a tramway 6,000 feet in length to convey ore from the mine to the mill, and when completed the mill will be started up. The starting up and working of this mill will be watched with interest by the many mining men, as it is an innovation in the milling line of that section. This company is also going to put in an electric plant near the mouth of Panamint canyon, where they obtain sufficient water power for generating purposes, and will convey the power to the mine and mill, about 13 miles distant. The mill will be run by steam power until the completion of the electric plant. The 100-ton cyanide plant which has been in course of erection for some time will soon be completed.

Tuber mill is running constantly. About twenty men are employed at the mine and mill.

Quite a force of men are employed at the World Beater group of mines. This property promises to be one of the greatest bullion producers in the district in the near future. Between twenty and thirty men are employed around the mine and mill.

The Radcliff mine employs about sixty men. The mill is running steadily and producing a considerable quantity of bullion. Three machine drills are in use at the mine.

Cooper is taking out ore at his mine at Stone Corral, and will start his mill up in a short time.

The Gem mine in Jail canyon, owned by Henebry, Shuey and others, is about to change hands.

There is strong probability of a 25-ton smelter being erected at the Wild Rose antimony mines before the beginning of a new year.

People, who are in a position to know, report that a railroad will be built from Johannesburg to Ballarat within 60 days.

R. W. Correll, of Salt Lake, has been inspecting the mines in the Darwin and Ballarat sections of country for the past two weeks. He expressed himself as well pleased with the mineral outlook, and has bonded several properties. He left for Salt Lake a few days ago and expects to return in about two weeks, when he will commence active operations on the properties he has bonded.

Tom Hutchinson, of Bishop, has rented the Miller saloon in Ballarat and gone into the liquor business.

Owing to his large and increasing business J. S. Stottler has taken in a partner, by the name of Barnes, in his general merchandise business.

J. C. Quinn and George Pridham will sail from San Francisco on the 28th of May for Cape Nome, Alaska.

Worth Knowing

The following items taken from the Mining and Scientific Press are of interest to the miner:

A placer location can be in any shape, but an individual location can not exceed twenty acres in area.

A woman, married or single, can locate and hold a mining claim by due observance of legal requirements.

Machinery on a mining claim is part of the freehold, and, as such, title therein passes to the legal relocator of the same.

A man or minor or corporation can legally hold 100 unpatented mining claims if sufficient work or improvement be annually done on or for each claim to comply with all legal requirements. The way to deal with the "claim hog" is to make him strictly comply with such requirements, or let go.

Colorado sometimes assesses unpatented, unproductive claims at $500 each; California, usually, at $100 each, for taxation purposes. The figure of assessment on a producing property varies with the amount of common sense possessed by the county assessor.

Since the Southern Pacific Co. acquired the Carson & Colorado railroad the ore rate has been advanced from $6, the former charge, to $10 per ton, and the shippers who thought the old road charged too much now tel. regretfully of old times, "when things were right."

It is thought by millmen that a slight hollowing of the shoe helps the crushing capacity of the stamp, by tending to hold the pulp under the stamp instead of splashing it out. Irregular cupping is not considered, but an even, gentle hollowing out of the face of the shoe.

Whoever takes a check upon a bank in his own town should present it for payment on the day he receives it or the next day. During these two days the drawer of the check guarantees the solvency of the bank upon which it is drawn; but after that the risk must be borne by the check holder. This is the rule enforced by the courts of all the States.

One may do annual assessment work on an unpatented mining claim for ten or any number of years, and yet the claim is subject to relocation if the required work is not so done for any calendar year. The idea of the annual assessment work is to keep the claim from lapsing, but without application for patent $10,000 in work and improvements would not hold a claim without working it.

It is snowing on the mountains.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & .

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" ..... March 10, 1900
" ..... April 14, 1900
" ..... May 12, 1900
" ..... June 9, 1900
" ..... July 7, 1900
" ..... August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" ..... October 6, 1900
" ..... November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver $1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each 75
Assay for gold, silver and lead 1 50
Gold, silver and copper 2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. Je29 01 JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and in small parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 12th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Inyo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern. Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DEREMER,
R. B. DEREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company will be held at the office of said company in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, April 28th, 1900, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

P. H. MACK,
Secretary.

April 10th, 1900

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton
Inquire at this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 355.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
March 30, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. MACK, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 402.9, 859.6, 771.8, 1218.7, 1500, 1495.2, 801.5, 1499.5, 1500 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to metes and bounds on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 3715, 3715 A and 3715 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 15 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the southeasterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg. 44 m. W 215.10 feet distant; thence along lode line S 80 deg 16 min E 200.00 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. S. R. L. on the northwesterly face.

SUN RISE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north-west end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg. 44 min. W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.5 feet, 2nd course S 81 deg. 56 min. E 241.50 feet, 3rd course S 8 deg. 4 min. W 249.50 feet, 4th course S 24 deg. 4 min W 246.50 feet, 5th course N 81 deg 56 min. W 492.00 feet, 6th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.07 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south-west by the Never Give Up, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. S. R. on the south easterly face, identical with the original location corner and the south easterly end of lode and with corner No. 4 of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. G. C. on the north-westerly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant; thence N 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the north easterly face.

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet, 2nd course, N 81 deg 56 min W 393.50 feet, 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 495 feet, 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 889.00 feet and 5 th course S 24 deg 4 min W 248.50 feet to the place of beginning containing 9.501 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the surveyed claims of the World Beater group, 1 mines, on the southeast by the Sun Rise, on the southwest by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the north west by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 28x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face identical with the original location corner at the south easterly end of lode and with corner at the northwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-508 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 02 min E 741.50 feet distant; thence N 5 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet to a granite stone, 28x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face.

JOHN G. CARLILE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 02 min E 741.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 1,500 feet, 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 4th course S 65 deg 56 min W 600 feet, 5th course N 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet, 6th course N 65 deg 56 min W 389.50 feet, 7th course N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 8th course S 65 deg 56 min E 1760 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18.784 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 36 deg 06 min E 1500 feet to corner No. 4, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1187.13 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1187.13 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 36 deg 06 min E 1500 feet, 2nd course, S 65 deg 56 min E 546.86 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 1412.10 feet, 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet, 5th course, S 24 deg 4 min W 242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.531 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 28x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-508 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.06 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 57 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 28x8x6 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. L. on the southeasterly face, for the northwesterly end of lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.06 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.41 feet, 2nd course, N 89 deg 5 min W 1407.96 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.14 feet, 4th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 895.85 feet, and 5th course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.46 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly boundary line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 27 deg 44 min E 3340.93 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 69 deg 10 min E 152 feet, 2nd course, S 80 deg 50 min E 100 feet, 3rd course, N 25 deg 25 min E 240 feet, 4th course, N 64 deg 5 min W 467.50 feet, 5th course, S 64 deg 10 min W 208 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 50 min E 480.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 3.764 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 137.487 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension, and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in Vol. 1 of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at pages 390, 391, 523, 524 and 525, and in Vol. A of Mining Locations, at pages 230, 405 and 612, and in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 89, 150 and 104, respectively, in the office of the County Record er of Inyo county, at Independence, California.

Amended notices of location of the said Texas, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Joker, Joker Extension, Sun Rise, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault, Grover Cleveland, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California, in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law, and the regulations thereunder, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States Statutes.

S. W AUSTIN,
Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

First publication March 20, 1900.
Last publication June 1, 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Applicant.

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OF ICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, has made application to select under the Act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stats., 36) the following described tract of unsurveyed land, situate in the County of Inyo, State of California, which when surveyed will be the following:

The North-west quarter of the South-west quarter of Section No. 3, in Tp. No. 22 S. R. 44 E. M. D. M.

Within the next thirty days from date hereof protests or contests against the selection on the ground that the land described, or any portion thereof, is more valuable for its minerals than for agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of DWIGHT EGGLESTON, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at the office of F. L. Densmore, in the town of Independence, Cal., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

A. V. DAVIDSON,
Executor of the estate of Dwight Eggleston, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., Feb. 23rd, 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x12x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 113.50 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3394.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3394.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 418.50 feet, 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet, 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.038 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of small spur bearing N 40 deg W, and S 40 deg, E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet, 2nd course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet, 3rd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 600 feet, 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18.764 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. J. C. on the southeasterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 36 deg 06 min E 1500 feet to corner No. 4, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-508 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1187.13 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1187.13 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 36 deg 06 min E 1500 feet, 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 1412.10 feet, 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min W 546.86 feet, 5th course, S 24 deg 4 min W 242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.531 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 28x8x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-508 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.06 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 57 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 28x8x6 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. L. on the southeasterly face, for the northwesterly end of lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.06 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.41 feet, 2nd course, N 89 deg 5 min W 1407.96 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.14 feet, 4th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 895.85 feet, and 5th course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.46 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly boundary line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 27 deg 44 min E 3340.93 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 69 deg 10 min E 152 feet, 2nd course, S 80 deg 50 min E 100 feet, 3rd course, N 25 deg 25 min E 240 feet, 4th course, N 64 deg 5 min W 467.50 feet, 5th course, S 64 deg 10 min W 208 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 50 min E 480.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 3.764 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 137.487 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension, and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in Vol. 1 of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at pages 390, 391, 523, 524 and 525, and in Vol. A of Mining Locations, at pages 230, 405 and 612, and in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 89, 150 and 104, respectively, in the office of the County Record er of Inyo county, at Independence, California.

Amended notices of location of the said Texas, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Joker, Joker Extension, Sun Rise, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault, Grover Cleveland, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California, in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law, and the regulations thereunder, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States Statutes.

S. W AUSTIN,
Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

First publication March 20, 1900.
Last publication June 1, 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Applicant.

Forest Lieu Selection R. & R. No. 9.

U. S. LAND OF ICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
February 23rd, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that C. W. Clarke, whose post office address is No 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,

A Woman's Mistake

It is a well-known fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more women than any other remedy. It therefore must be the best possible medicine for female ills.

But some women make the mistake of thinking that they will try something else, simply because it is new. That mistake is often a fatal one—fatal to the health and happiness of the experimenter.

Is it not foolish to risk the possible results of such experiments? Is it not better to depend upon a medicine which has been tried successfully for thirty years, and which has never been found wanting? Do not therefore let any one persuade you to try something which they say is just as good. It cannot be just as good. Mrs. Pinkham's Compound is the best, and there can be only one best. This is not a mere assertion, but is a positive fact, admitted by hundreds of regular physicians.

Rely on your own common sense, and Mrs. Pinkham's life-long experience, and you will make no mistake. Don't experiment with your health, but take a medicine that you *know* is good, and is backed by such letters as these to Mrs. Pinkham:

Ovarian Troubles Always Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I had been in poor health for twenty years, having inflammation of ovaries and womb trouble. Although treated by physicians, I could not gain strength nor do my work, and was so low-spirited and tired of life. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The first bottle strengthened me, and I wrote to you. After taking six bottles can say that I am well and can even do my own washing."—Mrs. M. W. Miller, No. 1033 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.

"For three years I suffered with ovarian trouble, having inflammation and an abscess on right ovary. Had such pain in my back and head, and at times was unable to walk. Had several doctors, but they did not do me much good. One doctor said that I would have to have an operation and have the ovary removed. I became discouraged and gave up all hopes of getting well. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham and followed her directions faithfully, and am better than I have been for three years. I have taken ten bottles, and my friends are surprised at my rapid improvement."—Mrs. W. H. Walters, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N.Y.

Suppressed and Painful Periods Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I was thin, sallow and nervous. I had not had my menses for over a year and a half. Doctored with several physicians in town and one specialist, but did not get any better. I finally decided to try your medicine, and wrote to you. After I had taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three of Blood Purifier, my menses returned, and I feel as well and strong as I ever did, and am gaining flesh."—Miss Lena Gaines, Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal.

"Before taking the Vegetable Compound I was troubled with irregular menstruation, and suffered great agony. My physician gave me morphine, and I remained in bed. I doctored eight years and got no relief, and the doctors told me there was no relief for my trouble. Finally I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While taking the first bottle I felt that I was improving. I have taken seven or eight bottles, and never had anything to do me so much good. Every month my troubles have grown less and less, and now at this time I am cured."—Ella Quinney, No. 22 Stage Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Backache and Womb Troubles Succumb to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have been for ten years an invalid with female weakness, and the torture and pain I suffered no tongue can tell. I never spent one week in the ten years that I was free from pain. My trouble was inflammation and congestion of womb. When I commenced to take your remedy I had been bedfast for some time under the treatment of two of our best physicians without receiving any benefit You can imagine the benefit I derived from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I tell you that I have gained forty pounds and am well—a thing I never dared to expect."—Mrs. C. E. Foland, Monett, Mo.

"For a number of years I was troubled with backache and leucorrhœa. I became so weak and miserable that I could not attend to my work or studies. The least effort would completely exhaust me. Physicians failed to help me. I felt that my youth was blighted, and the life before me would be one of suffering and misery. Then a friend insisted on me taking your medicine. Before I had used one bottle I was greatly relieved. I had not known a well day for four years, but now I feel better than I have since a child, and it is all due to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Miss May B. Stevenson, Alliance, O.

Mrs. Pinkham has Fifty Thousand such Letters.

A Question In History.

Some strangers, apparently hailing from the far west, were looking at the statue of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. Said one of them: "So this is the man who got up the steamboat, eh? Well, it only goes to show how a feller can be mistaken. Now, out in Punkin Ridge we always thought Si Jones fixed up the first steamboat ever run, in the year 1876. The whole county was out to see the Nancy Ann pass the Ridge, and everybody about there said as how Si had surely made himself famous by buildin the first boat ever known to run."—Washington Times.

Cautious.

"Do you think a prizefighter has a right to call himself a gentleman?"

"Er—there isn't one within hearing, is there?"—Indianapolis Press.

Science and Invention

The light which comes to us from the sun in eight minutes might journey ten thousand billion years and not reach the borderland of the universe. It has no limit. It can have none. Yet the same laws rule it throughout. And every force, all power within it, all the laws that govern it, work for harmony and happiness.

A French engineer, Jean Berlier, has worked out in detail the plans for a railroad tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar. He would run it from a point in Spain near Gibraltar to Tangier, in Morocco, the total length, including approaches, being 25 miles, of which 20 miles would lie under the sea. The estimated cost is about $25,000,000.

Prof. C. E. Bessey announces in a letter to Science that he has obtained evidence that trees, including such species as oak, hickory, willow, cottonwood, elm and box elder, are rapidly advancing in eastern Nebraska. The areas covered by them are gradually creeping up the courses of the streams and spreading out laterally. In some cases the "tree belt" along rivers has, within twenty-five years, increased in width from 100 feet to half a mile, and even a mile.

Prof. Arthur Thompson, in Knowledge, deals with the form of skulls and brain capacity. The average weight of a man's brain is about 50 ounces, that of a woman about 45 ounces. This difference between the sexes is less marked in savage than in civilized races, and is apparently explained by the fact that in the higher races more attention is paid to the education of the male than the female, and consequently the brain is stimulated to increased growth.

An ingenious Frenchman, M. Louis Levat, recently administered alcohol, through the soil, to a geranium plant for the purpose of observing the effect. It was sufficiently startling. The leaves of the geranium began to turn yellow and gave off a peculiar etheric odor, symptoms of poisoning appeared, the rootlets turned black and seemed to have been burnt, the leaves drooped toward the earth, and in four days the alcoholized geranium, which had been a very beautiful plant, was a totterig wreck.

The Arctic Ocean, says Nansen, is a kind of lagoon, separated from the Atlantic by a submarine ridge, stretching from Spitzbergen to Greenland. To this ridge is due a curious condition. The Arctic is covered with a layer of slightly salt water from the Siberian rivers and Behring Strait, and under this is the normally salt Gulf Stream water. If the two layers were mixed, the average temperature would fall, but this average would not be as cold as the surface layer. This accounts for the enormous formation of polar ice.

There is a little bird in Costa Rica, a pretty black and orange oriole, who is an expert in needlecraft. Having no clothes upon which to exercise her skill she turns her talent to account in home-making. Selecting a large, fresh-growing banana leaf, she carefully sews the two edges together with her bill for the needle, and some strong grass or rootlets for the thread. She even follows the grain of the leaf close by one of the veins, and so neatly are the stitches made that only the closest examination reveals them. Inside this pocket is built a nest of soft grass or hair, and here the mother bird lays her dainty eggs and raises her family without fear of discovery.

CUBAN TIMBER IS THREATENED.

Greedy Lumbermen May Despoil the Island's Valuable Forests.

Gen. Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture in Cuba, has made an appeal for the preservation of the forests of the island. Under the American rule they stand a chance of being treated with the same injurious indifference that has robbed this country of a great source of wealth and left large tracts denuded of vegetation, and, most important of all, the water ways without the protection that kept them from running dry at one season of the year and flooding to the danger point at another. The valuable mahogany groves of Cuba can be continued forever as a steady source of income for the island, or they can be allowed to be wiped out at one fell swoop of the lumber dealer. He is reported to be already in Cuba, preparing to make to the owners of the forests tempting offers of a little money so much needed that the natives will be apt to overlook the value of what they own and forget what is to their future advantage. A few sawmills erected, railways built and the means of getting the lumber to the sea provided, and it will be all over with the Cuban forests, while an ounce of protection for them now will save the young trees and cause an intelligent care of new plantations and preserve to the islands one of its best means of revenue.

It is marvelous how rapidly a wood can disappear and be lost to even memory. An English traveler in this country not many years since, in writing of a part of Connecticut where the forest is now practically unknown, spoke of "the everlasting forest, from which in America we cannot fly. I cannot remember that, except in some part of the prairies, I was ever out of sight of the forests in the United States, and I am sure I never wished to be so. It was like the 'verdurous wall of paradise,' confining the mighty southern and western rivers to their channels. We were, as it appeared, imprisoned in it for many days as we traversed the Southeastern States. We threaded it in Michigan; we skirted it in New York and Pennsylvania; and throughout New England it bounded every landscape. It looked down upon us from the hilltops; it advanced into notice from every gap and notch in the chain. To the native it must appear as indispensable in the picture gallery of nature as the sky. To the English traveler it is a special boon, an added charm, a newly created grace, like the infant planet that wanders across the telescope of the astronomer. * * * Next to the solemn and various beauty of the sea and sky comes that of the wilderness."

Looking at it in a wholly utilitarian spirit, the mind reverts to the property loss to the country in letting these magnificent woods be the prey of the greed of the lumberman, who has cut without knowledge or pity, stamping out behind him all the forest wealth as he goes on his devastating career, cutting right and left, without a care for the coming years. If forestry had not for so long been made a science in Europe we could have an excuse, but there is only heedlessness and greed that can account for what has been done.—Newport News.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Why Apache Bill Left the Theater Without a Murmur.

"Back in the early '80s," said an old-time showman, chatting with the New Orleans Times-Democrat man, "I got a job as manager of a typical western variety theater at Carbonate, Colo. I didn't exactly relish the situation, but I had been stranded out there by the failure of a road company and it was a case of Hobson's choice. Carbonate was on the boom at the time and the population consisted of the usual collection of miners, adventurers, gamblers, Eastern tenderfeet and miscellaneous frontier nondescripts.

"Our house was a favorite resort of the town and was packed to the doors every performance, but things passed off with remarkable smoothness until one night about a week after I had taken charge, when a half-drunken ruffian down near the front began to create a disturbance. He started in by guying the performers and soon had them so badly demoralized that the show was virtually at a standstill.

"Meanwhile I had taken a look at the fellow from one of the boxes and saw, to my consternation, that he was a noted 'bad man,' known as Apache Bill, who was then the acknowledged bully of the camp, and who had won his social position by 'shooting up' a couple of deputy sheriffs and chasing his predecessor over the range.

"It was a critical moment in my career. I realized that if I allowed Bill to break up the performance the exploit would be repeated by every minor bad man in town, and I might as well resign and get out. I had to do something and do it quick, and, at last, in sheer desperation, I started down the middle aisle. The house suddenly grew still as death and everybody watched my progress.

"When I reached the ruffian I tapped him on the shoulder and he looked up inquiringly. 'Come with me,' I said, mechanically, expecting to get a bullet in my vitals by way of reply, but, to my amazement, he said: 'All right, partner,' and promptly arose. I put my hand on his arm and we walked out together, the audience literally gasping with astonishment in our wake.

"When we got to the sidewalk I was about to return when he called me back. 'Say, what did ye bring me out here for?' he demanded. 'I wanted you to leave the theater,' I replied. 'Suffering grasshoppers!' he roared, 'I thought you wanted me to take a drink?'"

UNIQUE WATCH FROM PARIS.

Kansas City Man the Owner of a Valuable Timepiece.

W. B. Clarke, president of the United States Trust Company, is the recipient of a unique and valuable present from a Paris banker friend, says the Kansas City Journal. It is a large yet delicately finished watch, which not only is a chronometer, but it also tells the days of the week, the month, the days of the month and the moon's phases. The case is of gunmetal highly polished, and is of the "open-face" variety. It is about three inches in diameter, with a very heavy crystal.

UNIQUE WATCH.

The works of the finest Swiss watches have gold mountings, with the running parts of steel fully jeweled. The watch is about three times as heavy as the ordinary large American watch It is not intended, of course, that the possesor will ever carry it in his pocket, but with it is a beautiful red morocco case with a bracket leg so that when the watch is in its case it resembles a small clock, the face being exposed. It is intended as a desk chronometer, yet it is too valuable a piece of bric-a-brac to be left lying around.

When Mr. Clarke was in Paris on one of his European trips he had the misfortune to lose his watch, a very valuable one, and one day in a company of Paris bankers, all of whom he knew very well, he related the circumstances of his loss. Nothing more was thought of the matter until Mr. Clarke received a letter the day before Christmas notifying him that the watch had been forwarded. It adds to the interest of the present that so good a timekeeper is it that it did not lose an hour on its long trip from Paris and arrived as promptly as though it had been forwarded by messenger from a shop in Kansas City.

An A1 Rhyme.

There was a noted LL. D.,
Belonging to the F. F. V.,
A member of the G. O. P.,
Whose son was in the U. S. V.

I'd sold the son things f. o. b.,
I wouldn't ship them c. o. d.,
But sent a letter, viz.:
A bill, a note, "R. S. V. P."

He hadn't paid a single sou—
I then decided what I'd do;
I wrote: "I hold your I. O. U.;
Will see your father p. d. q."

Full quickly then this U. S. V.
For fear the irate LL. D.
Might dock his monthly M. O. B.,
Inclosed his check for twenty-three.
—Atlanta Journal.

His Apprehension.

She—Why such a hurry to marry, Dick? We've only been engaged three months.

"Yes, I know; but I'm afraid you will get tired of me."—Life.

The average man thinks he is gallant to women when he orders a boy in the room to give the lady his chair.

A woman's letter to her sister is the most trifling thing on earth.

SINCE THREE'S A CROWD.

To parks and plays she's gone with me
For eighteen months or more;
I've found her best of company
In trips asea, ashore.
And yet of love she's never framed
A word for me, I'll own.
Yet for this lack she can't be blamed—
She's Dolly's chaperone.

She never views in listless way
At flower shows the prize;
She quite appreciates a play—
You see that in her eyes.
Her sphere of action's limited,
The escort's not her own,
But unobtrusive, be it said,
Is Dolly's chaperone.

She's twenty-five if she's a day,
And Dolly's but nineteen;
Her eyes are blue and Dolly's gray—
Blue eyes are true, I ween.
Since "three's a crowd" I think, mayhap,
I'll woo a maid alone;
I've half a mind to set my cap
For Dolly's chaperone.
—Roy Farrell Greene in Detroit Free Press.

HAD A TENDER HEART.

An Incident of Lord Lawrence's Sea Voyage to India.

Lord Lawrence, viceroy of India, was a blunt man of action, impatient of contradiction and thoroughly self reliant. Yet, like many of the truly great, he had a heart as tender as a woman's. The night on which he started from London to govern India he gathered all his family in the drawing room and made each child repeat a favorite hymn to him. His youngest son, 10 years old, nestled in his father's arms. Suddenly the strong man burst into tears.

"I shall never," he cried, "see Bertie a child again!"

It was not of the hardships before him or of his own death he thought, but of the fact that Bertie would not be a child to him on his return.

On board the steamer with the governor general of India was a lady with her infant child. She neglected the baby, which revenged itself by crying day and night. The passengers complained in language more forcible than polite.

"Steward, throw that baby overboard!" was petulantly shouted from sleepless berths.

At last Lord Lawrence, seeing that the child was left motherless by its own mother, took it on his knee. For hours he would hold it, showing it his watch and anything that would amuse it. The child took to the great, strong man and was always quiet when he held it.

"Why do you, my lord," asked one of the relieved passengers, surprised to see the governor general of India playing nurse to a crying baby, "why do you take such notice of that child?"

"Because, to tell you the truth," answered Lord Lawrence, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that child is the only being in the ship who I can feel quite sure does not want to get anything out of me."—Pastimes.

Stocking Superstitions.

On the Welsh border it used to be considered that the surest precaution against witchcraft was to wear the left stocking wrong side out. This leads us to another kind of superstition connected with the harmless, necessary hose—their value, when properly worn or arranged, as charms or as protections against sickness or pain. If you will only take the trouble when you go to bed to cross your stockings and shoes, you will be quite safe from the grip of cramp. Again, if you hang your stockings crosswise at the foot of the bed, with a pin stuck in them, you need have no fear of nightmare; the hag has a holy horror of cross and pin. Wiseacres have also been heard to declare that if you will always put your left stocking and shoe on first you will enjoy immunity from toothache. This, however, the most superstitious of mortals will likely take leave to doubt. Toothache, that "hell of a' diseases," as Burns calls it, is no respecter of persons nor assuredly of stockings or legs. —Notes and Queries.

A Persistent Poet.

Although R. K. Munkittrick has an enviable reputation as a humorist, yet he is not the quickest man in the world to see a joke when it is played on himself. Mr. Gibson, one of the editors of Puck and also a practical joker, arranged for a special jest to be administered to Mr. Munkittrick.

He had provided a trick telephone which emitted a shower of flour when anybody spoke into it.

When Mr. Munkittrick had arrived, it was suddenly discovered that the paper had gone to press and that his copy was too late. There was only one chance, Mr. Gibson said, and that was to telephone to the printer and tell him to stop the presses until his matter should be set up and inserted. He asked Mr. Munkittrick to go to the phone at once.

Then the staff sat and held their sides, waiting for the explosion. Finally Mr. Gibson rushed to the telephone and found his friend deluged in flour, but still persistently calling "Hello!" through the phone.

He led him back and carefully explained the joke.

When he finished, Munkittrick calmly remarked:

"Still, I think we ought to let the printer know about the copy; don't you?"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Snow Hurricane.

The buran, or snow hurricane of the Pamirs, is a meteorological phenomenon of great interest. Even in midsummer the temperature during a snow buran frequently falls to 14 degrees F., while in the winter of 1892-3 it dropped to 45 degrees below zero at the end of January.

The buran comes with startling suddenness, the atmosphere growing dark with whirling snowflakes where scarcely a minute before the sky was perfectly clear.

MINING CAMP TRICKS.

One Instance Where a Scheme Worked the Wrong Way.

"There is a great deal that is out of the ordinary in mining," said Samuel Mott of Boise City, Ida., "although I think from personal experience it is probably more so in the relation than in the actual happening. In every mining camp I have known there have always been charges that those working a vein had gone through into the next claim in taking out the ore, and consequently were taking out what wasn't theirs. These claims it was always difficult to substantiate, for the reason that the offender, of course, would not allow the offended to enter his workings, and without a survey it would be impossible to make out a case. Every subterfuge and excuse possible was resorted to to get into a suspected mine.

"I remember one case in an apex of a vein suit, where the workings had been temporarily shut down and a man called 'Johnny Come Lately,' heavily armed, was on guard. The other side had tried again and again to get by 'Johnny,' but had always failed, when one man, who knew that 'Johnny' was an enthusiastic hunter, hired an acquaintance of his to stroll by with a gun over his arm and to engage 'Johnny' in a conversation about 'bar.' It worked to a charm, and while he was thus engrossed they managed to slip in and survey the mine.

"Then there was the case of the Last Chance against the Tyler. In this case the workings happened to run together, and the Last Chance people were working the same vein from underneath that the Tyler owners were working from on top. Knowing they would sooner or later break through, the Tyler people prepared smudge—that is, saturated cordwood that would give forth a tremendous smoke—which, they hoped, would drive the Last Chance people out of their mine. But when they finally set it off it went the other way and made the Tyler workings absolutely untenable. Indeed three of the miners were overcome and were rescued only with great difficulty."—New York Tribune.

Soldiers Avoid the Bean.

"I have noticed," said the old soldier, "that there is one vegetable which the veterans of the civil war religiously avoid. That is the bean. It proved a very staying article, but after we had campaigned on it from Shiloh to Nashville and from Antietam to the Wilderness we were ready to cry 'Enough!' I understand it is used but sparingly in the kitchens of soldiers' homes. It will take another generation to rehabilitate this vegetable in the affection of the American people."—New York Mail and Express.

A Question of Grammar.

"Ain't you got any sense?" asked the 4-year-old daughter of the man who doesn't believe in corporal punishment.

"Why, my dear," said the father reprovingly, "aren't you ashamed to talk to papa that way?"

"Excuse me, papa," she answered. "I meaned to say isn't you got any sense?"—Indianapolis News.

Wireless Telegraphy

Has had a new demonstration of usefulness by the captain of a lightship, who used it after ordinary signals had failed, to notify the shore authorities of danger. In a like manner Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the famous indigestion and dyspepsia cure, acts when other medicines fail. It regulates the bowels and improves the appetite.

"Fall in!" thundered the captain, as they were crossing the Tugela. "Not me, cap!" faltered the Dublin recruit, "Oi can't shwim."

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Ten cents worth of prevention saves fortunes in doctor bills and funeral expenses. 10c buys a box of Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

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There's no use talking. You can't have good health, without pure, rich blood. Adams' Sarsaparilla pills keep the blood pure and regulates the liver and bowels to perfection: 10c, 25c; druggists.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

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My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ills., Nov. 23, '95.

Astounding Politeness.

The truck driver is proverbially profane, and when one is discovered who doesn't swear between syllables when his vehicle is jammed in a bunch of other trucks and blocked trolley cars you feel like taking off your hat to him. Down at Second and Chestnut streets one afternoon, when traffic was at its thickest and trucks and cars were lined along both thoroughfares, two truckmen had equal chances of making the crossing. One was coming down Chestnut and the other along Second street.

Had they been ordinary truckmen each would have whipped up, and the chances are that a collision would have resulted. But these two were not ordinary truckmen. With Chesterfieldian grace one waved his arm to the other, inviting him to take precedence. "You first!" shouted the driver, whereupon a messenger boy who had witnessed the remarkable scene gasped and nearly swallowed his cigarette stump. "After you," was the next contribution to this remarkable dialogue. "Wouldn't that jar you?" muttered a motorman, who was standing clanging his bell for all he was worth.

The two truckmen continued to motion for each other to go ahead. "I insist!" shouted one. "Oh, no; I insist!" shouted the other. Finally a policeman interfered. "Say, one o' yous ducks git a move on," he commanded. "This ain't no pink tea." The truckman coming down Chestnut street consented to cross the street, and traffic was gradually resumed.—Philadelphia Record.

A Strong Hint.

Harry wanted to give Lucy a birthday present, but could not make up his mind what it should be; so the next time he called he frankly told her the difficulty under which he was laboring.

"Want to make me a present, Harry?" exclaimed Lucy in well counterfeited astonishment. "Why, Harry, you forget yourself!"

Harry took the hint and offered himself on the spot.

Life In a Flat.

"Where is my folding pipe?"

"I don't know, James, but the folding matches are on the folding mantelpiece."—Chicago Record.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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ND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

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IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE UNITED STATES' 125 YEARS OF WAR.

Only a Brief Time of Absolute Peace Has Prevailed Since the Declaration of Independence Was Signed—An Official Calendar of All the Military Events in the History of the Government.

THE important wars of the United States since the Declaration of Independence, 125 years ago, can be summed up on the fingers of the two hands, says a Washington writer in the New York Sun. Nine out of ten individuals would unhesitatingly enumerate the revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the great rebellion, the Spanish war, and the Philippine war as the sum total of our military difficulties. But even aside from our Indian wars, of which we have had a number of great dimensions, there have been several other important foreign collisions which threatened serious results, notably the maritime war with France, the war with the Tripolitan pirates, and the invasion of Spanish Florida.

In the War Department there was recently prepared with great care an official calendar of all the military events, great and small, in our history. The data are of historical value to the general reader, and are as follows:

1175-1783—War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.

1782-1787—Wyoming Valley disturbances, Pennsylvania.

1786-1787—Shays' rebellion, Massachusetts. Shays did not foment the discontent, but was chosen leader. With 2,000 men he attempted to capture the Springfield arsenal, but was fired upon by the militia under Gov. Shepherd; three insurgents were killed and one wounded. The rest fled. Gen. Lincoln, with 1,500 men, captured and dispersed the rebels. Shays fled to Vermont, then to Sparta, N. Y., where he died in 1825.

1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians—Mingoes, Miamis, Wyandottes, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas and Ottawas—September, 1790, to August, 1795. Included are Harmar's and St. Clair's bloody defeats and Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers, which compelled peace.

1791-1794—Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.

1798-1800—War with France, July 9, 1798, to Sept. 30, 1800. There were several desperate maritime combats, with varying fortune, but no land fighting, France being too busy on the European theater to make an invasion, and we being too weak. George Washington was made lieutenant general and commander-in-chief for this war, and our regular army was raised from 3,000 to 4,000 men to upward of 50,000.

1801-1805—War with Tripoli, June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805. Our military and naval forces brought the North African Arab pirates to terms, something that several European powers had been unable to do. Commodore Edward Preble commanded the American naval forces. Young Stephen Decatur distinguished himself in this war. Preble made several attacks upon the town of Tripoli and the shipping in the harbor, destroying several of the Tripolitan gunboats and capturing others. Commander S. Barron relieved Preble Sept. 10, 1804. Barron was subsequently relieved by Captain John Rodgers. Preble did the most effective work.

1805—Burr's insurrection.

1806—Sabine expedition, Louisiana.

1807—Naval affair in Chesapeake bay, July 9 to Aug. 5, 1807.

1811-1813—War with the Northwest Indians, November, 1811, to October, 1813. Gen. Harrison defeated the Confederate tribes at Tippecanoe. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, in 1813.

1812-1815—War with Great Britain, June 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815.

1812—Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, Aug. 15 to October, 1812. Spanish Florida invaded by Georgia militia under Gen. Newman, and the Seminoles, under King Payne, defeated. These disturbances never ceased until Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. In fact, one band of the Seminoles were never conquered and reside in Florida to this day.

1813—Peoria Indian war in Illinois, Sept. 19 to Oct. 21, 1813.

1813-1814—Creek Indian war in Alabama. It was in this war that Gen. Andrew Jackson first attracted attention as a commander. He defeated the Creeks in a bloody engagement at Talladega, Nov. 9, 1813, at Emuckfau Jan. 22, 1814, at Enotochopco, Jan. 24, and finally at the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa river, March 27, 1814, which humbled the Creek pride completely. At this battle 750 Creeks were killed or drowned, and 201 whites were killed or wounded. In this war the brave Creeks lost 2,000 warriors. But ten years afterward the tribe still numbered 22,000.

1817-1818—Seminole war in Georgia and Florida, Nov. 20, 1817, to Oct. 31, 1818. It was during this war that Jackson took possession of the Spanish territory. He seized St. Mark's and Pensacola, Fla., hanged two Englishmen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, for inciting the Indians to hostilities, and brought the Indians to terms.

1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Ariokaree Indians, upper Missouri river.

1827—Winnebago expedition (no fighting), June to September, 1827, also called LaFevre Indian war.

1831—Sac and Fox troubles in Wisconsin and Illinois.

1832—Black Hawk war, April 26 to Sept. 21, 1832, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Black Hawk escaped from Gen. Atkinson, but surrendered at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 27, 1832. He was taken to Washington to see the "Great Father," and ever afterward lived at peace with the whites. He was but a chief of a secondary band. He settled upon the Des Moines river, in Iowa, where he died in 1838.

1834—Pawnee expedition, June to September, 1834, in the Indian Territory.

1835-1836—The Toledo war, or Ohio and Michigan boundary dispute.

1835-1842—Seminole war in Florida, Nov. 1, 1835, to Aug. 14, 1842.

1836-1837—Creek disturbances in Alabama, May 5, 1836, to Sept. 30, 1837.

1836-1837—Sabine disturbances, Southwestern frontier, April, 1836, to June, 1837. No fighting.

1836-1839—Cherokee disturbances and removal to the Indian Territory.

1837—Osage Indian troubles in Missouri.

1838—Heatherly Indian troubles on Missouri and Iowa line.

1838—Mormon disturbances in Illinois and Missouri. Governor of Missouri called out the militia, and the Mormons were driven out of Jackson County, settling down at Nauvoo, Ill. They were driven out of Illinois at the point of the bayonet in 1846, emigrating to Salt Lake City. No regular troops were engaged against the Mormons at that time.

1838-1839—New York Aroostook and Canada (patriot war) frontier disturbances. No fighting.

1846-1848—Mexican war, April 24, 1846, to May 30, 1848. Settled the annexation of Texas, and the cession of California, Arizona, New Mexico, etc. Gen. Taylor fought the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, in Texas; invaded Mexico and captured Monterey, all in 1846; defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847, where the Americans were outnumbered four to one. Meanwhile Gen. Winfield Scott invaded Mexico by way of Vera Cruz, and penetrated to the capital in a single campaign. He defeated the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Cherubusco and Chapultepec, and in many minor engagements. Strategists have pronounced this one of the finest campaigns in military history. The Mexican nation was completely conquered, but was most generously treated by the conqueror. In none of the battles did Scott's forces exceed 10,000 men, and he did not meet with a single reverse.

1846-1848—New Mexico expedition, June 20, 1846, to Feb. 13, 1848. Part of the Mexican war.

1848—Cayuse war, Oregon (Oregon volunteers).

1849-1851—Navajo troubles, New Mexico.

1849-1861 — Continuous disturbances with Comanches, Cheyenne, Lipan and Kickapoo Indians in Texas.

1850—Pitt river expedition, California, April 28 to Sept. 13, 1850.

1851-1852—Yuma expedition, California, December, 1851, to April, 1852.

1851-1853—Utah Indian disturbances.

1851-1856—Rogue River, Yakima, Klikitat, Klamath and Salmon River Indian wars, in Oregon and Washington.

1855 — Winna's expedition against Snake Indians, Oregon, May 24 to Sept. 8, 1855.

1855—Sioux expedition, Nebraska Territory, June to October, 1855.

1855—Yakima expedition, Oct. 11 to Nov. 24, 1855. Commanded by Maj. Gabriel J. Rains, afterward a Confederate general. Composed of a small body of regulars and a regiment of mounted Oregon troops. The expedition was a failure. The following year, under command of Col. George Wright, United States army, better success was had against the Indian allies, and a peace subsequently compelled. Lieut. Sheridan, afterward lieutenant general, greatly distinguished himself at the Cascades.

1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe troubles.

1855-1858—Seminole war in Florida, Dec. 25, 1855, to May 8, 1858.

1857—Gila expedition, New Mexico, April 16 to Sept. 16, 1857.

1857—Sioux Indian troubles in Minnesota and Iowa, March and April, 1857.

1857-1858—Expedition against the Mormons in Utah. About 2,500 troops, under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, penetrated to Salt Lake City. There were no hostilities, although the Mormons captured a drove of beef cattle, and committed some petty depredations. The President offered pardon to all who would yield, and the proffer was accepted by the Mormon leaders. The troops were stationed at Camp Floyd, and remained in Salt Lake valley until 1860. A. S. Johnston was afterwards one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate chieftains and was killed at the head of his army in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

1857-1858—Kansas border troubles. Col. E. V. Sumner of the First cavalry was the senior officer in Kansas. The United States forces seemingly lent their moral influence to the pro-slavery cause, but they did not seriously interfere except once. Under the orders of President Franklin Pierce, Col. Sumner dispersed the Free State Legislature, called to meet at Topeka, July 4, 1856. Sumner was afterward a Union major general, and greatly distinguished himself.

1858—Expedition against Northern Indians, Washington Territory, July 17 to Oct. 17, 1858.

1858—Puget Sound expedition, Washington, Aug. 10 to Sept. 23, 1858.

1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Paloos Indian troubles in Washington Territory.

1858—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 9 to Dec. 25, 1858.

1858-1859—Wichita expedition, Indian Territory, Sept. 11, 1858, to December, 1859.

1859—Colorado river expedition, California, Feb. 11 to April 28, 1859.

1859—Pecos expedition, Texas, April 16 to Aug. 17, 1859.

1859—Antelope Hills expedition, Texas, June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859.

1859—Bear river expedition, Utah, June 10 to Sept. 23, 1859.

1859—John Brown raid, Harper's Ferry, Va., October and December, 1859. Brown seized the United States armory, where he was attacked by local militia under Col. Baylor. Subsequently he retreated to the engine house, afterward known as "John Brown's Fort," where he held out from Monday, Oct. 17, until Tuesday morning, Oct. 18. Col. Robert E. Lee had arrived the night before from Washington with ninety marines and two cannon, and Brown was soon overcome. He was surrounded by 1,500 militiamen and irregulars. His total force was twenty-two men—seventeen whites and five negroes. All were killed but four. Brown was hanged Dec. 2, 1859, at Charlestown, Va. About twenty militiamen and citizens were killed and wounded.

1859-1860—Cortinas troubles along Rio Grande river.

1860—Kiowa and Comanche expedition, Indian Territory, May 8 to Oct. 11, 1860.

1860—Carson valley expedition, Utah, May 14 to July 15, 1860.

1860-1861—Navajo expedition, New Mexico, Sept. 12, 1860, to Feb. 24, 1861.

1861-1866—War of secession, April 19, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1866. Actual hostilities began at Fort Sumter April 12, 1861, and ceased with the Confederate surrender in Texas, May 26, 1865. The civil war was officially declared to heve ended Aug. 20, 1866.

1862-1867—Sioux Indian war in Minnesota and Dakota. The Sioux killed upward of 1,000 settlers in Minnesota. They were pursued by Gens. Sibley and Sully, with about 5,000 men, scattering in Dakota. The operations against them were successful. Over 1,000 Indians were made prisoners and 39 of the murderers were hanged after a fair trial. In 1863 the Minnesota Sioux were removed to Dakota.

1863-1869—War against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Indian Territory.

1865-1868—Indian war in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern California and Nevada.

1865-1866—Fenian raid, New York and Canadian border disturbances.

1867-1871—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo and Comanche Indians and Mexican border disturbances.

1868-1869—Canadian river expedition, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, Nov. 5, 1868, to Feb. 13, 1869.

1871—Yellowstone expedition, Aug. 28 to Oct. 25, 1871.

1871—Fenian troubles, Dakota and Manitoba border, September and October, 1871.

1872-1873—Modoc campaign, Nov. 28, 1872, to June 1, 1873. The Modoc band of Captain Jack held out against all efforts for nearly a year. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Gillem, with inconsiderable forces, were repulsed. In a friendly conference, April 11, 1873, Gen. E. R. S. Canby and Dr. Thomas were murdered in cold blood, and the war was resumed. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis compelled Captain Jack to surrender after a long and stubborn resistance. Jack and three other Modocs were hanged at Fort Klamath, Oct. 3, 1873. The rest of the band was moved to the Indian Territory.

1873—Yellowstone expedition, Dakota, June 4 to Oct. 4, 1873.

1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowas, Cheyennes and Comanche Indians, Indian Territory, Aug. 1, 1874, to Feb. 16, 1875.

1874—Sioux expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska, Feb. 13 to Aug. 19, 1874.

1874—Black Hills expedition, Dakota, June 20 to Aug. 30, 1874.

1874—Big Horn expedition, Wyoming, Aug. 13, 1874, to Oct. 10, 1874.

1875—Expedition against Indians in eastern Nevada, Sept. 7 to 27, 1875.

1876—Powder river expedition, Wyoming, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1876.

1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, Wyoming and Montana, Feb. 17, 1876, to June 13, 1877. Three converging expeditions under Gens. Gibbon, Custer and Terry were sent against the hostile Sioux, who had previously repulsed Gen. Crook in the Little Big Horn country. Custer divided his command when in the vicinity of the Indians, and he with 250 of his men was surrounded and massacred to a man by at least 3,000 Sioux warriors. The bands of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and other hostiles afterward fled into Canada, from whence they did not return for some years. Eventually all came into the agencies.

1876-1879—War with Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, Indian Territory, Kansas, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Montana.

1877—Labor strikes in Pennsylvania and Maryland, July to October, 1877.

1877—Nez Perces campaign, June 14 to Oct. 5, 1877.

1878—Bannock campaign, May 30 to Sept. 4, 1878.

1878—Piute Indian troubles in Nevada and Idaho.

1878—Ute expedition, Colorado, April 3 to Sept. 9, 1878.

1879—Snake or Sheepeater Indian troubles, Oregon and Washington.

1879-1894—Disturbances of settlers in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Oklahoma boomers, and the Cherokee strip disturbances.

1879-1880—Ute Indian campaign, Colorado and Utah, Sept. 21, 1879, to Nov. 8, 1880.

1885—Chinese miners and labor troubles in Wyoming, September and October, 1885.

1890-1891—Sioux Indian disturbance in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.

1891-1893—Garcia troubles, Mexican border disturbances.

1892—Miners' disturbances in Idaho, July to November, 1892.

1894—Industrial army, commonwealers, Coxeyites and labor disturbances.

1894—Railroad, Pullman and labor strikes, from Illinois to the Pacific coast, June to August, 1894.

1895—Bannock Indian troubles, July and August, 1895.

1898—Spanish-Cuban war.

1898—Leech Lake and Pillager Indian trouble, October.

1898-1899—Philippine war (still in progress).

Our Indian wars are apparently a thing of the past, but the record shows that they were going on pretty constantly for one hundred years.

Changed the Place.

It is said that Jared Sparks, chosen president of Harvard College in 1849, yielded promptly and courteously to the opinions and wishes of the faculty where no important interest was at issue; but wherever the welfare or honor of the college or of its individual members was concerned, he adhered immovably to his own judgment.

A case in point, says Dr. Peabody, in his "Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known," occurred when Kossuth was making his progress through the country. Mr. Sparks was one of the few who were disinclined to pay him homage. The then usual spring exhibition, normally held in the college chapel, was at hand, and it was understood that Kossuth would be present. The faculty voted unanimously, or nearly so, to hold this exhibition where the commencements were held, in the First Parish Church.

Mr. Sparks declared the vote, but added: 'It is for you, gentlemen, to hold the exhibition where you please. I shall go to the chapel in my cap and gown at the usual hour."

The vote, of course, was reconsidered.

ROMANCE OF GATACRE

DOMESTIC SCANDAL LED TO A STRANGE VOW.

The General's Wife Involved, and Both, Together with Her Lover, Pledge Themselves to Go Into Exile and Never Return Home.

The war in South Africa has brought prominently to the front the name of an officer, Maj. Gen. Sir William Gatacre, who is bound by one of the strangest of vows, never to return to England alive, and thereby hangs a story that has never been equaled in fiction or in fact.

GEN. GATACRE.

Three persons took this solemn pledge. They all used the same words—"I do hereby solemnly pledge myself not to return to England alive." One of these persons was Col. Gatacre, another was Col. Gatacre's wife, who died recently in Southern California; the third person was Capt. Fitzgerald, formerly of her majesty's service, now a resident of America.

Some years ago Col. Gatacre was ordered to Dublin to take command of the Eighty-eighth Connaught Rangers, then stationed in that city. He took with him his beautiful young wife. She became a favorite with society. Military society is always at a premium, and a military belle is the belle of belles. Mrs. Gatacre became a military belle, and the next thing to it, a military "toast." Col. Gatacre himself was popular in his dignified way—a calm, stern man, scrupulously technical in his observance of the station he occupied and of those with whom he associated.

There was a handsome guardsman, Capt. Fitzgerald, in one of the Dublin regiments, and before a great time had elapsed gossip had associated his name

FITZGERALD AND MRS. GATACRE.

with that of Mrs. Gatacre. Col. Gatacre ultimately heard of it and immediately sought an interview with his wife. The interview was substantially like this:

"I am informed, madam, that you are in love with Capt. Fitzgerald. Is it true?"

"It is true."

"I thank you for your candor. It will prevent any unnecessary complications. It may preclude the necessity of my killing Capt. Fitzgerald. That will depend, of course, upon his being equally candid, and by both of you being willing to abide by the terms I shall make for all three of of us."

"What are the terms, Col. Gatacre?"

"That Capt. Fitzgerald shall leave the country immediately and take you with him."

"And you?"

"I shall leave England forever."

"Your commission in the army?"

"That can be arranged—I will be transferred to a colonial post. Denied this favor from my sovereign, who alone is left me to serve, I shall resign my commission and go abroad, an outcast unranked by my country, as I am otherwise degraded by my wife."

"I am sorry. I could not help it. I will do anything you ask, and I shall pray for your forgiveness when I am gone away. Or I will stay and let—let Capt. Fitzgerald go. I will stay—or, better still, I will go with you."

"You will go with Capt. Fitzgerald, and as far away from me as he can take you. You must both pledge yourselves never to return to England alive. Tell him this for me. Tell him also if ever I see him again I shall kill him. That is all. It is our good-by—my good-by to you."

The departure from England of all three principals was freely accepted as an alternative to remaining in Dublin to furnish scandal for the gossips. So Capt. Fitzgerald settled his business affairs in Dublin, converted his estate into cash, and, in company with Mrs. Gatacre, went to Southern California, where he bought a handsome home and settled down. The story of the affair followed them and society made things uncomfortable for them. Capt. Fitzgerald then purchased an orange grove at Durate, and there the two lived in comparative seclusion. But the woman did not long survive. Capt. Fitzgerald married again and is still living in California. Col. Gatacre went to India and wrapping himself wholly in the cloak of martial ambition, won honors and promotion.

How Kaffirs Bank Money.

The natives of that part of South Africa which to a great extent is inhabited by bushmen and hottentots have a peculiar system of banks and banking, says Tit-Bits.

These Kaffirs, among whom this curious system of banking obtains, live near Kaffraria, in the south of the colony country. The natives come down south from their country to trade in the several villages and towns in large numbers, stay with the Boers for a time, then return to Kaffraria.

Their banking facilities are very primitive, and consist entirely of banks of deposit alone, without banks of discount or issue, and they have no checks. But still they enjoy banking privileges, such as they are.

From those who trade, of their own number, they select one, who for the ocasion is to be their banker. He is converted into a bank of deposit by putting all the money of those whose banker he is into a bag, and then they sally forth to the stores to buy whatever they want.

When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this banking arrangement the price of the article is taken by the banker from this deposit money bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller of the article, after which all the bank depositors cry out to the banker in the presence of the two witnesses selected:

"You owe me so much!" This is then repeated by the witness. The general accounting comes between the banker and his several depositors, when all desired purchases have been made, after which all the natives depart for their northern wilds.

Sweet Self-Forgetfulness.

The loss of personality! In that dread thought there lies, to most of us, all the sting of death and the victory of the grave. It seems, with that in store, that immortality were futile and life itself a mockery, says the Atlantic Monthly. Yet the idea, when dwelt upon, assumes an aspect of strange familiarity; it is an old friend after all. Can we deny that all our sweetest hours were those of self-forgetfulness?

The language of emotion, religious, aesthetic, intellectually creative, testifies clearly to the fading of the consciousness of self, as feeling nears the white heat. Not only in the speechless stark immobility of the pathological "case," but in all the stages of religious ecstasy, aesthetic pleasure and creative inspiration is to be traced what we know as the loss of the feeling of self. • • •

But not only the religious enthusiast and the worshiper of beauty "lose themselves" in ecstasy. The "fine frenzy" of the thinker is typical. From Archimedes, whose life paid the forfeit of his impersonal absorption, from Socrates musing in one spot from dawn to dawn, to Newton and Goethe, there is but one form of the highest effort to penetrate and to create. Emerson is right in saying of the genius: "His greatness consists in the fullness in which an ecstatic state is realized in him."

Saving His Liver.

The London Outlook, among some fragmentary data in connection with the African war, gives more information as to Mauser bullets. The writer is a woman who helped the doctors in dressing wounds. She says:

The work of the bullet is wonderfully clean. A man had had one through the neck, apparently without serious damage. Another had his forehead pierced. Again, a bullet found its way harmlessly through the stomach, and another passed into the bone of a leg and out again without causing breakage. The men described a shot as resembling a heavy blow from a sledge-hammer, and sometimes declared that they could keep on fighting for several minutes after being hit.

One case, where the bullet had gone through the lower part of the lung puzzled the doctors very much; for they failed to understand how the liver had been avoided.

"I think you must be a total abstainer," said the doctor to the Gordon Highlander.

"I am sir," he replied.

"Well, that is what saved your life."

Abstemtion from liquor had kept the liver so contracted that it had escaped the line of the bullet.

Dangers of African Travel.

Traveling in Africa is doubtless beset with more danger than in any other port of the world. Wild beasts, wild men, poisonous plants, storms, fevers, and other sickness combine to make a formidable array. A recent traveler in Gwallah, a district in northeast Africa, encountered a new danger. Vegetation is very luxuriant, and when he pitched camp he noticed that a number of dead birds lay on the ground. Before he had time to comment on this fact, four of the dogs, which had been smelling around, keeled over, and died within five minutes. It was supposed that they had eaten some poisonous plant; but this idea was dispelled when three of the natives, who had slept on the ground were found dead next morning. Then it was discovered that there was a stratum of deadly gas covering the ground, to the depth of three or four inches. The traveler, with his troupe, lost no time in getting out of that vicinity.

The Chinaman Never Wearies.

A North China paper says: The quality of nervelessness distinguishes the Chinaman from the European. The Chinaman can write all day, work all day, weave, beat gold, carve ivory, do infinitely tedious jobs for ever and ever, and discover no more weariness and irritation than if he were a machine. This quality appears in early life. There are no restless, naughty boys in China. They are all appallingly good and will plod away in school without recesses or recreation of any kind. The Chinaman can do without exercise. Sport or play seems to him so much waste labor. He can sleep anywhere—amid rattling machinery, deafening uproar, squalling children, quarreling adults. He can sleep on the ground, on the floor, on a bed, on a chair, or in any position.

A Little Mixed.

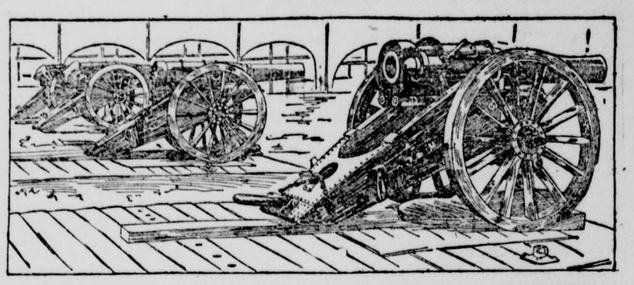
She—You don't understand German, do you, Mr. Binks?

Little Binks—No—er—not much.

She—I wondered at you applauding so vigorously when the principal actor said he was too indisposed to continue. —Judy.

BRITISH HOWITZERS AND BOER CREUSOTES.

Something About the Guns that Will Play the Final Act in the South African Tragedy.



GUNS OF THE BRITISH SIEGE TRAIN SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

ONE of the revelations of the South African war has been the extent and the excellence of the Boer armaments. That the Transvaal Government were preparing for the inevitable was whispered from time to time after the Jameson raid. Guns and ammunition were brought into the country by the obliging Netherlands Railway Company, who, notwithstanding the fact that the cases were labeled "Pianos, with care," and "Mining machinery," must have known that the goods transmitted along their line for the Transvaal Government were less innocent than external appearances indicated. At any rate, the ordinary residents of the Transvaal knew it, and the knowledge was a matter of general comment both in Pretoria and Johannesburg. One thing, however, was not generally known, that the Transvaal Government gave an order to the firm of Schneider-Canet of Creusot, in France, for two of the largest guns ever constructed for any Government. These huge pieces of ordnance were of 12-inch and 9½-inch caliber respectively.

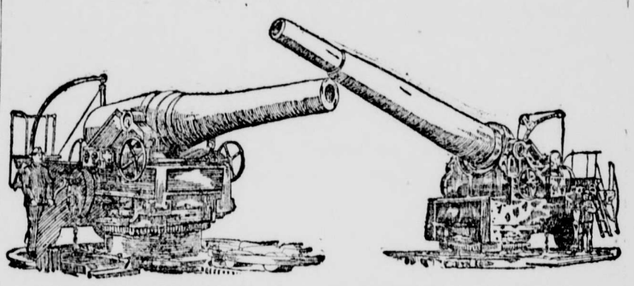
The London Daily Mail gives some interesting facts in connection with these big guns in the possession of the Boers. The power of a 12-inch gun such as that now in the possession of the Boers will be better appreciated when it is explained that it fires a projectile weighing half a ton, which can penetrate a target of solid steel four inches thick. The gun weighs sixty-six tons. The 9½-inch gun is lighter, and fires a shell weighing three cwt. These guns, whose shells can wreck solid stone buildings as completely as if their objective were so much cardboard, are believed to be at Pretoria, mounted on substantial bastions in the fort, and intended to resist the British when the march on the Transvaal capital takes place.

The same paper also gives some account of the British siege train sent to the Cape and which, in the final struggle, will be pitted against the Boers' smuggled cannon. A siege train put simply and devoid of professional technicalities, amounts to an artillery force specially equipped for the purpose of reducing a strongly fortified place. Hence, it is a combination of guns and men that is only employed when it is considered by competent military authority that the final stages in a war are being approached.

The material of the siege train which recently arrived at the Cape is composed chiefly of howitzers. Altogether about thirty of these pieces of ordnance are being employed, supplemented by a number of 4.7-inch and 4-inch ordinary breech-loading guns. Owing to the extremely solid manner in which they are constructed, the guns forming the armament of a siege train are extremely heavy. Thus, when limbered up, the 6-inch howitzer alone weighs nearly four and a half tons in draught. Then, in addition to the pieces themselves, a train must be provided with a vast quantity of artillery stores of all descriptions, as well as with ammunition to the extent of 500 rounds per gun. It will, therefore, readily be understood that the task of moving a siege train up country is in no sense of the term a light one.

A curious point in connection with a howitzer weapon is that it is fired at a remarkably high elevation. This, in great measure, is owing to the fact that its comparatively low muzzle velocity makes its shell follow a curved path as it travels through the air. The circumstance, however, is rather an advantage than otherwise, for it insures a particularly steep angle of descent, thus materially contributing to increased effectiveness at the moment of impact. Another and even greater benefit arising from this well-marked trajectory of a howitzer projectile consists in the fact that it enables the gun to be worked altogether under cover of ground. Indeed, thanks to a most ingenious range-finding instrument that is used with these pieces, it is practically unnecessary that the object aimed at should be in view when a round is being fired.

In connection with the employment of a siege train, it is rather curious to note that, despite the vast amount of warfare in which Britain has been engaged of recent years, this is the first occasion on which such an "article of war" has been used since the days of the Crimean campaign.



THE BOER 9½-INCH RIFLE. 12-INCH GUN OF THE BOERS.

The gun on the right is the larger of two very powerful guns made to the order of the Boers by the French firm of Schneider-Canet. The Transvaal Government have endeavored to preserve as a secret the part they intend these guns to play in the war; but it is now believed that they have been mounted in Pretoria Fort, and will assist in defending the capital against attack by the British forces.

ONLY AN HONEST HEART.

The Kindly Farmer and Two Different Styles of Women.

"An all-fired hot day, marm! Goin' fur?" said an old farmer, addressing a lady who sat at his side in a railroad station waiting for a train.

The lady drew away her rich silks impatiently, frowning as if to say, "You're out of your place, sir," but she made no audible reply.

"An all-fired hot day, marm," said the old man in a louder tone, supposing that she was a little deaf. "Are you goin' fur? Why," he continued, as no reply was vouchsafed. "I'm sorry you're deaf, marm. How long have you been so?"

"Sir," said the lady, rising, "do you mean to insult me? I shall complain to the police," and she swept haughtily from the room.

"Waal, I never!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew out the red bandanna and mopped his forehead. "Pretty tired, marm?" he continued, addressing a woman who had just come in, carrying a baby and a lot of bundles, and with two small children clinging to her dress. "Are you goin' fur?"

"To Boston, sir," was the pleasant reply.

"Got to wait long?"

"Two hours. Oh, children, do be quiet, and don't tease mother any more."

"Look a-here, you young shavers, and see what I've got in my own pocket," and soon both children were on his knees eating peppermint candy and listening to wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home. Next he pulled out a string and taught them how to play "cat's-cradle." They were soon on the floor, happy as kittens.

"Now let me take that youngster, marm," he said, noticing that the baby wanted to be tossed all the time; "you look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies." In his big arms, the child crowed with delight until he fell asleep.

"'Taint nothin' at all, marm," he said, two hours later, as he helped the woman and her charges on board.

Buying a pint of peanuts from a little girl, and paying 12 cents instead of 10 cents, he munched in hearty enjoyment until his train was called.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the train started. "Something bright has gone out of this depot that doesn't come in every day," said one who remained—"an honest heart."—Success.

Human Food from a Lily.

A wonderful reserve fund for the human appetite is to be found in the vegetable diet of the Klamath Indians. A novel variety of food forming a menu unknown to the civilized is offered in the pulp of the great yellow water lily, which is converted into a farinaceous food; in the weed known as goosefoot, which bears a black seed that is ground up for loaves and cakes and in the arrowhead, which in the fall develops a starchy white tuber at the end of the roots.

As She Remembered.

Little Bessie's mother sent her to her father's office one afternoon to find out when he would set out for home. In answer to her query the father replied: "I shall start, my dear, just as soon as I have filed these papers."

"Mamma," said Bessie, as she entered the house, "papa will leave for home just as soon as he has 'sawed' his papers."—Baltimore Herald.

Where Cooks Get Credit.

At Queen Victoria's table an odd custom, which originated at the time of George II., is preserved. As each dish is placed upon the table the name of the cook who prepared it is announced.

Boarding a Horse at Sea.

A horse on board ship eats ten pounds of hay, five pounds of oats, five pounds of bran and one-half ounce of nitre. His drinking allowance is half a gill of vinegar and eight gallons of water.

Age No Bar on Diplomats.

There is a movement on foot among foreign powers to do away with the limitation of age of ambassadors, making the tenure of office depend solely upon a man's capabilities.

Shanghai Growing.

Since the war of 1894 the Chinese population of Shanghai has grown from 400,000 to 700,000. The attraction lies in the many new industrial establishments.

The average girl has only one good dress in winter, and changes her clothes by changing the ribbon on her neck.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 4.....1900

BOERS OF IOWA.

Says This Country Has Simply Changed Places With Spain.

At the Jefferson day banquet of the Democratic club of Brooklyn, April 18, a letter of regret from ex-Governor Boies of Iowa was read, as follows:

"I am sorry it is impossible for me ta attend the Jefferson banquet.

"The war with Spain was a reaffrmation of the principle underlying our own form of government that found expression in a loyal declaration by a united people that Cuba should of right be free. No nation on earth ever championed a nobler cause.

"The end came. The grip of a tyrant had been broken. Spain was at our feet, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines at our disposal. It needed but a simple demand from us to make them forever free.

"But here we halted. A word that would have made the name of America immortal was never spoken.

"Greed took the place of charity and usurped the throne of justice. We wanted an excuse for exploiting the Philippines, and made a voluntary donation of $20,000,000 of gold to Spain to find it. What followed? I wish to God we could blot from the annals of our race this page of American history as it must be written, and go shamefaced, as it will through all the ages to come.

"The truth is, we have simply changed places with Spain, and snatched from her palsied hand the sword she could no longer wield, and turned it against a race she had become powerless further to oppress.

"Look at the little island of Porto Rico, that welcomed us as deliverers from an oppressor's hand. What do we find? A people denied the most valued privileges they enjoyed under a despotism that furnished our only excuse for war; a race of vassals without a right we are bound to respect—foreigners, in fact, who cannot enter the gates without paying tribute on the products of their toil or take unincumbered from our hands that which their needs require—yet our subjects in name, over whom the American flag is to float forever, to be ruled as our lordly will may determine.

"With unseemly haste a Republican congress and a Republican president struck from the statutes of their country a tariff tax framed for revenue, the only purpose for which taxes can rightfully be laid, and built in its place a huge wall in front of every port of the nation, in the shadows of which an infamous brood of life-sucking trusts have been nursed, until there is scarcely a manufactured necessity of life the market price of which to American consumers is not fixed by the greed of some giant corporation.

"We are at the threshold of another national campaign. The issues upon which is to be fought will be made by the Democratic party.

"What shall they be? Anti-imperialism, anti-militarism, anti-monopoly and death to trusts."

Admiral Dewey.

A few short months ago the Admiral was the most popular hero in the United States. Crowds rushed to see him wherever he went, and he could scarcely get around: to-day his goings and comings are scarcely noted, and his place in the affections of the people is not so secure.

All this because he married a woman whose unwise ambition has caused him to do that which was against his declared wishes and intentions, and which his own judgment did not approve. If Mrs. Dewey had the judgment to back up her aspirations, she would have known that this was not the opportune time for her husband to be a candidate for the presidency.

Few men who have ever been presidential candidates have cut a more pitiable figure. First he seemed to be willing to run on any platform, and then even without a platform. Bryan, who is in no sense such a character, and whose name will be forgotten centuries before that of Dewey and the naval battle of Manila Bay, has yet a stronger hold politically on the Democratic party than Admiral Dewey, and he will be nominated at Kansas City.

Such a thing as a man in this day and age running independently for the presidency is simply ridiculous, and Mrs. Dewey has by her ambition for place and power brought the gallant old Admiral to that position. It looks as though he shipped an unsafe pilot when he took her aboard. The storm of opposition raised thsoughout the country when he deeded his house, the house the people gave him, to Mrs. Dewey, should have shown him the prevailing direction of the wind.

The hardened end of a steel bit or chisel broke off in a bore hole at a depth of 990 feet at a place in Germany, and this obstruction prevented further boring of the hole because all the diamonds wore away. The following plan was hit upon to remove it. A soft steel bar, 5 feet in length and 27 inches in diameter was covered with a single winding of India rubber tape and magnetized by the current of a small dynamo driven by a portable engine employed for the work of boring. The steel bar was let down magnetised into the hole and when it reached the bottom the current was switched through the conductor enclosed in the rope for letting down or drawing up. On the first day this method was employed the piece of steel was drawn up to the surface so that the boring could be resumed.—Scientific American.

FALL PASTURES.

Advantages of Some of the Cereal Grains.

The present is a good time to consider the methods of supplying ample pasture for stock this fall, says Professor W. A. Henry. If there is any possibility of scant pastures from the means already available, let one of the present grainfields be devoted to that purpose. As soon as the grain crop is harvested let the land be prepared by plowing and reducing to the finest possible condition. On this well made seed bed sow oats, wheat, rye or barley, the last named being far preferable. Where one wishes to gain both fall and spring pasture, rye will be found satisfactory. Where fall pasture only is desired, by all means let barley be sown. When sown in midsummer, rye and wheat plants are apt to show red rust in the hot weather, and this is a serious drawback in many cases.

Barley is a wonderful plant in many particulars. Next to rye, it grows nearest to the north pole of any cereal in Europe, and still it flourishes in Arabia and other hot countries. Sown in midsummer, young barley plants will in a short time reach a height where they can be pastured off, and a barley pasture will hold good until late in the fall. On several occasions the writer of this has seen barley which was sown in July head out in the fall, and last season a sample of mature barley grains was sent to us grown from the second crop. This, of course, is unusual, but it shows what may happen. The first freezes of fall do far less harm to young barley plants than to wheat or oats, and this is an additional advantage.

Few farmers realize how advantageously some of the cereal grains may prove for pasture purposes. They are apt to think of them only as grain producers, when in truth wheat, rye, oats and barley are all grass plants as much as timothy and blue grass, though they do not form quite as dense sod. It is well to bear in mind the secondary value which these plants possess and use them whenever necessity or opportunity requires.

Grasses and clovers can usually be sown along wth these grains, with a good "catch" as the result. I think that experience will show that even when the barley or oats are pastured off the grasses and clovers will still hold, and thus one can get a pasture crop and a catch of grass the same season. More experience is needed on these points, but the subject is an interesting one for those who are studying to increase the capacity of each field of his farm until all are made to produce to the utmost.

News and Notes.

In a publication of some 75 years ago a farmer advises those who may not know how to find the Hessian fly in the fall to look for the wheat spears that are the darkest green and stand most upright.

If sugar beets are not needed at the factory as fast as harvested, they may be pitted or silced in the field the same as potatoes and drawn or shipped to the factory later, when the pressure of farm work is not so great. In pitting it is essential that the beets shall be quite mature before harvesting, and that they be secured before freezing occurs, as immature or frosted beets will not keep well.

The national irrigators' congress meets in Cheyenne, Wy., Sept. 1-3.

Graduates of colleges receiving aid from the United States have the opportunity to enter the agricultural department as "scientific aids" for a period of two years, at a salary not to exceed $40 per month, on conditions to be learned by application to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn....		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund....	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	24 50	
Poreta Building Fund ...	329 60	
Valley Building Fund.....	674 09	
Salary "	3 600 30	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge " ..	271 80	
Unapportioned "	41 06	
Road District No 1 Fund..	446 83	
" " " 2 " ..	242 75	
" " " 3 " ..	187 60	
" " " 4 " ..	175 75	
" " " 5 " ..	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund..	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indebtedness		60 990 55
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY, County Auditor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY, County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900. J. E. MERONEY, Clerk

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN, Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY

L. MUNZINGER & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to L. MUNZINGER & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY &c.

Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention

Give me a call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and conceience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, Proprietor

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County on business may offer Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C.E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.

he obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

BLACKSMITHING.

—All kinds of—

GENERAL IRON WORK.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

W. F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT.
INDEPENDENT.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine

General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Consisting of—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD, Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

NEW

SPING GOODS

JUST

ARRIVED

AT

Inyo Merrcantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE, Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 4 ..... 1900.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 3, 1900:

Highest barometer	30.042	30
Lowest "	29.712	27
Highest temperature	71.0	3
Lowest "	36 0	27
Mean "	51 4	
Average dew point	34 2	
Average humidity	60.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	29 S E	3
No. clear days	0	
No. part cloudy days	3	
No. cloudy days	4	
No. rainy days	4	
Precipitation for week	.0 62	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 6 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 09
" 1899-1900 3 37

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

Charles Summers was down from Bishop Tuesday.

Abney McGee started the Rickey cattle for Long Valley Thursday.

Louis Schalten, of Big Pine, was in town on Monday last.

I. H. Mulholland and family are expected home next week.

R. Hession was down from Big Pine in the early part of the week.

S. E. Vermilyea, Esq., came down from Bishop last Monday evening.

P. H. Mack, Esq., returned on Tuesday last from a visit to Ballarat and Los Angeles.

E. T. Anderson was called to Los Angeles last Monday by the serious illness of his wife.

H. Levy has so far recovered from an attack of rheumatism as to be able to get around the house.

O. C. Steele, Superintendent of the Reward mine, returned from Los Angeles last Tuesday morning.

J. D. Lewis went to Bishop yesterday morning to attend the meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

It is learned that Miss June Skinner, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is on the road to recovery.

Mr. S. A. Fraser and Mrs. A. Lubken, of Lone Pine, were visitors in Independence for a couple of days during the week.

The directors of the Carson & Colarado railroad have taken action upon changing that road into a broadgauge.—Virginia Chronicle.

Miss Lucy Harper, who has been teaching the Taboose school during the past term, left for her home in Virginia City by yesterday's train.

LOST—A pair of spectacles and case, in Independence or on the road between Independence and the Fort. Finder will please leave at this office.

The weather this week has been colder than it was in December. Jack Frost has killed all the fruit and now seems to want to kill the trees.—Dayton Times.

W. G. Morton left for Keeler Wednesday morning. Mr. Morton will put on a stage and fast freight line between Keeler and Ballarat the beginning of next week.

Ora Johnson came down from Mazourka canyon on Wednesday. He says the late storms will cause the work of dry-washing to cease for some time to come.

Miss Maud Cook left for San Francisco yesterday morning, where she goes to attend the Grand Session of the Rebekahs, as a delegate from the Independence lodge.

P. W. Forbes Esq., and family left for San Francisco yesterday morning. Mr. Forbes will represent Inyo Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., in the Grand Lodge, which meets there next week.

N. E. Conklin came up from Bakersfield last Tuesday. It is rumored that he has sold his band of cattle and came here for the purpose of turning them over to the purchaser, J. C. Crocker, of Big Pine.

The work of cleaning out the Eastside canal is being prosecuted as rapidly as men and teams can do it. The lumber for the new head gate arrived Wednesday night and the work of putting it in place has already commenced.

The late storm is reported to have deposited a good deal of snow in the mountains which will mean more water for irrigation this summer than we had any reason to expect a few weeks ago. The future could hardly look brighter for this valley than it does at the present time.

A. O. Collins left on Monday last for an extended visit to Missouri, where he resided for a number of years, and to the the place of his nativity in Ohio. This will be Mr. Collins' first visit to Missouri in 28 years and to the place of his birth 35 years. Mr. Collins will attend the G. A. R. encampment, which meets in Chicago some time in September next, and expects to return to Inyo in October.

The lady who sent us that large, luscious dish of strawberries a few days ago certainly knew our weakness, for if there is any one thing we are more partial to than strawberries—it is more strawberries. When the cupid of the office saw us fall to work, after smothering the berries with cream and sugar, he said his mouth fairly watered to see us enjoy ourselves. Such visitations are as angels' visits—always welcome and acceptable.

HUNTINGTON BUSY TRACK-SIGHTING.

Expediting Work on the Coast Division and the Cut-Off to Los Angeles.

Collis P. Huntington left here yesterdey morning for a tour of the coast division and will be away until next Monday. In his party are H. E. Huntington, George E. Miles, his Secretary; General Manager Julius Kruttschnitt and Chief Engineer Hood. Seventeen miles of grading and track-laying yet remain before the coast division will be completed through to Elwood and Santa Barbara. Some 1,500 graders and teams are at work on this gap. Mr Huntington will visit the scene of operations. He expects to have the track laid and trains running over the division between this city and Los Angeles by September 1st.

Shortly after his return from the south Mr. Huntington will make a tour of the Carson & Colorado Railroad. He recently bought the latter from D. O. Mills in order to use it as part of a new overland line between Los Angeles and the East by the way of Ogden. A greater part of the road lies in Inyo and Mono counties, in this State. It is expected that as a result of the proposed tour orders will be issued to convert the road into a broadgauge line, fill in the gap of a hundred miles between Keeler, its southern terminus, and Mojave and build a cut-off from Churchill, or some other point on on its northern end in Nevada, northeast to Wadsworth, on the Central Pacific. Surveys have also been about completed for several cut-offs on the Central Pacific between Wadsworth and Ogden, in order to straighten the line and reduce the mileage.

Contracts have been let to Eastern firms for a lot of new rolling stock to cost nearly $1,500,000. The contracts call for six compound, consolidated locomotives, four six-wheel switch engines, thirty mogul freight locomotives of 125 tons each, 500 fifty-ton coal cars, 500 stock cars, thirty-six feet long, 1,000 box cars, twenty-five vestibule coaches and four dining cars.

John W. Mackay, one of the new Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, had a long conference with Huntington on last Thursday. The same night he left for the East by way of Phoenix and El Paso.—S. F. Examiner.

Longest Tunnel in the World.

A report to the state department from Consul Frankenthal, at Berne, records the progress of one of the greatest engineering enterprises of the century, which was begun November 13, 1898, when the first blow was struck on the Simplon tunnel. This tunnel will be 12½ miles long—the longest in the world—is to be completed in 5½ years, and is to cost $12,413,500. It will be the third tunnel connecting Italy with outlying countries by rail, and will save 43½ miles between Paris and Milan. Many engineering features of this great undertaking are referred to in the consul's report, which makes it of great interest to civil engineers. All of these were the inventions of Engineer Brandt, who died a year after the beginning of the work. Up to date of the report, 2 1-5 miles of the tunnel had been completed.

Judge Davidson was engaged on Wednesday in the case of the People vs. John H. Lubken and Henry Leubek, charged with misdemeanor. The defendants demanded a jury. The testimony was somewhat conflicting, and the jury after deliberating a few minutes brought in a verdict of not guilty. Vermilyea & Yandell looked after the interests of the defendants and District Attorney Dehy appeared for the people.

The Independence School will close today after a most successful term. Mrs. L. B. Rhine, the teacher, seems to have had the welfare of the children at heart, and has done her utmost to make their progress as rapid and thorough as possible. The pupils have only words of praise to speak of her uniform kindness and untiring energy in their behalf.

Judge Virden on Monday last rendered his decision in the North Noonday case on the findings and the law, in favor of the defendants, Keily et al. As it is considered a valuable mine it may be years before the title is finally settled, as it will undoubtedly reach the Supreme Court in the next century.—Chronicle Union.

George Campbell was taken from Mojave to Bakersfield, Wednesday, on a charge of insanity. Campbell is a big man, roughly dressed, of middle age, and a stranger in Mojave. His hallucination is that he is an aide to most of the military commanders of the two continents.

The Independence section of country must indeed be a favored spot. During the late cold storms frost did immense damage to fruit, and in some places to growing grain, in nearly all sections of the state, but here no material damage has been sustained.

J. Sab Johnson left this city via the Santa Fe road this afternoon for San Francisco. From that city he will probably go to Inyo county, and should he get his business affairs in shape will start for Cape Nome about May 15th.—Visalia Times.

For the past week it has been cloudy. On either range of mountains on the east and west of the valley the summits have been enveloped in clouds, denoting that a large amount of moisture is being accumulated for later irrigation.

In his latest sermon at Nashville "Sam" Jones told his hearers that "The churches of God were never deader, and the world, the flesh and the devil were never livelier than they are to day.

During the last week over .62 of an inch of rain fell, and as we go to press the indications are favorable for another downpour.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKMEN

FRESNO, Calif., April 28, 1900.

SIR:—A new regulation issued by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior requires permits for the pasturing of horses and cattle on the Forest Reservations.

Its object is to prevent overstocking of the Reserves.

The chief items are these:

The applicant must be a United States citizen.

He must be the owner of the stock described.

The number of animals is to be named, and the desired grazing location carefully described.

The applicant agrees, if he receives and uses a permit, to pay such reasonable price per head as the Secretary of the Interior may hereafter impose.

Requests for application blanks by those desiring permits should be made promptly to the Superintendent or to any Forest Supervisor.

Truly yours,
CHARLES S. NEWHALL,
Forest Superintendent.

A Woman's Predicament.

The Chicago Post describes the sad case of a woman who was waiting at the "limits car barn" for an Evanston Avenue car. There were plenty of Evanston cars, but her transfer check was good only on the avenue line, and she was determined not to pay another fare.

At last, as night approached, she went to a telephone and called up her husband. She told him the situation—that no Evanston Avenue cars seemed to be running, that it was getting dark, and she was afraid. What should she do?

"Why, take an Evanston car," he replied.

"But I shall have to pay another fare," she objected.

"Well, what of it? You don't want to stay there, do you?"

"But I can't," she said, and hesitated.

"But why?" he asked.

"Because—because, I haven't any money. I just used my last dime in the telephone to call you up."

And then she wandered at the laugh which reached her ears over the wire.

One Man On a Poor-Farm

Information about Kansas was recently sought by a citizen of Newburg, New York, says a Topeka correspondent of the New York Times. One of the questions he asked Governor Stanley was: "What is the chance for a poor man in Kansas?"

Governor Stanley was busy the day he received this letter, and he directed a clerk to mail the inquirer a copy of the State Labor Commissioner's recent report. "Turn down a leaf at Finney county," remarked the governor.

Finney county lies well out in the western part of the state, near the Colorado line. It has an area of one thousand two hundred and ninety-six square miles. In all this area the labor commissioner's report shows that there is but one pauper. The county has provided a poor-farm at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and fitted it out with buildings worth three thousand dollars.

To look after the welfare of this financially embarrassed citizen, the county provides a superintendent and physician. Last year the solitary inmate spent one hundred and seventy days in the twenty-three thousand-dollar home provided for his comfort, at a total expense to the county of two hundred and eighty-six dollars.

"What other state in the Union," said Governor Stanley, "can point to a county which fits up and maintains a twenty-three-thousand-dollar poor-farm for the benefit of a single unfortunate citizen? What other state can show a county with five thousand population, an area of over one thousand two hundred square miles, and only one pauper?"

According to Vice-President Henry of the Cured Fruit Association, who returned Tuesday from a visit to San Luis Obispo county, frost has made sad ravages among the crops in the lower end of the Salinas valley. He says the entire prune crop of San Luis Obispo county, about 2000 acres, has been destroyed. The damage was greatest in the stretch of the valley lying between Chular and Paso Robles. Practically everything but the apple crop will be a total failure in that particular section. The frost was severe enough to destroy even the wheat and barley. The ranchers are sorely disappointed and the outlook for the season is very bad. It is possible that a repetition of the disastrous harvest of 1898 will occur in the neighborhood of Kings City.—San Jose Mercury.

The Japanese invasion which is now taking place is not understood by the people of the Pacific coast. These "immigrants" are a portion of the Japanese army and when enough of them are landed they are to be secretly provided with modern arms and when everything is ready a great Japanese war fleet will appear off the coast and proceed to bombard the principal ports. The interior will be attacked by the Japanese army who will take possession of the railroads and telegraph wires so that no assistance can be asked for or sent from the eastern side. The Pacific coast is but sparsely settled and this movement can be easily carried out. The general government should stop this invasion of Japanese at once. While we are shipping our soldiers to the Philippine Islands by the thousand Japan is shipping her men into this country by the tens of thousands.—City Argus.

Sanguine citizens who expect Turkey to pay the indemnity due the United States without drastic action on our part are likely to be disappointed. The Turk is as ingenuous in evading payment of an honest debt as an honest nation is eager in maintenance of its financial honor.—Los Angeles Express.

George Thorpe came in from Mazourka canyon Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1900, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday ..... January 13, 1900
" ..... February 10, 1900
" ..... March 10, 1900
" ..... April 14, 1900
" ..... May 12, 1900
" ..... June 9, 1900
" ..... July 7, 1900
" ..... August 4, 1900
" ..... September 8, 1900
" ..... October 6, 1900
" ..... November 3, 1900
" ..... December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. 1629 tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at his office in Independence, Inyo County, California, the same being his place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the county of Inyo, State of California.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ,
Executor of the estate of George W. Brady, deceased.

Dated at Independence, California, March 12th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm heretofore existing under the firm name and style of the Coso Cyanide Company, engaged in the business of cyaniding in Invo County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer having purchased the entire interest of J. G. Kichline in said concern. Ross B. DeRemer and W. P. DeRemer will pay all the obligations of the firm, and continue the business under the same name.

W. P. DEREMER,
R. B. DEREMER,
J. G. KICHLINE.

Darwin, Cal., March 10, 1900.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lone Pine Canal Company will be held at the office of said company in the town of Lone Pine, Inyo County, California, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, April 28th, 1900, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

P. H. MACK.
Secretary.

April 10th, 1900

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 335.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
March 30, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. MACK, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 402.9, 823.5, 771.8, 1218.7, 1500, 1455.8, 801.5, 1499.5, 1500 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to mines and bounds on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 3713, 3713 A and 3713 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 15 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to-wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-8.8 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg. 44 min. W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.5 feet. 2nd course S 65 deg. 56 min. E 214.4 feet. 3rd course S 25 deg. 4 min. E 310.5 feet. 4th course S 24 deg. 4 min W 246.50 feet. 5th course N 65 deg 56 min. W 402.90 feet. 6th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.0.7 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south-west by the Never Give Up, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-8.8 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, identical with the original location corner at the S. E. end of lode and with corner No. 1 at the north-westerly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-8.8 A. G. C. on the north-westerly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 836.96 feet to a granite stone 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the north-westerly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the south-easterly face.

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 39.50 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet. 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 39.50 feet and 5 th course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9.601 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G. Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE

Beginning at a granite stone, 24x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet from corner No. 5 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet to a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. T. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 59 deg 05 min E 928.80 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 59 deg 5 min E 928.80 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course S 58 deg 49 min W 104.80 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 442.30 feet. 3rd course N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet 4th course N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 390 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.028 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.90 feet distant; thence N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.50 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet. 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495 30 feet. 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.30 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x11x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 113.10 feet from corner No. 8 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2934.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3924.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 113.50 feet. 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet. 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.038 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of a small spur bearing N 40 deg W, and S 40 deg. E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet. 2nd course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet. 3rd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 600 feet. 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18 734 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky, chiseled cross S 58 deg 49 min E 1500 feet from corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1187.23 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1187.23 feet distant; and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 546.86 feet. 2nd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 48.25 feet. 3rd course, N 36 deg 5 min W 1412.10 feet 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet. 5th course, S 24 deg 4 min W 24 feet, 6th course, S 36 deg 5 min E 1500 feet and 7th course, S 24 deg 4 min E 242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.531 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-308 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 735.06 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 27 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20x6x6 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. L. on the southeasterly face, for the north westerly end or lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 735.06 feet distant; thence S 47 deg 27 min E 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode

A Woman's Trials

Increase from girlhood to the grave.

The question of health is always before her. Thirty years of her life is a battle with monstruation, and not one woman in a hundred escapes the ills which lie in wait from month to month.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has restored a million women to health.

Letters from grateful women are constantly being printed in this paper.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters. Her counsel is safe counsel. It always helps women and it will help you.

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. She will advise you free.

A Tobaccoless Tobacco Heart.

"You have," said a physician, "the tobacco heart." The patient made answer, "Doctor, I never smoked but once, and that was when I was a boy." This happened in Germantown. Both men laughed, and the physician prepared to examine the patient again, so as to make another diagnosis.

After a half hour of hard work the tobacco heart still seemed to resemble the man's disease, and the physician said, "What do you do for a living?" The man replied, "I am a tobacconist."

"Well, then, of course, you've got the tobacco heart, whether you're a smoker or not," said the physician. "All day long you breathe in tobacco. The dust of it fills your lungs, circulates with your blood all over your body and is digested with your food. I have had a number of cases such as yours, and I prescribe eight hours a day in the fresh air. You'll find it hard to follow this prescription. Away from the tobacco laden air of your shop you will have the uneasy, restless longing to get back to it which the smoker, after a few hours of abstinence, has for a cigar. That is strange, but you'll find it true. You have unconsciously acquired the tobacco breathing habit, and it's a habit harder, I believe, to break than the smoking habit itself."—Philadelphia Record.

Old Maryland Superstitions.

Witch Killing.—If horses are so badly bewitched that one dies, the following will deprive the witch of her power: Take the dead horse out into a field and burn the carcass beside a tree. First cut a cross in the tree, then drive a nail in at the cross. Now take your rifle, which must be loaded with a silver bullet, choose a position so that the fire is between you and the tree, and shoot over the fire at the nail. When you hit the nail, the witch will lose her power, and you cannot miss with the silver bullet.

To Sell Oneself to the Devil.—Go to the crossroads at midnight alone and play on the banjo. If you really want to sell yourself, two black dogs will appear and will dance as you play. Then you promise something fearful. Any one who thus sold himself was said to be able to outplay and outdance any competitors.

A Method For a Girl to Try Her Fortune.—Put an egg to the fire and sit an hour. The wind will howl and the dogs bark, and the man you are to marry will come in and turn the egg around. If the egg bursts, you will die (or possibly, my informant adds, you will never marry).—Baltimore Sun.

How Justice Was Tempered.

Tact in the management of your judge is a great thing. A certain well known British treasury counsel was driving over Blackfriars bridge one day on his way to Surrey sessions. Noticing Sir Peter Edlin trudging along in the mud and rain, he instantly stopped his hansom and offered the judge a "lift." It was accepted, and the pair proceeded to Newington in great amity. Arriving, the learned counsel hurried in, as he had an important application to make on the sitting of the court. To his horror and surprise, the said application was curtly refused. He was dumfounded at the sudden change in the demeanor of the judge until the usher in a husky whisper said:

"Do you know what you've done?"

"No! What is it?"

"Why, you ran in and left the judge to pay for your cab."

NONE SUCH

Nothing hobbles the muscles and unfits for work like

SORENESS and STIFFNESS

Nothing relaxes them and makes a speedy perfect cure like

St. Jacobs Oil

LONG-HEADED BICYCLIST.

Trains in His Store Window and Keeps Grindstone Moving.

A queer contrivance for the training of bicyclists is that invented by Mr. John H. Lake. The machine was so constructed that he might be in position to train during the winter months, thereby enabling him to keep in condition for bicycle races in which he anticipates entering. To obviate loss of energy in his training he has erected a stationary stand in the window of his store, to which is fastened his bicycle. From its rear wheel he has connected a belt with an old bicycle hub, on one

MR. LAKE REELING OFF THE MILES.

end of which a four-inch pulley and at the other end an emery wheel about six inches in diameter. From 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock every evening Mr. Lake may be seen pedaling on his peculiar invention, while his partner is busily engaged in grinting skates, scissors and knives, much to the amusement of the Port Richmond, S. I., residents who congregate in front of his window. Mr. Lake is required to pedal a distance of about 1½ miles in order to sharpen one pair of skates. His bicycle is geared at 112 and has a 28-inch rear wheel. When pedaling moderately the emery wheel is driven at a speed of about 500 revolutions to the minute, but when pedaling at racing speed the revolutions of the wheel are increased to 5,000 a minute.

Mr. Lake is a crack rider and has captured a great many trophies, among them being a cup which he won in the 75-mile pursuit race at Madison Square Garden.

Nature is economical as well as wise. When she puts animals in dark places where they need no eyes, eyeless they are. There are blind fish and insects and spiders in Mammoth cave and in the Adelsberg cave in Carniola there is the olm, a singular reptile with queer bunches of gills, three claws to its feet and minute and useless eyes beneath the skin.

Cave-dwelling animals also lose their coloring, so we have wonderful white beetles and spiders, the last named, curiously enough, still weaving their webs. An interesting adaptation is found in the case of the blind crabs found in deep soundings. The stalks that normally carry the eyes of crabs and lobsters are in their cases modified into sensitive antennae.

In the barnacle we have a unique and wonderful case of a creature that can afford as age comes on to dispense with the eyesight that was so useful in youth. For the young and old barnacle are as different, one from the other, as fishes from seaweed. In the heyday of life the barnacle swims about the sea, seeking its food with the aid of its eyes, and generally leading a roaming existence. Later in life, however, it grows tired of this aimless wandering, and settles down to worry ships' captains by attaching itself to the keel of their craft and defying the much-advertised powers of various preventive paints. Once, then, the barnacle has become a fixture, whether on ships or sharks, its eyesight is of no more use. It cannot seek its food and it cannot shun its foes; for it never more will move. Therefore its eyes become superfluous, and, according to nature's invariable rule in such cases, disappear.

Our own mole and bat are usually considered blind, but they are not. There is, it is true, a variety of mole in the south of Europe which has its eyes under its skin, but in the mole we know the eyes are minute simply to save it pain when it burrows in the earth. In like manner the elephant has tiny eyes and so avoids scratches when lumbering through the jungle. As for bats, no one who has watched them chase moths on a summer evening would accuse them of being blind, though they could possibly, with their marvelous and almost incredible sense of touch, find the insects in absolute darkness. This sense, something unknown in ourselves, was demonstrated in striking fashion by a priest named Spallanzani, a man of scientific, if somewhat cruel, tendencies, who blinded a number of bats and set them at large in a room hung with wands. In no case did the little creatures, though sightless, disturb the obstacles that hung in their course.

Stones as Diet.

Crocodiles, like ostriches, swallow pebbles and small stones, which serve the purpose of grinding their food. The natives assert that it is possible to tell the age of a crocodile by the number of stones in its stomach, for they swallow one each year. In point of fact fifteen stones have been found in the stomach of a crocodile twelve feet long, whereas the average number for younger ones vary between four and eight. So says Mr. Voltkow, who has been studying this matter for several years.

A London Railway Station.

Waterloo station, in London, boasts one of the largest signal boxes in the world. To control the number of trains which pass in and out of the station, 18,000 distinct lever motions and 20,000 electrical signals are required. The shuntings alone in the course of four hours number 173, the actual cause and time of each shunt being duly reported.

Novels in Japan.

The Japanese do not care much for novels. Among 27,000 new books printed last year only 462 were works of fiction.

Men never have much respect for a henpecked man.

IN THE BABY'S EYES.

What is the dream in the baby's eyes
As he lies and blinks in a mute surprise,
With little wee hands that aimlessly go
Hither and thither and to and fro;
With little, wee feet that shall lead him? God knows,
But a prayer from my heart like a benison goes.
Bundle of helplessness, yonder he lies,
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?

What does he wonder and what does he know
That we have forgotten so long, long ago?
Bathed in the dawn light, what does he see
That slow years have hidden from you and me?
Out of the yesterday seeth he yet
The things that in living he soon shall forget,
All that is hidden beyond the blue skies.
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?

Speak to me, little one, ere you forget
What is the thought that is lingering there yet.
Where is the land where the yesterdays meet,
Waiting and waiting the morrows to greet?
You wee, funny bundle, who only will blink,
What do you wonder, and what do you think?
Bright as the noonlight asleep in the skies,
What is the dream in my baby's eyes?

—Tom Cordry in Minneapolis Messenger.

NEVER ATE FOREIGN MEAT.

It Doesn't Pay to Be Too Sure Until One Knows All the Facts.

A certain Major Brownjones, who made it his boast that he never allowed American or colonial meat to be served at his table, recently visited an old comrade in Liverpool. One night at dinner a most delicious saddle of (apparently) Welsh mutton appeared, to which the major did ample justice.

"Ah," he observed, "I wish that my butcher in London would send me stuff like that, and yet he deals only in the best British meat."

"Well," said his friend, "as a matter of fact you have been eating New Zealand mutton. But it's only fair to say that I get it from a friend who is a large wholesale importer."

"By Jove, you don't say so!" exclaimed the guest. "I wish he'd tell me where I can get the like in town."

"We'll go and see him tomorrow," said the host. The visit was duly paid to the meat monger, who smiled when he heard the Londoner's eulogy and explanation.

"Tell me," he returned after listening to the epicure's remarks, "in what part of London you reside, and I dare say I can give you the address of a retail butcher who will supply you with exactly the same sort of mutton as that which you like so much." The major handed him his card.

"Ah," observed the importer, "there's the very man within two streets of your house. We supply him with all his meat. Here's his address," he added, handing a slip of paper to the seeker after succulent joints.

The major read, the major started, the major frowned, the major, truth to say, cried vengeance, and no wonder, for the address was that of his own butcher, who dealt only in home produce.—London Sketch.

The Bottle at Ship Launches.

Down to Charles II's time it was customary to name and baptize a ship after she was launched, sometimes a week or two after. The old Tudor method used for men-of-war was still in use. Pepys' "Diary" shows that. The ship was safely got afloat, after which some high personage went on board with a special silver "standing cup," or "flagon" of wine, out of which he drank, naming the ship and pouring a libation on the quarter deck. The cup was then generally given to the dockyard shipwright as a memento.

When did the present usage of naming and baptizing a ship before she is sent afloat come in? I trace the last explicit mention of the old method to 1664, when the Royal Katherine was launched (see Pepys). The first mention of smashing a bottle of wine on the bows of an English man-of-war that I have found is in a contemporary newspaper cutting of May, 1780, describing the christening of H. M. S. Magnanime at Deptford, but nothing is hinted that it was then a new custom. —Notes and Queries.

The Emergency Clerk.

"I ran across a clerk here who is worth his weight in gold, or, at least, in gold bricks," said a guest at one of the hotels. "If I was in business in New Orleans, I would get that man if I had to chloroform and abduct him. The way I discovered his merits was this: I was standing in a store down the street, waiting for my wife to decide what she didn't want, when a tailor made girl walked up and asked to see some golf clubs. The young man behind the counter showed her several, and in a few moments she found one that suited her and went away with it under her arm.

"'Are there many players in New Orleans?' I asked after she had gone.

"'Oh, yes; quite a number!' replied the clerk affably.

"'Have you golf links here?' I continued, getting interested.

"A look of real pain crossed the young man's face. 'I am sorry,' he said, 'very sorry, but the fact is we sold our last golf links this morning. However, we have ordered a new stock,' he added, brightening up, 'and they will be here in a few days. Which did you wish, the plain or the—er—fancy links?'

"A clerk like that is beyond price, sir, perfectly invaluable. Ten years hence I expect to find him a merchant prince." — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ALABASTINE

Is a durable and natural coating for walls and ceilings, made ready for use by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing. Alabastine is made in white and fourteen beautiful tints. It is put up in five-pound packages in dry form, with complete directions on every package.

ALABASTINE

Should not be confounded with kalsomines, as it is entirely different from all the various kalsomines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should avoid getting cheap kalsomines under different names, by insisting on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE

Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned kalsomines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the

ALABASTINE COMPANY, of GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, from whom all special information can be obtained. Write for instructive and interesting booklet, mailed free to all applicants.

Cabs Not Admitted.

Americans visiting London for the first time are more than likely to hail a hansom the day they arrive and start promptly to see the row. Half the books, stories, newspaper articles, etc., treating of English life make prominent mention of this the smartest driveway in the world. London society circles largely about Hyde park, and naturally enough tourists regard it as a good starting place from which to study British manners and peoples.

Imagine, then, the indignation and the disgust of a pair of pretty girls, accustomed to traverse home drives in any fashion they like, warned back from Hyde park entrance by a six foot arm of the law. No tips, no remonstrance, no pleading, has the slightest effect upon the stern "bobby," who simply orders cabby to depart and tells his fares to get a more correct equipage if they desire to take part in the row parade.

It is livery or nothing, and if the visitor continues to long for a glimpse of the Hyde park show she must have boots and breeches to drive her, thereby having at least the semblance of a private establishment. No admittance is the standing rule for the ostensible cab.—Boston Globe.

A Perfect Gentleman.

"So you proposed to Miss De Vere!" exclaimed Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered Willie Washington, "yesterday evening."

"What did she say?"

"I don't remember. I heard her tell a friend she was going to see how many proposals she could get this season, and I thought it would only be polite of me to help out."—Washington Star.

The longest canal in the world is the Erie, in New York, extending from Albany to Buffalo, a distance of 381 miles. The cost of construction was $52,540,800.

Teeth Made from Paper

Are the latest in dentistry. By a peculiar process they are rendered better than any other material. They may be fine, but most people would prefer their own, and this may best be accomplished by keeping the stomach healthy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as the condition of it affects the teeth. The Bitters will cure constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

The young man who can take a pretty girl for a sail and content himself with hugging the shore has wonderful self-control.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A good disposition is more valuable than gold; for the latter is the gift of fortune, but the former is the dower of nature.

There's no use talking. You can't have good health, without pure, rich blood. Adams' Sarsaparilla pills keep the blood pure and regulate the liver and bowels to perfection: 10c, 25c; druggists.

A good housewife never wastes good bread by trying to transform it into bread pudding.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, '95.

Boutelle and Blaine.

They used to tell a good story about Boutelle in connection with the campaign of 1884. He idolized Blaine, and for years there was bad blood between him and Reed, because Reed acted as though he thought himself as great as, or greater than, the plumed knight.

The story is that Boutelle accompanied Blaine on his western tour in 1884. When the special pulled out of New York, Boutelle rushed over to Blaine's seat, his face white with anger and his voice vibrant with passion. Holding in his trembling hands a copy of the New York Tribune, he pointed to an article and exclaimed, "Was there ever such fatuous blundering as that?"

For half an hour he commented on the article to the half score persons who had gathered round. The Tribune was Blaine's chief organ, as every one knew, but the fiery Yankee of French extraction continued to pour hot shot into it. Finally Blaine said, "Charley, do you know who wrote that and procured its insertion in The Tribune?"

"No," was the answer, "but I take it that it was Whitelaw Reid or some other infernal fool."

"You are wrong, Charley," replied Blaine. "I wrote it and had The Tribune print it."—Washington Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

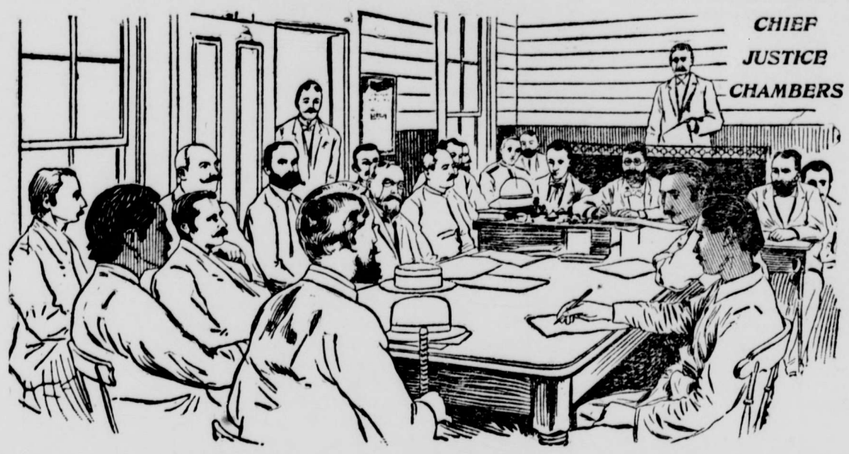
A Hard Rain.

"It rains a great deal in the Puget sound country," says a man from that part of the Union, "and I heard a funny incident not long ago about it. Some chap had come from the Mississippi valley to take up his residence at Whatcom, on Bellingham bay, where there are very high tides. When the boat landed him at the end of the long pier extending over the tide flats, the water was low, and the new man did not notice anything but a wide stretch of sand between the boat and the town.

"It was in the evening, about dark, and was raining, and he went to the hotel on the front street and staid there, going to bed without having gone out for a walk. The next morning when he got up he looked out, and the tide was in, the water coming up close to the hotel. He gazed at the wide-spread waters for an instant, and, throwing up his hands in astonishment, he exclaimed, 'Gee whiz, but it must have rained hard last night!'

"Then he hurried down stairs to the office to find out if there was any danger from the flood, and the clerk smiled four or five times and gave him some much needed information."—Washington Star.

The Chief Justice of Samoa Says Peruna is the Very Best Catarrh Cure.



Court Room Scene where Judge Chambers maintained the supremacy of the United States in Samoa.

In a recent letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., Chief Justice Chambers says the following of Peruna:

"I have tried one bottle of Peruna, and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers who are in need of a good medicine. I can recommend it as one of the very best remedies for catarrh." W. L. Chambers.

Varying Effects of Accidents.

"Years ago," said a Maine man, "I was standing beside a gun at a state muster at Augusta when a salute to the governor, who had just come on the field, was being fired. The cannon used was of the old fashioned kind, and it was prematurely discharged, with the result that the index finger of the right hand of the man ramming the load home was blown off. The shock, together with the lodgment of flying particles of powder, had the effect of driving the blood back from the wound, during which fragment of time the injured man calmly examined his mangled hand, but when the blood did come back it came with a rush and fairly bubbled out in a torrent. The man's calmness left him as if by magic at the sight of the blood, and, with a loud scream, he keeled over in a dead faint.

"They used to tell a story of two men who were working on opposite sides of a buzzsaw. The attention of one becoming momentarily distracted, he ran his finger against the saw, and the severed piece dropped on the other side, where his partner was working. That worthy picked it up and, with the casual remark, 'Bill, you've dropped something,' handed it back to its owner. Bill didn't faint, but it is only owing to the superior burst of speed developed by his partner that he is not doing time for homicide."—New York Tribune.

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DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
TO GET
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

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5 DROPS (TRADE MARK) "5 DROPS"

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

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And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain
That hellish foes confederate for his harm
Can wind around him, but he casts it off
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.
He looks abroad into the varied field
Of Nature, and though poor perhaps compared
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy
With a propriety that none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—my Father made them all!

—William Cowper.

THE TRUMPET CALL

THERE was something worse than weeping and wailing among the Pink dragoons when it became known that their pet squadron had been gobbled up by the enemy and sent off to languish in the retirement of the racecourse at Pretoria. Even their old rivals, the Tyrone fusiliers, with whom they had met and fought in all parts of the world with belts and fists, had nothing but pity for them, and delicately forbore to make any remarks upon the news.

Since they were under orders for the Cape the Tyrone fusiliers were on their best behavior, and the Pink dragoons at the depot felt too low and depressed even to desire a farewell fight with the Irishmen.

So they chummed instead. For the first time in the history of the British army Pink dragoons and Tyrone fusiliers were seen walking together, drinking together and smoking each other's tobacco. Some of them even walked out with the same girl, and proud were the damsels who walked out escorted by a fusilier and a dragoon, thus forming a link, as it were, 'twixt two gallant regiments which had been at enmity since the days of Wellington.

No man could rightly trace the cause of the quarrel between them. One historian claimed that at the battle of Waterloo the fusiliers had peppered the dragoons under the mistaken impression that they were French cavalry, thus adding injury to insult. Another authority held that the trouble arose between the regiments during the peninsular war, when, after the fierce battle of Albuera, the fusiliers had come up for their share of some pipes of looted Valdepenas wine to find that the Pink hussars had absorbed the last glassful and had filled up the pipes with water.

Perhaps the truest story of the feud was that which told how, when quartered in the same town, after the Crimean war, the dragoons and fusiliers had intermarried freely, so that they had become almost as one family. All had gone well until the daughters of the fusiliers who had wedded dragoons began to patronize the daughters of dragoons who had married fusiliers referring to their husbands as "fut sojers."

Anyhow, all these wrongs were forgotten in the one great trouble which had befallen the Pinks. Sympathy found beer to drown sorrow, and no one rejoiced but the wives of the men who had been made prisoners. When the day of departure came for the fusiliers, the band of the Pinks played them down to the station. Then the dragoons hung on the footboards of the carriages to bid them a last farewell, and close-cropped heads were cuffed affectionately.

"W'll bring 'em back, dn't you fear, an' their 'orses, too," said the Tyrone fusiliers.

"An' ould Kruger wid 'em," interposed a corporal on his own account.

Although there was plenty of room in the special train, the Tyrone fusiliers preferred to travel fifteen in a compartment, as being more sociable and convivial than the orthodox five a side. So the bugler had a compartment all to himself, and was spreading himself accordingly.

"Don't you be afraid, Danny," he said to the trumpeter; "I'll keep a good lookout for your chaps when we reaches pretorier, an' I'll see what I can do for 'em!"

"Don't you be too sharp an' get a-cuttin' yerself, Bugler Simmons!" replied the trumpeter, with gentle sarcasm, "especially along o' that new bay'nit o' yours, an' if you see my pertickler friend, Corp'ral 'Awkey along o' them pris'ners, give 'im my love an' arsk 'im if 'e likes Pretoria better'n Portland. All right, guv'nor—all right! Keep yer 'ands orf the army, carn't yer. It's a-lavin' its precious lives for the likes o' you, ain't it?"

These last remarks were addressed to the guard.

"Don't forget them calls I taught yer!" cried the trumpeter to his departing friend.

"Not 'arf!" shouted back the bugler appreciatively.

Then, having made a grimace at the guard, he pulled in his head and settled himself comfortably in the corner to start a tiny packet of particularly villainous cigarettes which had been pressed on him by a sympathetic friend as they marched out of the barracks.

Beyond the trumpeter of the Pink dragoons, Bugler Simmons had had no friends to see him off. He had not missed this last tribute to the departing soldier, since throughout his short life he had never enjoyed the privileges of relationship.

He had been an orphan at the tender age of 6 months, had been raised in a workhouse school, and had drifted into the army by reason of his proficiency in sounding wind instruments.

One lady, indeed, as the troops had marched down to the train, had, much to his indignation, lifted him in her arms and kissed him.

"Just as if I was a bloomin' baby!" he remarked scornfully to himself as he sat in the corner puffing bravely at his cigarette; "wait till we comes across some o' them Boers, that's all!"

* * * * * * * * * * *

Five weeks later the bad luck of the Pink dragoons fell upon the Tyrone fusiliers, and Bugler Simmons had his first chance of tasting the stern realities of war to the uttermost dregs of the cup.

Of course, it was nobody's fault in particular, and everybody's fault in general, and the fusiliers cursed nothing but their own proverbial luck, when they found themselves at the nightfall of a day of battle cut off from the army and surrounded by an overwhelming force of Boers.

They occupied the position of some strength, such as the Boers themselves love—a bowlder-strewn kopje, standing high above the surrounding plain. In the middle of the afternoon an order had come that they were to take the position.

They had taken it, with a loss of over 100 men.

Later on a message had come, saying: "Hold position until you are reinforced."

They had held the position with the loss of another hundred men against an overwhelming Boer attack, but the reinforcements had never arrived, and the cartridges were beginning to run short. Then, with twilight, the heavy firing of cannon on the surrounding hills had died away.

The fire of their opponents, too, as the day drew to a livid streak of gray over the western mountains, had slackened down to an occasional sniping shot.

Bugler Simmons had been very happy all the afternoon. He had found a snug corner between two large bowlders, occupied by a wounded Boer, one of the defenders of the hill who had been left behind in the fight.

He had tied up the Boer's legs with tender fingers and an air of importance which had brought a quiet smile to the bronzed face of his patient.

"Now, I'm just a-goin' to borror that there Mouser o' yourn for a bit o' shootin!" he had remarked coolly when he had concluded the operation to his fancy; "that is, if you don't mind me pottin' at your pals," he added with some diffidence.

The Boer laughed. He was an Irish "Boer," and, although a citizen of the Transvaal, had no great sympathy with his friends, who had left him so precipitately when the Tyrones had rushed the kopje at the point of the bayonet.

"Never mind me, youngster," he replied as he slipped off his bandolier, which was well filled with cartridges. "I'm only a prisoner of war."

"You talk jolly good English for a Dutchy," remarked Bugler Simmons, as the Boer showed him how to load the strange weapon.

"My father was Irish," answered the Boer.

"Then you're on the wrong side, cocky," said Bugler Simmons with conviction.

"I sha'n't be to-morrow morning" answered the prisoner with grim meaning.

"You mean we shall all be dead if those reinforcements don't come up?" queried Bugler Simmons.

His prisoner nodded.

"Looks like it, don't it?" remarked the boy cheerfully; "but we ain't dead yet, wot ho! We ain't got much money, but we do live!" he added, as he sighted and fired.

"Hit anything?" asked the Boer with a laugh.

"Kicks a bit!" suggested Bugler Simmons, rubbing his shoulder.

"She's a bit heavy for a young 'un like you," answered the Boer, as he slipped another cartridge into the breech. "By the way, sonny," he added, "how old are you?"

"Fourteen last birthday," replied Bugler Simmons promptly.

"Too young for this business," murmured the wounded man to himself.

"Say, Dutchy," said the bugler, "d'ye see that chap down there, crawling behind that rock? Is he a pal o' yours?"

"I don't think so," answered the Boer. "Why?"

"'Cos I'm going to pot 'im," replied Bugler Simmons quickly, as he cuddled the stock of the rifle against the cheek which the lady had kissed, and sighted.

The Boer behind the rock was aiming at a wounded British soldier who had dropped in the rush for the kopje and was now trying to crawl to cover.

There was a sharp report, as the whole of the bugler's little body twisted with the recoil of the rifle, and the Boer behind the rock pitched forward on to his face.

"Got 'im!" said the small savage triumphantly; "my, but that was a close shave for Private Jones!"

He had certainly saved the wounded private's life.

"That was a clean shot, young 'un," said the Boer with approval, "but you mustn't show your body like that when you fire, or you'll get plugged, as safe as eggs!"

"Right, oh, Duchy!" acquiesced the delighted bugler. Then a thought struck him. "I say, would you like something to read?" he asked, thrusting his smoke-fouled little paw into the breast of his tunic. "'Ere's the ha'penny journal wot I take in when I'm at home. It's six weeks old, but there's some proper reading in it; all about pirates and snakes and buried money. The worst of it is that those chaps always knock off their stories in the most excitin' parts. Now, there's Jack Dashaway in that story, 'e's just going to get nobbled by the pirates wot are coming up the hill after him, and you gets so excited that it fairly makes you sick when it cuts off short just as the pirate king comes up the hill with his mouth full of knives an' about three thousand pirates behind him."

The Boer took the tattered dog's-eared paper, and a queer look came into his eyes as he regarded this remarkable youngster, who, in the very face of death, was more interested in the fate of a novelette hero than in his own.

"I say, youngster," he said; "why don't you clear out of this and get back to the army?"

"Wot! an' leave our chaps be'ind? Not me!" responded the bugler rather indignantly.

"There will be about seven thousand men on to you by daybreak, and your general seems to have forgotten you. If you keep those two stars in a line with the top of yon mountain peak, you will come to the horses of the commando which are surrounding us now. Why not take my hat and run down there, collar a horse and ride for reinforcements. Your general has mislaid you. There are some good horses down there too; some that we collared with a squadron of your dragoons," added the Boer.

Then Bugler Simmons made no more demur. He sought his officer, who had been mourning him as dead, and laid a plan before him. His officer gave him his blessing and a compass, the face of which was painted with luminous paint, so that its points might be read easily in darkness, and explained to him the probable position of the British forces.

* * * * * * * * *

Half an hour later Bugler Simmons was crawling quietly among a dense crowd of Boer horses. Armed with a penknife, he cut hobble after hobble till, in the darkness, he came to a bridled and saddled horse, who attempted to bite him affectionately.

He felt the brute's knees. There was no doubt about it. He had happened upon an old friend, Corporal Hawkey's Ginger, late of the Pink dragoons, now serving in a Boer remount.

For reasons best known to himself Ginger always bit at a trumpeter, but he allowed Simmons to climb on to his back without resenting.

Some Boers on the outside of the crowd of horses moved backward and forward suspiciously, and Bugler Simmons lay low on Ginger's neck as he inflated his lungs and placed his trumpet to his lips.

The Boers and the besieged on the hill above heard a sharp succession of cavalry calls sounding from the midst of the horses.

They were answered by the tramp of disciplined hoofs as the horses of the squadron galloped toward the sound of the trumpet. In another second the whole mass of horses was in motion, surging round Ginger, on whose back lay Bugler Simmons, giving call after call, until he felt the troop horses responding, bringing their Boer brothers with them.

"Forward!"

"Charge!"

The calls rang out in quick succession.

The dragoons' horses set example while the Boer steeds stampeded in sympathy. Picket ropes and hobbles snapped like pack threads and there was a thunder of hoofs on the plain. In vain the Boers shouted and tried to head them off. The mass had started, and from the center rang out the "Charge," which kept the leaven in a state of wild excitement. In a few minutes Bugler Simmons was surrounded by a racing crowd of 800 horses, against which nothing could stand.

They charged over a Boer encampment, and the twenty men who occupied it were found the next day beaten to a pulp beneath the thundering hoofs.

The pace slowed after six miles, when an English patrol hove in sight. The trumpet from the middle of the mob of horses sounded a signal of distress, and the patrol bore down.

"Are you a circus?" called the officer in charge.

He rode in and cut the bugler's horse out of the snorting, stamping mob.

"If you please, I've come for a little help for the Tyrone fusiliers," answered Bugler Simmons faintly, but with a tone of rodent sarcasm. "You can tell those blooming reinforcements that we couldn't send cabs for them, but I've brought them a few horses!"—Pictorial Magazine.

Hard Work at the Vatican.

I met a prelate employed in the Vatican the other day, and in the course of our conversation began to deplore my hard lot in having to stay in Rome during the heat of the summer and work, says Pall Mall Gazette. "Oh, well," he said, "you are not worse than we are in the Vatican. Now that most of the employes are away we who are left have to work hard."

"Work!" I exclaimed. "Yes, walk in the Vatican gardens and count the grapes of the Pope's vineyard!"

"Do you know that every evening the mail brings to the bronze doors of the Vatican an average of 20,000 letters and newspapers, to say nothing of telegrams? All the letters have to be opened, sorted and classified, while the newspapers are read and selections cut or extracts made during the night to be ready for perusal by the officers of state early next morning."

"And where does the Pope come in?" I interrupted. "They say he works so hard?"

"Much of this work is submitted to him, and he should read all the letters addressed 'Sanctitati Suae Leoni Papae XIII., felicitер regnanti.' However, as the whole twenty-four hours of the day would not be enough for the pontiff to even glance over them, he only sees what Cardinal Rampolla thinks necessary for his inspection."

Catch-as-catch-can is the matrimonial motto of some girls.

BULLETS THAT TEAR.

EFFECTS OF BOER AND BRITISH PROJECTILES.

Take Queer Shapes When They Come in Contact with Substances that Cause Them to Deflect and Change Their Line of Rotation.

The worst thing a soldier has to dread is to be hit by a bullet from a small-bore rifle. In the war in South Africa, if he is a Boer, he has reason to shudder at the thought of being struck by the Mark IV. bullet; if he is a British soldier he has almost equal cause to dread the frightful wounds made by the Mauser bullets. All are doubtless aware of the unenviable notoriety which the dum-dum bullet has already gained, experts having, probably without a single exception, characterized it as "unnecessarily cruel, detestable, and inhuman." The destructive power of any bullet is represented by the amount of force it can dispose of on its passage through the body, and the greater the expansibility the greater the force spent in the tissues, and the greater the destruction produced. The ideal destructive bullet is one which expends all its force in the tissues on impact, and the modified British service bullet comes very near perfection.

Perhaps a third factor in the destructive power of bullets is the corkscrew-like spin of the bullet round its axis of projection. The spin is slight in the Mauser bullet and the Mark IV. bullet, but it is very considerable when the mantle is open in front. Undoubtedly this spin is the immediate cause of much of the debris that occurs in wounds. The service bullet has a destructive effect more than half as much again as the Mauser—the bullet of the Boers; but it must not be forgotten that either may be made easily into a dum-dum, and then the destructive effect is increased by threefold, but the increase in destructive effect is much greater in the Mauser.

In comparing the destructive effects of bullets on the human body three types of wounds have to be distinguished: Pure flesh wounds, wounds in which bone is involved and crushing effects are produced, and wounds in which the bullet has passed through a cavity with fluid contents, such as the capsule of the liver containing blood and hepatic substance, the medullary cavity of a long bone containing marrow, or the skull containing brain and blood. Further, it is important to recognize clearly that neither the wound of entrance nor the wound of exit is any index to the amount of destruction wrought. The entrance and exit wounds of fully mantled bullets are almost invariably equal to the diameter of the bullet. Arteries, tendons, or nerves situated in the axis of the projection are cut through, but if outside that axis and yet in the destructive track of the bullet they are left practically uninjured. But the results are quite different when a bullet meets with a bone. It crashes into it like a steamer into a wide and thin ice floe, carrying ever a wider and greater accumulation in front of it, until it bursts through and strews fragments in all directions as it makes its exit in the softer and less resistant tissues beyond. Bone is the dust bin in which the bullet's energy is spent.

HOW BULLETS SPLIT.

The above sketch was made from bullets actually taken from wounded soldiers. The two depicted at the top are dum-dum bullets, the others those used by the British.

All the small-bore bullets, at high velocities, can rid themselves on bone of sufficient energy to work damage absolutely fatal to the future of a limb. The dum-dum bullet only differs from the others in that the destruction wrought is infinitely greater and, therefore, the fatality doubly sure.

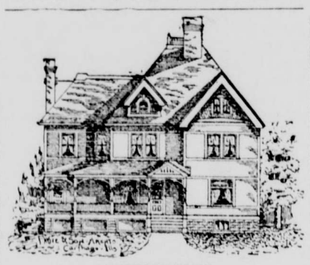
A bullet entering the brain at a low velocity drives the contents against the walls of the carnial cavity, but it has not momentum enough to drive them with a rupturing force. A flat-nosed bullet, like the dum-dum, is able to transfer its momentum more rapidly and more effectually than a fully mantled bullet—hence its greater explosive effect. The grotesquely shaped bullets depicted, tell a story of the fearfully destructive power of modern rifle bullets. Some of them have been taken from the maimed living subjects, both men and animals, whose flesh and bones caused the bullets to double up and take the forms portrayed.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOME.

House of Ten Rooms Conveniently and Economically Arranged.

The most convenient houses are those which are planned with special reference to the needs of the occupants and so as to avoid all useless expenditures, and we might add, those are the most pleasing in point of aspect for the simple reason that they clearly show the purpose for which they are built. I show herewith view and floor plans of a house of ten rooms, very conveniently and economically arranged, with an exterior conceived in a picturesque but chaste style of design, free from current extravagances. The effect obtained is hardly rendered by the illustrations on account of their small scale, but it is very prominent in the actual building and very readily felt as the eye is passed around the neighborhood wherein are houses of the usual type. The rooms are well shaped and proportioned to each other, and a general air of light and cheerfulness pervades the house.

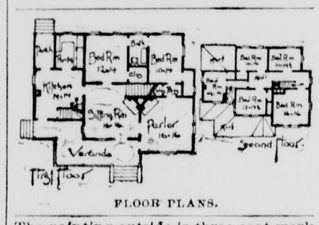
The building is set well above the grade and entered from the front by a porch into the sitting room or parlor. To the rear of the parlor and sitting room are two bed rooms, with a bath room between, and to the left of the



EXTERIOR VIEW.

sitting room is a good-sized kitchen and quite a large pantry thoroughly fitted up with shelves, bins, pastry table and cupboards. The kitchen has a portable range, with waterback and boiler, from which hot water is piped to kitchen sink and bath room. A cellar is provided under the house eight feet deep, containing furnace and fuel rooms and other apartments.

Going upstairs from the sitting room, or by back stairs from the kitchen, we land in a roomy hall, from which are accessible the five bed rooms on this floor. The interior of the house is trimmed in natural finished woods throughout. The cellar walls are of stone, eighteen inches thick. The walls above are of frame, 2x4 studding sheathed diagonal on the outside with shiplap sheathing and covered with half-inch siding, and plastered on the inside. The hardware on the two floors is of bronze.



FLOOR PLANS.

The painting outside is three-coat work in colors well selected. The house is heated by furnace. Dimensions are 48 feet wide by 40 feet deep, including projection of the front porch. The height of stories, 10 and 9 feet, respectively. The house can be built thus in most localities for from $2,200 to $2,500, according to style and quality of finish employed.—E. A. Payne.

One Tree in the Square.

In Nassau, the capital city of the Bahama Islands, they say "the tree in the public square," not the trees. Now, the public square of Nassau is quite as large as that of most cities of the size, but there is only one tree in it, and that tree literally fills the square and spreads its shade over all the public buildings in the neighborhood. For it is the largest tree in the world at its base, although it is hardly taller than a three-story house. It is variously known as a ceiba, or a silk cotton tree, but the people of the low islands of the West Indies call it the hurricane tree. For no matter how hard the wind blows it cannot disturb the mighty buttressed trunk of the ceiba.

In the hurricane of last spring all the palms and many of the other trees of Nassau were overturned, but the great hurricane tree, although it lost all its leaves, did not lose so much as a branch. Its trunk throws out great curving, wind-like braces, some of them twenty feet wide and nearly as high. These extend into the ground on all sides and brace the tree against all attack, while the great branches spread a thick shade overhead. In the tropic sunshine of mid-summer hundreds, even thousands, of people may gather in the cool of its shadow. No one knows how old the great tree is, but it must have been growing hundreds, if not thousands, of years.—Washington Post.

The Lost Was Found.

They fell into conversation on the Avenue street car as men will to pass away the time, and when one of them happened to mention he was from Pittsburg the other turned to him with:

"Pittsburg, eh? Dear me, but how singular!"

"How do you mean, sir?" was asked.

"Why, I was in Pittsburg twenty-one years ago and lost 10 cents in a street car. I was thinking of the incident just before you spoke to me. I suppose you couldn't inform me whether the money was ever found, could you?"

"Why, yes; I believe I can. I found a dime in a street car about twenty-one years ago and have been looking for the owner ever since. Here it is. It must belong to you."

"Thanks. You are an honest man. Here are 2 cents to reward you."

The Pittsburg man pocketed the reward as the other pocketed the dime, and then they closed the incident and opened the Philippine question.—Washington Post.

Growing Its Own Ties.

The Big Four Railroad has planted a large tract of land in Indiana with quick-growing trees, which will be converted into cross ties.

New York Millionaires.

New York is said to have 800 millionaires.

WHEN WOMEN VOTED.

Privilege Extended to Unmarried Owners of Property.

Kentucky, which in 1845 made voters of widows and spinsters who were holders of real estate, only followed the footsteps of Maryland, which had done the same thing thirty years before. I have not the authorities at hand which would enable me to give exact dates, but about the year 1820 unmarried women who were holders of real estate to a given amount were entitled to vote, and did very generally exercise the right of franchise.

In colonial days the States of the South generally made the ownership of property a requisite to the exercise of the right of franchise, while the New England colonies generally made church membership a necessary qualification of the voter. Following the idea that only property holders should vote, it was a natural step to conclude that all property holders should vote. Maryland, therefore, decided that where the ownership of property was vested in a woman who had not a husband to represent her she should be voter.

I have many times heard my grandmother tell of voting during the days of her widowhood and describe the manner of exercising the franchise in those days. There was but one voting place in the county, and all electors were required to go to the county town to cast their votes. She lived in the county of Talbot, and the voting place for the entire county was Easton, the county seat. There was no casting of a ballot, nor was the system like the viva voce vote which prevailed in Kentucky until a few years ago. But the candidates for office sat in the election room, and each voter was expected to look them over and select one for whom he or she desired to vote, and the clerks made a record of the decision. Candidates for State offices were expected to have representatives in each county. These were leading people of the party to which the candidate belonged, and each one was expected to be well qualified to discuss the merits of the candidate he represented. In those days the elections lasted four days in order to give ample time for every one to get to the voting place. Some time late in the '40s the spirit of progress required a sweeping away of the barriers which the property qualification had set up, and a constitutional convention decided in favor of giving the ballot to every white male voter who had reached the age of 21 years. As the right of a woman to vote was based on the idea of property qualification, when that was swept away she lost the ballot.

I merely recall this fact to show that Maryland, which was the first colony to guarantee religious liberty to all her people, and which took the first steps toward securing the present Constitution of the United States, was also the first to give the ballot to woman.—Boston Transcript.

Uncle Eli's Fable.

As two jackals and a fox were traveling in company they came upon a dead chicken lying on the ground, and at once there was a quarrel between the jackals as to which should have the prize. They finally settled it by dividing the chicken between them, leaving the fox entirely out of the affair. An owl who had observed the proceedings asked the fox:

"But where do you come into this thing, Mr. Reynard?"

"Oh, I take my share in natural philosophy," replied the fox. "Firstly, that chicken was killed and placed here for an object. Secondly, the body was poisoned; and, thirdly, there go those jackals tumbling about and making their last kicks.

MORAL:

"And I may say further," observed Reynard, as he scratched his ear with his paw, "that when you are offered something for nothing it's a good idea to let somebody else sample it first."—New York Sun.

Substitutes for Perfume.

The various devices adopted to serve as a substitute for liquid perfume has never been entirely satisfactory when it comes to the necessity of imparting an enduring scent to a gown. The little silver hearts, perforated and containing the solid pellets of perfume, were rather ornamental than useful, even when there were no substitutes for them. They are still in use and dropped into the deepest recesses of the corsage, exude a faint and not very enduring perfume. Most of the Paris dressmakers put into convenient places in a gown the small bags of sachet powder of the scent affected by the wearer. Nearly every woman, who makes an effort to keep up with these novelties in daintiness, has her set of little sachet bags to be worn in the corsage, even if she does not have them sewed in every dress.

Soil.

The pilgrim did not conceal the compassion he felt.

"How," he exclaimed, "do you manage to wring a living from such a poor soil?"

"Oh, our soil makes an excellent sandbag!" protested the dark, sinister inhabitant, regarding the other narrowly.—Detroit Journal.

Vacation Arrangements.

"I can tell a woman's age by knowing what she takes to the seaside in her trunk."

"How do you tell?"

"Well, if she's under 30 she takes more clothes than books; if she's over 30 she takes more books than clothes."—Art in Dress.

There is some wonder that a particularly good brand of cigars is not named the "Don't Worry."

No one cares where the flies go to in winter, but lots of people would like for them to go there in summer.

ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY.

The Deceased Eminent Catholic Churchman of Iowa.

The third Catholic bishop and the first archbishop of Dubuque is dead—John Hennessy. He was 75 years old.

The archbishop was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1825. Twenty-two years later he came to America and began his studies for the priesthood in Carondelet Seminary near St. Louis and holy orders was conferred upon him three years later. His first mission was at New Madrid and Gravois, Mo. His field covered 6,000 miles of territory without a railroad and he endured countless privations in trying to cover it to minister to the scattered Catholics of his parish. In 1854 he became professor of dogmatic history at Carondelet and in 1857 its president. In 1860 he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church at

BISHOP HENNESSY.

St. Joseph, Mo., and left it in 1866 to be consecrated bishop of Dubuque. In 1893 he was chosen archbishop of the province of which Dubuque is the ecclesiastical see.

His zeal in Catholic education made him distinguished. During his priesthood hundreds of structures were erected to develop Catholic instruction and forward Catholic influence. But it is as a theologian, orator and thinker that he will be best remembered. His erudition and oratory placed him alongside of the greatest churchmen of the country. And it was a source of inexpressible pleasure to see his labors so abundantly rewarded. When he first went to Iowa the Catholic population was very small. Largely to his energy it grew rapidly and from a few thousands spread until to-day its membership exceeds 300,000 in the State.

CHORE BOY TO MILLIONAIRE.

Interesting Life Story of One of Indiana's Wealthiest Men.

To advance from the humble position of "chore boy" on a farm, receiving 50 cents a week, to be one of the leading business men of a State is indeed a long step, but this is what has been accomplished by James Oliver, of South Bend, Ind. He has fought his way alone and unaided from poverty to riches and now holds a prominent place in social and industrial circles.

Mr. Oliver was born in Scotland in 1823 and came to America when 13 years of age. He located in Geneva, N. Y., and secured a place on a farm at 50 cents a week. His father and brother had preceded him to America and were located on another farm near by. In

JAMES OLIVER.

1835 the three removed to Indiana and James secured employment on a farm at $6 a month. Saving a little money, he made an investment in real estate which gave him a start. Then he learned the molder's trade and in 1855 became a manufacturer on a small scale. His business grew and, by devising a plan whereby an improvement he had long sought was accomplished, he was started on the road to riches. Success, having once smiled upon him, became lavish in the bestowal of her bounty and his wealth is now estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Although one of Indiana's wealthiest men, Mr. Oliver remembers his early struggles and the rough hand of the honest laborer is to-day as warmly grasped by him as is the gloved hand of the aristocrat. He is a firm friend of the deserving and many young men owe their success in life to timely help and words of advice from him.

Hens Get Gout from Eating Meat.

A Breslau doctor has succeeded in producing gout in hens by feeding them with meat. He gave the hens nothing but horseflesh, without fat, and as much water as they would drink, with deplorable results to the unfortunate fowls. Having instilled the disease, he then undertook to drive out the uric acid by administering powdered egg shells, which restored the hens to their normal condition.

You can't always measure a widow's grief by the length of her veil.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 11.....1900

THEN AND NOW.

The New York Sun of a recent date lays all the blame for the deplorable state of affairs in the Philippines on Mr. Bryan and those opposing what is termed expansion. Let us examine this matter in the light of our past history. Mr. Webster, one of the most elequent and patriotic statesmen that has ever lived in America, said: "All the evils which afflict the country are imputed to the opposition. This, sir, is no new strain. It is the constant tune of every weak and wicked administration. What possessor of political power ever yet failed to charge the mishaps resulting from his own measures upon those who vigorously opposed those measures?" Upon the rights of free speech he says: "It is the ancient and constitutional right of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a home-bred right, a fireside privilege. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend in time of war, in time of peace—and at all times. Living I will assert it—dying I will assert it." Mr. Lincoln was a bitter opponent of the Mexican war, and said: "Whenever the Democratic party tried to get me to vote that the war was righteously begun by the President I would not do it." Mr. Bryan believes in applying the principle of the Declaration of Independence to all people no matter in what part of the world they may live. Let us examine the writings of some of the founders of the Republican party. On this subject Mr. Lincoln said: "May my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I ever prove false to the teachings of the Declaration." The National Republican platform of 1856 said: "The maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Indepeadence and embodied in the Constitution is essential to the preservation of repuplican institutions." In 1860, with Mr. Lincoln as their standard bearer, their National platform said: "Resolved, that the maintainance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Constitution 'that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed' is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions." The National Republican conventions of 1868, also of 1876 reaffirmed the above declarations. What has come over the great party founded by Lincoln, which has so often declared for liberty and the rights of man? 'Tis greed, 'tis ambition, 'tis love of conquest; the same motive that animated Napoleon in trying to conquer the world and make them pay tribute to France. Patrictism is love of country. Shall it be said that those who believe in following the example and the teachings of Washington, of Jefferson, of Lincoln, and who also believe that wherever our flag shall float it should mean freedom and republicanism, and that it should never float over the heads of slaves, who are taxed without representation and governed without consent are unpatriotic? Never! Never!

W. H. R.

Independence, May 10, 1900.

Political parties insist on keeping up the farce of political bureaus from which are issued periodically literary bulletins of the softest order. The Democratic National committee has commenced to send out, ready for uninformed editors, batches of the most abominable stuff. There came one here with a speech by Atgeld and with it an article pitching into a bishop of the Catholic church. Atgeld is a red rag to many Democrats and the committee is not wise in pushing him forward as the mouth-piece of the party; neither is it policy to waltz into the bishops of any church. Our experience with ready-made editorials has been anything but satisfactory. Let the party make its platform and then let the intelligent editors of the country handle it as best they may; but keep the "smart" young men out of it.—Colusa Sun.

My Burghers are not fighting for medals and Victoria Crosses and a shilling a day, but for their wives, their children and their country. They do not receive a penny for their services.—President Kruger.

Industrial Notes.

On the 2nd inst. the House of Representatives passed the Nicaragua canal bill by a vote of 225 to 35.

A railroad 220 miles long is to be built from Great Falls, Mont., where the Boston & Montana and other smelting plants are, to Billings, to connect with the C., B. & Q. Ry.

San Francisco foundrymen are scouring eastern and northern Nevada for scrap iron, and machinery once costing hundreds of thousands of dollars is shipped as junk to be remelted.

Machine shops and iron working tools are wanted by the Cohahuila & Zacatecas Railway of Saltillo, Mexico, which proposes to spend $500,000 in building machine shops with modern equipment.

The American-Mexican Railway Co. has incorporated at Tucson, Arizona, to construct a road thence to Phoenix and from Tucson to St. George's bay, on the Gulf of California, 200 miles south.

Disaster marked the inauguration of the entrance of the Santa Fe road into San Francisco. On Tuesday morning a transport with an engine a box car went from Point Richmond over to San Francisco, and at the foot of Spear street jumped the boat and landed in thirty feet of water.

A HANDY WAGON.

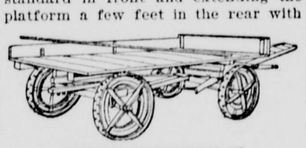
Made From Old Material In the Farm Workshop.

The cheap and convenient homemade wagon illustrated is made from the castoff drive wheels of two combined reapers and mowers. The man who built it has described it as follows in the Ohio Farmer:

In hauling manure to the fields, stone off of work land and for various other purposes where a low down wagon is needed, it is worth many times its cost and has many advantages over a common farm wagon. Being low it is easily loaded and unloaded, while the broad faced wheels will permit hauling over meadows or soft ground without damage, when narrow tired wheels could not be used at all.

The cash outlay for it was a mere trifle. We got one pair of wheels and spindles from an old machine that we had worn out on the farm, the others were bought for 50 cents at a nearby sale. We bought also less than 50 cents worth of bolts, all told, at our village hardware store. The rest of the material was furnished from our lumber pile and shop. The work was done by the writer at our farm workshop—where we have a forge. Three or four days' work at odd times were required for the purpose. The woodwork is all in the rough, no plane or paint being used, as utility, not beauty, was our aim in constructing it. By making the bolster in front three inches higher than the wheels and iron braces and supports (in one) of old wagon tire the same height on rear axle, we were able to make the platform—or bottom of bed—project out over the wheels. This feature of the wagon we find of great advantage in many kinds of work.

By removing the side boards—one of which is removed and lies diagonally in the cut—and erecting a suitable standard in front and extending the platform a few feet in the rear with



HOMEMADE HANDY WAGON.

light scantlings supported by iron stirrups attached to the platform, we can have a first class hay rack that would often come in good service in hauling hay, sheaf grain or corn fodder from the field.

The mower wheels are especially adapted to the construction of such wagons, as the hubs are 8½ inches long, face 4¼ inches wide, while they are 30 inches high. There may be other wheels just as good, however. The long hub is quite an item, though, in the wheel, as it gives strength and durability to the wheel.

We used the original spindles. By cutting the shaft in two in the middle and punching holes near the ends for bolts, we fastened them to wooden axles of the desired length. We made the reach seven feet from axle to axle, which is none too long if intended for hay and fodder hauling. The platform is ten feet long by six feet wide, the front wheels passing under the same in turning. A stationary board eight inches high is bolted to upright irons at front end of platform. Cleats are nailed to this to receive front end of side boards. These are only six inches wide, but can be made wider if desired.

Some persons might object to the projecting spurs on these wheels. In practice these do no harm, as their worn condition from long use and the packing of the earth between them leaves so little of them protruding that they do no damage even on young meadows.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn....		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund.....	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund.....	20 50	
Poleta Building Fund ...	339 60	
Valley Building Fund.....	674 00	
Salary "	3 660 30	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge " ..	271 80	
Unapportioned "	41 05	
Road District No 1 Fund..	446 83	
" " " 2 " ..	212 75	
" " " 3 " ..	187 60	
" " " 4 " ..	135 75	
" " " 5 " ..	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund..	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indbtdnss..	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

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GROCERIES,
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HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY,
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

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SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

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BISHOP, CALIF

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GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

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THIS FIRST CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

j27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

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New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

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Proprietor

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

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COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

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MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

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—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

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HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY

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☞ First-class work at lowest living price

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CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:—
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:—
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold—

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's supplies.

And Patent Medicines—

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

☞ All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

NEW

SPING GOODS

JUST

ARRIVED

AT

Inyo Mercantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL..

FRIDAY, MAY 11.....1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 10, 1900:

Highest barometer	29.900	7
Lowest "	29.480	10
Highest temperature	84 0	9
Lowest "	40 0	6
Mean "	60.0	
Average dew point	29.0	
Average humidity	37.0	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	48 S E	10
No. clear days	4	
No. part cloudy days	2	
No. cloudy days	1	
No. rainy days	3	
Precipitation for week	.0 21	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 09
" 1899-1900 3 58

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

BORN.

GORMAN—At Fort Independence, May 9, 1900, to the wife of J. S Gorman—a DAUGHTER.

It is rather breezy.

Will Sanger was down from Big Pine Wednesday.

I. H. Mulholland and family arrived home on Wednesday last

J. Sub Johnson is expected to return here some time next week.

E. T. Anderson returned from Los Angeles Thursday morning.

Castle O. K. Bourbon for medicinal purposes at Inyo Mercantile Co. *

J. C. Crocker and Angus McDonald, of Big Pine, were in town on Thursday.

Samuel C. C. Lunt returned from a three months visit in San Francisco on Wednesday evening.

C. P. Huntington and other railroad magnates are expected in Hawthorne this week.—Bullétin.

The Reward Mining Co. contemplate putting in an air compressor and machine drills in the near future.

Peter Barnes, of the firm of Barnes & Co. of Ballarat, has been a visitor in the valley for several days during the past week.

Mrs. William Vaughn and children left last Saturday morning for a visit to relatives in Eureka, Humboldt county, California.

It is learned that Mrs. Maria Schroeder, who left here about two months with her family for Utah, has had the misfortune to lose her young daughter by an attack of diptheria.

Frank Carson, who was a resident of Independence for nearly a year, will leave San Francisco for Cape Nome on Tuesday next. Frank expects to return to Inyo next fall.

C. F. Fuller came in from Lead canyon Wednesday. He reports the Bunker Hill mine as looking well and steadily producing large quantities of lead ore. Seven men are now employed.

Mr. J. S. Gorman says while the ice crop has proved a failure this year, yet, in other ways he has no cause for complaint. For the cause of the self satisfied expression he wears these days see birth notice.

V. T. Miller passed through town Wednesday with a band of horses and mules which he had purchased in the upper end of the valley. He will drive them to Mojave and ship them from there to Oklahoma by rail.

H. C. Bellows, of Heiwei Meadow, sold all his goats, some 7,000 head, a short time ago to a gentleman by the name of Carey, who shipped them to Omaha. Mr. Bellows thinks of leaving Heiwei before long and taking up his residence on the coast.

Barnes & Anderson have completed arrangements for a new quartz mill from a Los Angeles firm. The mill will arrive here shortly and as soon as placed in position will be started up on ore from their claims, the Alhambra and Black Eagle, in the Inyo range. The putting up of this mill will demonstrate and confirm, what the owners have always contended, that this will prove to be one of the best paying mining properties in the county. The owners will certainly reap rich returns for all moneys expended.

It is indeed a treat to visit and see the vast amount of toothsome delicacies that can be raised on a small piece of ground by intelligent and painstaking labor. The yard adjoining the residence and belonging to Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz is fairly groaning with good things. The strawberry beds are a mat of vines completely filled with delicious fruit, while the blackberry, dewberry and raspberry bushes are loaded with forming berries and blossoms which promise to yield enough berries for an entire community. Mrs. Eibeshutz takes the entire care of the garden and says she finds it a pleasant pastime, and is amply repaid for all her trouble by being able to give—which she freely does—and to receive the grateful acknowledements from fellow mortals who are less fortunate than herself. To say that the lady has taken great care and pains in bringing her garden to such a state of perfection is feebly expressing it, for there is not a weed or enemy of any kind allowed to make more than an appearance before it is destroyed. Besides the fruits and berries the yard contains highly-prized and rare vegetables so much desired by epicures.

BALLARAT HOTEL RULES.

The following reasonable rules are posted up in every room in the above hotel, and guests are warned to carefully observe them and avoid trouble.

John Callaway, King of the Desert.....Prop.
Dead Eye Dick..... .....Cheff.
Lasso Lester.....Head Waiter.
Six Shooter Bill.....Cashier.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Guests are warned that we are not responsible for either their lives or their valuables.

2nd. Guests are requested to be careful when shooting at each other in the dining-room, for reckless shooting is liable to result in the unnecessary killing of some innocent non-de-combat.

3rd. Guests will be expected to pay for all table-ware broken in throwing at each other.

4th. Guests having any complaints to make regarding the conduct of waiters, do not come to us, for the waiters carry guns, know how to use them, and can settle their own difficulties.

5th. This hotel will bear no part of the funeral expenses of any one killed while stopping here, not even those we are forced to shoot in keeping an orderly house.

6th. Guests wishing to attract the attention of a waiter are requested not to shoot him through the ear or nose, but whistle to him, and save funeral expenses.

7th. Guests wishing a light in their rooms can take a feather from their pillow; that is light enough for anyone.

8th. Guests requiring a drink of water in the night, raise the mattress and you will find a spring.

9th. Guests are requested not to talk to the dumb waiter.

10th. Lodgers out after 11 p. m. are requested not to disturb the night clerks, as it may result in a killing.

11th. Guests wishing to attend any of the funerals can rent horses at the Corral; be sure and take your guns, for a controversy might arise.

12th. Guests will be compelled to live up to the rules, even if we have to resort to the use of our guns.

By ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

Don't Block the Way.

Mining is a legitimate industry, whose advance may not be for long kept in abeyance. But it frequently happens, and especially in the older camps, that a serious blocking comes in, and by the very men it most damages. Because a man has grown up with the camp is no reason for him to demand a "rake-off" from every sale or bond. Numerous sales have been stopped because of this, with the result that good prospects stand a good chance to remain prospects for years to come, whereas had a proper spirit been displayed they would now be well on the way to mines. The camp, having a host of idle and but few working mines, gets a black eye. Investors know something is wrong, and naturally flight shy. It may be changed before a new generation gets control, but not unless some of the old-timers let alone things in which they have no possible interest. If a buyer happens along, let him and the owner alone—you will get a good "slice" from the activity that will result from a sale to people able to make mines.—Idaho Mining Journal.

Railroad News

Again the report is abroad that the S. P. Co. is about to purchase the V. & T. road The Wadsworth Dispatch says it is definitely settled that traffic will go from Ogden to Los Angeles by way of Wadsworth. The C. & C. will certainly be broad gauged, and to meet the demand for new business the S. P. Co. will expend a million and a half for new englnes, coaches, box-cars and stock cars.

They had a pull in Lone. It was at the polls. One woman said to another: "If I were running for office and I found that a withered-up, China-faced hag like you was working for me I would not vote for myself." Her veil was clawed off, with the "epidermis" of he face. Hair was pulled, bonnets scattered and scratching carelessly yet fiercely was indulged in. It ended by gentlemen pleading for a stop. Each had the other arrested. A jury of women acquitted both.

Ted Leece, of the firm of Leece & Watterson of Bishop, was in Independence for a couple of days during the week. Mr. Leece's health has been impaired by a too close application to business and by the advice of physicians he is taking a needed rest and out-door exercise. Mr. Leece left for Ballarat Wednesday in company with Assessor Yandell.

Gus Stecker left on Monday last for Lone Pine. Mr. Stecker has the contract for building a new dwelling house for Mrs. A. M. Lubken, on the site of the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

Dave Johnson and wife left for Ballarat last Tuesday morning. It is the intention of Mr. Johnson to open a restaurant in that thriving mining town.

County Surveyor Dixon says he is constantly receiving letters asking the price, size and date of latest official edition of map of Inyo county.

J. L. Bourland and Jean Smith have lately been in Saline valley looking out a feasible route for a wagon road from there to the railroad.

The cleaning out of the Eastside canal is progressing rapidly. The head gates will be finished early next week and the water turned in a few days later.

The Reward mill will be started up next week or as soon as the water is turned through the Eastside canal.

It is reported that quite a number of men will be put to work at the Reward mine on Monday next.

B. A. Hoskins came over from the Reward mine Tuesday and remained in town a couple of days.

TAXING UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS.

A. S. Bosquit, as Tax Collector of El Dorado county, sold a mining claim, lot 45, section 34, township 13, last Saturday, property that had been sold to the State for delinquent taxes and never redeemed. This was the first sale of the kind in the county under the new law. P. B. Hogan was the purchaser, and the price paid was $265.—Mountain Democrat, Placerville, Cal., April 28.

The above-mentioned property was advertised in the Gazette previous to the sale. As the total amount for delinquent taxes, advertising notice of sale, etc., only amounted to $52.91, the State made $212.09 by the transaction.—Gazette, Georetown, Cal., April 30.

But did it? Does "the State" "make" anything by such transaction? This whole matter of assessing unpatented mining claims, afterward "sold to the State for delinquent taxes," and subsequently bid in at public vendue is a farce. That it is "the law" makes no difference. It is a silly statute, and if ever seriously contested will be beaten.

The whole anomalous system is one more addition to the load carried by the miner, one more deterrent influence against investment. In years past the State was the purchaser at such delinquent tax sales and held the certificate, no buyer desiring such unsubstantial title. Since the passage of the new law such deed must be recorded, but can only serve as continual cloud to title. There is no procedure provided for examination and cancellation of invalid certificates, and the statute asserts absolute title, and right of possession of unpatented lands, and makes the deed per se conclusive as to the regularity of all proceedings and sale. The vagueness of descriptions in these certificates at times creates additional confusion, making menace to titles to valuable property, in no way affected or connected with the delinquent property.

Some county tax collector could refuse to make the deeds to the State until mandamused by the court. A test case should be made. It is hard enough now to sell mining property without adding uncertainty of title.

Apart from all this is, however, the plain proposition—the law in the case—that, until patented, the title rests in the general Government, and the State can not make good its claim, or hold the land as subject to taxation. Of course may come the legal quibble that the State does not tax the claim itself, but only the locator's possessory tight therein, and this possessory right thus defined is "real estate," but when the tax deed is made out, it is not the owner's possessory interest that is mentioned, but the claim itself. The State can not go to mining, and can only technically deprive the prospector of his claim, without gaining anything. It is inferred in one of the extracts above that "the State made $212 09 by the transaction." A fine business, indeed, for the commonwealth of California to be engaged in!

In assessing unpatented mining claims, the assessor simply copies from the county records a list of locations and arbitrarily values them; he never looks for them; probably couldn't find them if he did. The State can not do the assessment work needed to hold the claim that it tries to take away from the prospector, and usually its title is extinct long before it issues its deed. All the prospector can do is to take time for his ally, and when the ground is open to legal relocation, locate it again. Then the State can assess him again, and, when delinquent, can sell him out again, and so on—a good way how not to develop a country. If the State needs money, let it charge a license. The present plan does not rise to the dignity of meriting contempt. It is an anachronism, a mess of muddling methods, maleting miners, and of injury to the State.—Mining and Scientific Press.

American Locomotives in Germany.

United States Consul General Frank H. Mason quotes the following from the Burger Zeitung of Berlin, Germany: "The Prussian State Railway administration also intends to soon make a trial of American locomotives. These machines have shown that by reason of their great boiler space and heating surface they are more efficient and economical. The Ministry of Public Works at Berlin has directed that specifications of locomotives of American models shall be laid before it in order that it may ascertain, through trials of freight and passenger engines, whether the introduction of that system here is advisable. The similar tests which the Bavarian State railways have made with American freight engines have had the most satisfactory results; they have, as the minister reports, 'with faultless performance, cost considerably less than locomotives of similar class belonging to the Prussian railway system.' It need hardly be explained that if these engines demonstrate their superiority and are adopted, they will not be built in any foreign country." Concerning this, Mr Mason says: "It has been evident from the first that the American locomotives brought to Germany during the past six months were—like American stoves, machine tools, pumps, and various other machines and articles not patented in this country—intended mainly to be tested, studied, and used as models to be imitated by German builders. It is a sincere and flattering compliment, and, although not directly and largely profitable to American builders, has still its value as an illustration of the importance of protecting as far as possible, by German patents, every American invention or improvement that is sold for use in this country."

Secretary of the Interior Bliss has decided that the law to the effect that all mineral applications must be published in the paper nearest the claim means just what it says, and that any other publication of application for patent is not legal.

The heavy wind during the last two has blown lots of fruit from the trees.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, deceased

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

A. W. EIRESHUTZ, the Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Brady, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent; for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court; at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at public auction as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated May 9th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO L. D. TOURNIEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Friday mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Oro Fino mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Christmas Gift mine, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under section 2324.

J. S STOTLER.

Ballarat, May 1th, 1900.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BISHOP AND LAWS MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. 1629 tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am able to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates, etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.60
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 335.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, March 30, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. MACK, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 602.9, 859.6, 771.8, 1218.7, 1500, 1495.8, 931.5, 1499.5, 1500 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface grounds, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to notes and bounds on the official plat and in the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 3713, 3713 A and 3713 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation thereon at 19 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner of the Sun Rise westerly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-3.8 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg. 44 m. W 215.10 feet distant; thence S 9 deg. 44 m. W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.5 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg. 56 min. E 214.4 feet. 3rd course S 24 deg. 4 min W 246.50 feet. 4th course N 65 deg. 56 min. W 207.20 feet. 5th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.07 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north-east by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-3.8 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south-easterly end of lode and with corner No. 1 at the north-westerly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-3.8 A. G. C. on the north-westerly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant; thence N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet to a granite stone 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the north-westerly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the south-easterly face

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 829.50 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 493 feet. 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 830.50 feet and 5 2-3 course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2.932 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the southeast by the Sun Rise, on the southwest by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the northwest by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face, identical with the original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode and with corner at the northwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-308 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 771.30 feet to a granite stone, 30x10x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the south-easterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 3-8 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face.

JOHN G. CARLILE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.70 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 771.80 feet. 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet. 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 830.80 feet. 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8.250 acres. The John G. Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face and 4-308 A. J. C. on the southwesterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 4 of the John G. Carlile, chiseled 1-308 A. G. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 39 min E 1502.50 feet distant; thence N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet to a granite stone 24x10x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 308 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face.

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 45 min E 1502.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 265.41 feet. 2nd course, N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet. 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 256.31 feet. 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 07 min E 1.50 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 600 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.028 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2491.50 feet distant; thence N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2491.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 600 feet. 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet. 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.30 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 200 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker Extension and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x14x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 88 deg 49 min W 113.50 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3094.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3094.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet. 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet. 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet. 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.068 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit on a small spur being N 40 deg W and S 40 deg E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of the Joker with Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 800 feet. 2nd course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet. 3rd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 600 feet. 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 200 feet to the place of beginning, containing 15.724 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claim and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 58 deg 49 min E 1500 feet to corner No. 4, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. V. C. on the northwesterly face Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1787.30 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1787.30 feet distant; and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 516.80 feet. 2nd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1452.30 feet. 3rd course, N 36 deg 5 min W 1412.10 feet. 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 602.80 feet. 5th course, S 24 deg 4 min W 241 feet. 6th course, S 58 deg 49 min E 1050 feet and 7th course, N 24 deg 4 min E 242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.521 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southwesterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-308 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.6 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 07 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20x8x6 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. L. on the southeasterly face, for the northwesterly end or lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.6 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.41 feet. 2nd course, N 36 deg 5 min W 1107.30 feet. 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.14 feet. 4th course, S 45 deg 56 min E 865.85 feet, and 5th course, S 0 deg 50 min E 287.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly boundary line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 34 min E 3510.95 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 65 deg 10 min E 192 feet. 2nd course, S 83 deg 50 min E 190 feet. 3rd course, N 25 deg 25 min E 240 feet. 4th course, N 64 deg 5 min W 4.7 50 feet. 5th course, S 64 deg 10 min W 238 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 55 min E 480.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 3.761 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 147.487 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill site, are recorded in Vol. 1 of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at pages 390, 391, 528, 524 and 525, and in Vol. A of Mining Locations, at pages 399, 400 and 612, and in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 50, 150 and 104, respectively, in the office of the County Recorder of Inyo County, at Independence, California.

Amended notices of location of the said Texas, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Joker, Joker Extension, Sun Rise Never Give Up, Treasure Vault, Grover Cleveland, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law, and the regulations thereunder, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States Statutes.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication March 30, 1900.
Last publication June 1, 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Applicant.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 28th day of April, 1900, an assessment (No. 8,) of seven and one half (7½) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of June, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 26th day of July, 1900, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated April 28th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit. from 1 pound to a ton

Inquire at this office

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House.	To Mound House.
		No. 1.	No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	44	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:00 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:40 p m	1:30 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:55 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:30 p m	Lv 11:00 a m
		No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:30 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:57 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	151	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	157	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:50 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	178	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:20 p m	12:55 p m
Benton	193	1:26 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:06 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	268	4:25 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	287	7:25 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma; Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint

Questions for Women

If you were offered sure aid in time of trouble would you put it aside and accept something of doubtful efficiency?

If you saw before you a strong and safe bridge leading to your goal, would you ignore it to try some insecure and tottering structure?

The answer to these questions is plain. You would, of course, choose without hesitation what all evidence showed to be the safe thing, and you would risk nothing in useless experiments.

Why, then, do some women risk one of their most precious possessions—their health—in trying medicines of unknown value, which may even prove hurtful to them?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has stood the test of years. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and nothing could have given it this sale except its own merit.

Do not try any experiments, but buy what is known to be reliable. Mrs. Pinkham's Compound can do all that is claimed for it, and all statements in regard to it can be easily verified. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for a little book she has just published containing letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster and others.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is offered free of charge to all women who write to her for aid. This invitation is constantly renewed. A million women have been cured of serious female ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Falling of the Womb:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I see your advertisement in the papers in regard to treating woman's diseases, and would be grateful to you for your advice in my case. I am suffering from falling of womb, have pains in my sides and legs, in fact I ache all over. I am getting so weak I cannot stand on my feet much. I have the headache sometimes, and a choking, tight feeling in my breast and throat. Have a baby seven months old. I hope to hear from you soon, as I am in so much distress."—MRS. J. R. COMPTON, Eggbornsville, Va., May 16, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed your advice and I am now on the second bottle of your Vegetable Compound and I think it is going to cure me. If it does I will ever praise it, for I am, and have been, a great sufferer; but now I live in hopes of getting well."—MRS. J. R. COMPTON, Eggbornsville, Va., July 12, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Again I write to you. When I first wrote to you for advice in regard to my troubles I thought I could never get well again. After receiving your letter I followed your advice exactly, and thanks to you, I am cured of that dreadful disease. I cannot find words to express the good your medicine will do. It is really more than was recommended to me."—MRS. J. R. COMPTON, Eggbornsville, Va., April 12, 1899.

Two Women Cured of Irregularity, Falling of the Uterus and Ovarian Trouble.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have female weakness. Menstruation irregular, and I suffer bearing-down pains in left side and hip. My doctor said I had womb trouble and enlargement of the ovaries. I have doctored two months, but see no improvement."—MISS MARY E. REED, Swan Creek, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Your good advice has been worth more than all I ever received from a doctor. Words cannot express my gratitude to you for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After twelve years' suffering I am stout and healthy."—MISS MARY E. REED, Swan Creek, Ill., April 28, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I suffer female troubles. My doctor wishes my ovaries taken out, but I shall never consent. Menstruation is irregular and my head has a tired feeling. Hospital treatment does me no good. I have five children and am forty-four years old. Please advise what medicine to take."—MRS. E. H. SONDERS, 437 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa., September 27, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I followed the advice you gave me and your medicine has cured me. I felt better when I had taken the Vegetable Compound but a week."—MRS. E. H. SONDERS, Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1899.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration and Inflammation of the Bladder Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have used your Vegetable Compound for female weakness and it has done wonders for me. I also had nervous prostration—was not able to look after my housework. After taking one bottle I began to improve, and am now better in every way and feel like a different person."—MRS. DELLA KEISER, Marionville, Pa., February 22, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound enough for the good it has done me. I suffered from inflammation of the bladder. I tried doctors, but obtained no relief. At last I decided to write to you, and now, thanks to your remedies, I am entirely cured."—MRS. K. S. GRADY, 131 Union St., High Bridge, New York City, April 11, 1899.

Swiftest, Strongest
Saves Most and Lasts Longest
Remington
Standard Typewriter
Send for Catalogue.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
211 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

S. F. N. U. NO. 14, 1900

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

MEN HAVE MANY POCKETS.

Their Wives Meanwhile Struggle Along Without a Single One.

Dreams go by contraries, so they say. Pockets follow the same rule, as can be shown by looking at one's attire. Men have from fourteen to sixteen pockets in their various outer garments; women not one. Men have relatively little use for such accessories—at least for not more than a brace or so; women need them, for they must pick up and carry above the dirty streets pounds of skirts or get them smudged.

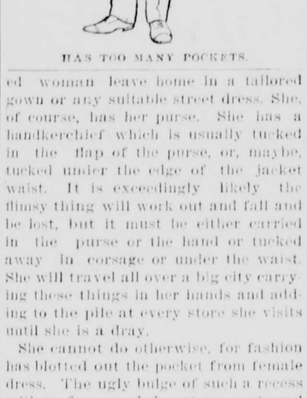
For instance, these days nothing is more common than to see a well-dressed woman leave home in a tailored gown or any suitable street dress. She, of course, has her purse. She has a handkerchief which is usually tucked in the flap of the purse, or, maybe, tucked under the edge of the jacket waist. It is exceedingly likely the flimsy thing will work out and fall and be lost, but it must be either carried in the purse or the hand or tucked away in corsage or under the waist. She will travel all over a big city carrying these things in her hands and adding to the pile at every store she visits until she is a dray.

HAS TOO MANY POCKETS.

She cannot do otherwise, for fashion has blotted out the pocket from female dress. The ugly bulge of such a recess with a few needed articles bestowed therein has driven the recess from the gown. The woman of to-day gets along as best she may with a lot of visible burdens. How about the man?

Of course he wants some place in which to place his watch, his pocketbook and his handkerchief. No force under the sun or moon would induce him to navigate about the streets holding these things in his large red hands. He has other uses for his hands, so he must have pockets. That being so he runs riot in the matter of pockets.

Under slightly varying rules in fashion the man walks about with sixteen pockets in his clothes, or, with the outside coat pocket and match pocket eliminated, with fourteen. It is a safe wager he does not use them all. If he did he would be like the very small boy who makes a collection of all things he should not keep and bulges his garments therewith. Some men add to the migratory habit of nickels, dimes and quarters by lodging these useful little things in the five or six pockets they have in their overcoats.



THE POCKETLESS WOMAN.

In winter weather the man who travels about with fewer pockets to his frame than twenty is a "mark;" he is not up with the procession. His wife knows this, for when she has been shopping and meets him she will pass over a thirteen-pound ham with the satisfied remark: "Just put that in your pocket." You will observe she does not specify which particular one is to receive the ham. She has such confidence of the hull capacity of her husband's attire that she believes he can secrete half the contents of any store and still look the gentleman and not the small boy.

If all the time spent by tailors in fitting male garments out with this plethora of pockets could be used in something of greater utility half as many more suits could be constructed in the same number of working days. Any tailor will tell you that it takes up nearly half of the time of the men to cut out and set in pockets.

Muskrat Meat Palatable.

Muskrat meat, Pennsylvanians along the Schuylkill Valley say, is more delicate and sweet than rabbit. Care has to be taken, however, not to break the bag of musk—a pouch the size of a walnut, filled with a highly perfumed white paste and located in the intestines—for to break this bag is to saturate the flesh with a musky odor, and it is then inedible, as though it had been boiled in cologne. The muskrat is said to be even cleaner in its eating than the serpent. It washes all its food. Green corn, tender young grass, salads, apples, wheat, nuts and sweet potatoes are the things it lives on.

Effect of Diet on Disposition.

Some authorities hold to the idea that a child's disposition is largely governed by his diet, citing the gentleness of the rice-eating races against the quarreling of meat-eating children in proof. While this may or may not be true, it is certain that wholesome food reacts to produce a wholesome temperament. "Pork and pie," says an old doctor, "is as pernicious as original sin," which is putting it with forcible if blunt philosophy.

Always take sufficient time to consider; then decide quickly.

Gratitude is a sublime passion, but like all other sublime things it is rare.

Blood Humors
Are Cured by
Hood's Sarsaparilla

It Purifies the Blood.

Cures All Eruptions.

Eradicates Scrofula.

"I always take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the Spring and it is the best blood purifier I know of." MISS PEARLE GRIFFIN, Baldwin, Mich.

"Eruptions that came on my face have all disappeared since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my father of catarrh." ALPHA HAMILTON, Bloomington, Ind.

"I had scrofula sores all over my back and face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few weeks I could not see any sign of the sores." OTHO B. MOORE, Mount Hope, Wis.

BLUE POINTS.

Something About These Aristocrats of the Bivalve Family.

A newborn oyster is a tiny fleck of creamy substance, not much larger than the point of a pin. Its advent in countless numbers from the middle of July to the middle of August is to the oysterman of Connecticut, where are located probably the largest seed oyster plants in the world, an event of the utmost interest. Long Island sound has some peculiarity of the water which renders it especially favorable for the raising of the choicest and most widely sought oysters. Not only are here located thousands of oyster plantations, but also immense natural oyster beds. And here and there only is raised the famous Blue Point oyster, the most delicately flavored of its kind and in demand the world over.

The Great South bay, on the outside of Long Island, facing the ocean and extending a distance of 50 miles from the towns of South Bay and Speonk, is the headquarters of the entire production of the genuine Blue Point oysters. The name is derived from a point of land which juts out into the bay here, called Blue point.

A combination of percentage of salt in the water, temperature, depth, condition of bottom, together with some indefinable quality possessed by the latter which is different from any other, gives to them their flavor, which has never yet been equaled by any of the various kinds of oysters raised in America, and the oyster industry is by far the most important fishing industry in the United States. The Blue Points are simply transplanted Norwalk and Bridgeport seed oysters, which are taken from oyster beds and put into the Blue Point beds in Great South bay, where they attain maturity under the most exalted and potent conditions, which graduate them oyster aristocrats, with reputations ready made, possessing the highest oyster valuation and sought for as "Divine Points" in every civilized land.—Hartford Times.

To "Sock."

This word is in constant use in Northamptonshire, England. It has two meanings, one being "to throw;" e. g., "I'll sock a stone at you." A favorite diversion among boys is "socking" birds. They proceed along the hedges, one boy or more on each side, all armed with stones, with which they unmercifully pelt, or "sock," any poor bird they come across. The other meaning of the word is "to beat or to clout;" e. g., "I'll fetch you a sock o' the earhole."

I have known "sock" in this connection all my life, and it is sometimes now used here. "I'll sock him," "I'll give him bellsock," "He got a good socking" are common forms. A formidable fighter is called "a bellsocker." "Sock" is common when speaking of "thrashings" given and taken.

"To give one socks," meaning "to give one a good beating," is in common use in East Anglia. And so is "pull up your socks" for "make haste" and "set to work."

A stone in the heel of a sock or stocking is a well known extempore life preserver or taker.—Notes and Queries.

Actresses Paint Their Faces.

"It is a mistaken idea that actresses are as a general rule handsomer on the stage than off," writes Franklin Fyles in The Ladies' Home Journal. "The reverse is as likely to be true. Nevertheless all theatrical faces have to be painted. It may be assumed safely that none of the complexion is genuine. An exceptionally clear and pink skin may require no falsity. A dark one may chance to suit the character to be assumed. But these exceptions to the rule are rare. The glare of artificial light would make most faces ghastly white or unpleasantly sallow if bright hues were not laid on. The art of coloring a pretty visage just enough and not overdoing it is one which all actresses should learn. Many do not, and so we see beauty disfigured instead of enhanced. Others are very expert. There are two distinct processes. One makes use of colored powders applied dry; the other mixes the same powders with grease, making a substance called grease paint."

"Making Over" a Hat.

A Corry woman, who could not afford a new $5 hat, visited a millinery store, saw the late styles, went home, pounded her old hat for half an hour with a rolling pin, stuck a feather through the band and went to church the next Sunday the envy of all the women in the town.—Erie Dispatch.

Originality.

Original things are not always good. The best that any writer can do is to absorb facts and similes as a cow does grass—then give as good a quality of the milk of comon sense as possible.—New York Journal.

Among the Poultry.

"Good morning. How do you do this morning?" said the duck, meeting the hen.

"None of your business," replied the hen. "You are no doctor."

"Quack!" squawked the duck angrily.

"That's what I said," cackled the hen.—Detroit Free Press.

Fat Man Wanted a Correction.

"That was a fine report you had of the explosion," puffed the fat man, who did not know there was an elevator in the building and climbed three flights of stairs to the editor's office, "a fine report, I must say." And sarcasm fairly rang in his tones. "Did you know that it was my furnace that blew up, that I stand the loss, that but for me you wouldn't have the item?"

"If you are D. J. Jones, we did."

"I am D. Jacobus Jones. You didn't even spell out my middle name. You'd think that my wife and hired girl were the whole thing the way you wrote it up."

"The girl was terribly burned, and your wife was badly hurt while saving the girl. You don't appear to have had any hand in the matter."

"Didn't, hey? Did you notice how slowly I sat down when I came in here? Did you hear me stifle a groan? I'm sore as a felon from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot. That's what I am. But there's not a word about that."

"Were you in the explosion?"

"No. Wish I had been. When I heard the report, I knew some one must be hurt. I fell down stairs. I ran five blocks for a doctor. When I got home, I was so exhausted that I had to retire, and this morning I had to roll out of bed on a chair to get up. It wasn't my fault that the doctor was out or that an ambulance was at the house when I got back. You can say that I showed great presence of mind and got out and humped myself or stop my paper. Good day!"—Detroit Free Press.

Regard For the Fox In Japan.

All over Japan you will see images of foxes—old foxes, with their noses chipped and their ears broken off; older foxes still, with a growth of moss on their backs; sly, alert foxes, with noses perked smartly in the air; great foxes and little foxes, sages and clowns, all kinds and degrees, showing the prevalence of this belief in the land of the wistaria and the fan and also showing in what respect the fox is held. It is curious to note that in all countries the fox, above all other animals, has been considered to exert great influence and power. All nations have legends of which the cunning and intelligence of the fox are the theme.

Charity.

Every good act is charity. Giving water to the thirsty is charity; removing stones and thorns from the road is charity; exhorting your fellow men to virtuous deeds is charity; smiling in your brother's face is charity; putting a wanderer in the right path is charity. A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world. When he dies, mortals will ask, "What property has he left behind him?" But angels will inquire, "What good deeds hast thou sent before thee?"—Mohammed.

Lucky Hesitation.

"I never was glad for this impediment in my speech but once," said the man from Dearborn, who was in to see the town.

"When was that?"

"Fe-fe-fellow asked me h-h-how much I would take for a-a horse, and while I-I-I was t-trying to tell him s-sixty dollars, he offered me a hundred."—Woman's Journal.

The Ideal Man.

There is much rivalry between colleges as to which will produce the ideal man. By this they mean a strong and intellectual man. Health will demand first consideration, for upon that depends all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will keep the bowels regular and the stomach healthy by curing stomach disorders. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague.

Large heads do not always indicate genius. Too often they are monuments of the previous night's foolishness.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mrs. Blinks—There's hardly any living with my husband; he doesn't know anything. Mrs. Winks—There's no living at all with my husband; he knows everything.

Never Grip Nor Gripe.

Don't open a door with an ax, use a key! Don't open your bowels with mercurial pill poison, use Cascarets Candy Cathartic! Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Says an Irishman: "It's a great comfort to be alone—especially when your sweetheart is with you."

We would like you to try Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills for your Spring Medicine this year. They are cheap and good, and never disappoint; 10c, 25c; druggists.

A physician practices on his patients; an amateur musician on the patience of others.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"How do you like your new neighbor?" "Oh, he's the kind of man that saves his longest story to tell while you are holding the front door open for him to go."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

The Shark's Mouth.

No doubt the shark's mouth is placed so much beneath the projecting muzzle, under which also the nostrils lie, that it may serve its proper purpose in the best way. In all records of the habits of the fish we are told that it can and does bite out large chunks of flesh from the dead bodies of whales and even from living victims of its attacks, and it is easily seen that if its mouth was like that of other fishes the necessary leverage would be lacking. A further reason seems to be that the shark, by this peculiar position of its mouth is compelled to turn upon its back to strike and is thus able to deliver its onset from below with more deadly effect.

This formidable strength of jaw is backed up by a most terrible array of teeth, of which in some species there are as many as six rows all around. Each tooth is saw edged and pointed, and some of the largest are as much as two inches in breadth at the base. These lie flat against the jaws and can be raised by separate muscles at will, so that, as the shark darts upon its prey, they spring on end, as a cat's claws are stuck out from its paws. This arrangement will not allow anything once bolted to return, so that a shark's mouth is a veritable death trap. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

HOME CURES
FREE BOOK FOR MEN
Lost Manhood, Private Diseases and Contagious Blood Poison a Specialty.

If you cannot visit San Francisco write for free copy of our "Marriage Guide," advice, question list, etc. Letters confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

You may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid after you are well, or may pay in monthly installments. Prices reasonable. No injurious medicines or electric belts used. Medicines and appliances free to patients.

DR. MEYERS & CO.,
731 MARKET ST., S. F.

Ferry's SEEDS
grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper. 1900 Seed Annual free. Write for it.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

A Piece of Pure Luck.

The discovery of the famous Trojan mine in Calaveras county, Cal., is curious as an illustration of pure luck and doubtless has heartened many a discouraged miner. In January, 1865, Henry Becker, a German, and John L. Trimmer, a Connecticut man, two poor, ragged, discouraged mining prospectors, went into the mountains of Calaveras county to cut oak wood for fuel. They expected to make something like $30 or $40 each per month during the winter by the sale of the wood. They made their home in an old abandoned miner's cabin. A heavy fall of snow had covered the ground to the depth of two or more feet.

One day the two men built a great bonfire of brush. The heat melted the snow and left an area of hot earth. Becker determined to make an oven out of the hot ground, and, securing a haunch of deer meat, he began the digging of a hole in which to bake it. At the depth of two feet he came upon a bed of rock. He had been a prospector too long to resist the temptation of examining the rock, and, accordingly, before placing the meat in the hole he broke off a piece of the rock.

Then, after the venison was buried and roasted, he examined the broken bit of rock carefully by the light of his cabin candle. To his very great astonishment, it proved to be what miners call live rock, assaying $600 to the ton. For several months Becker and Trimmer kept their great find a secret, in the meantime gathering information concerning the dip angle and length and breadth of their new discovered ledge. Within a year from its discovery this mine had made Becker and Trimmer rich.—Philadelphia Times.

Effective Remedy.

A good story is told of one of the chiefs of the civil service department who had two afflictions—an obliging and easy doorkeeper and a pertinacious office seeker, who was a distant relative of the chief. Scarcely a week passed but the latter called, and the former was much too polite to shut him out.

The chief at last, after one of the usual interviews, resolved to stand the nuisance no longer, so, summoning the doorkeeper when the visitor had departed, he said, "X., do you know what that man comes after?"

"No, sir," replied the functionary.

"Well, then, I may as well tell you. He wants your place."

The bore was admitted no more.—Tit-Bits.

TAPE WORMS
"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."
GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Miss.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THROW SUPPORTERS AWAY
VARICOCELE CURED IN ONE WEEK
at office, or four weeks at home treatment. No knife, electric belt or suspensory. Over 2,000 cases cured without a single failure or unpleasant result. Correspondence and the fullest investigation invited. Fee $20, for guaranteed home cure. $10 as security for return of Vibrator, and $10 when cure is effected. Ten minutes a day only necessary. No money until cured for office treatment.
Dr. Talcott & Co. Specialists for Men only.
997 Market Street, Corner 6th Street, San Francisco, California.

FOR 14 CENTS
We wish to gain this year 250,000 new customers, and hence offer
1 Pkg. City Garden Beet, 10c
1 Pkg Earliest Emerald Cucumber 10c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 10c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 10c
1 " 10 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
3 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 10c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00
Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try SALZER'S seeds you will never do without. $200 Prize on Salzer's 1900 Earliest Tomato Giant on earth. Ask—
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

PATENT SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for "Inventors' Primer" FREE. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. 817 14th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

IF CLAIMANTS FOR PENSION write to NATHAN BICKFORD, WASHINGTON, D. C., they will receive quick replies. B. 5th N H Vols Staff 20th Corps. Prosecuting Claims Since 1878.

CARTER'S INK
IS THE BEST Ink.

PERFECT MANHOOD

Prof. Jules Laborde's Marvelous French Preparation of
"CALTHOS"
For Lost Manhood.
Full 5 Days' Treatment
SENT FREE
By Sealed Mail.
NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

Every person who is a sufferer from nervous diseases should write the Von Mohl Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, at once, and accept their offer of a five days' trial treatment free of charge. This is no C. O. D. or DEPOSIT scheme but a liberal proposition made to unfortunate sufferers by this long-established concern, which is the largest importer of specifics for nervous and sexual diseases in the world.

The Von Mohl Co. has the sole American rights for Prof. Laborde's French preparation of "Calthos," the only remedy known to advanced medical science that will positively cure nervous debility. This remedy has for years been used as a specific in the French and German armies, and since its introduction into the United States has cured many thousands of sufferers, and the remarkable success of the remedy in Europe has been repeated in this country.

In order to place this wonderful treatment in the hands of every person who suffers the mental and physical anguish of sexual weakness, The Von Mohl Co., has decided to send a free trial treatment to all who write at once. The remedy is sent by mail in a plain package, and there is no publicity in receiving it or taking it. Accompanying the medicine there is a full treatise in plain language for you to read. Take the medicine privately with perfect safety, and a sure cure is guaranteed.

Lost vitality creeps upon men unawares. Do not deceive yourself or remain in ignorance while you are being dragged down by this insidious disease. No matter what the cause may be, whether early abuses, excesses or overwork and business cares, the results are the same—premature loss of strength and memory, emissions, impotency, varicocele and shrunken parts. This specific remedy will cure you at any stage before epilepsy results with ensuing consumption and insanity. "Calthos" goes directly to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, and the patient feels the benefit of the first day's treatment. In five days the medicines sent free will make you feel like a new man.

The Von Mohl Co. often receives the most astonishing testimonials from persons who have taken only five days' treatment. They have thousands of testimonials from those who have been permanently cured after having been given up by doctors, misled and ruined in health by disreputable medical schemers, and when they had given up their last hope for health and happiness. No sensible person will permit his name to be used for a testimonial as an admission that he had any of the diseases for which the preparation of "Calthos" is a specific cure. Some irresponsible advertisers are using "made-up" testimonials, but the Von Mohl Co. invariably declines to make public the names or correspondence of any patients who have been cured by "Calthos."

Five days' treatment will be placed in your hands free of cost, and you are earnestly urged to send for your own sake to send for it without delay. Write to day and send your address. It is not necessary to give embarrassing details of your symptoms. The book accompanying the five days' treatment will enable you to take the medicine in private and treat yourself successfully at home. It costs nothing to try this remedy. It may cost you a great deal more to let this offer go by. Write today. Address THE VON MOHL CO 858 B, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States.

ANY LUMP IN A WOMAN'S BREAST IS A CANCER!
It does not pain until past cure.
MAN'S FACE and LIP, also Common places!

I WILL GIVE $1000
IF I FAIL TO CURE ANY CANCER OR TUMOR
I treat before it scatters or affects the bone.
NO KNIFE, NO PAIN, NO PAY UNTIL CURED.
An island shrub or plant makes the cures—the most wonderful discovery on earth to-day; 2000 Cancers cured on people you can see. A hard lump on the lip, face or anywhere is Cancer. Poor cured free if Cancer is small. BE SURE TO GET MY 126-PAGE BOOK sent free, with symptoms, address and testimonials of thousands we have cured in California. WRITE THEM.
OFFICES, DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEY, 25 THIRD ST., NEAR MARKET ST., S. F.
PLEASE SEND THIS TO SOME ONE WITH CANCER

WATER—MEANS CROPS

The SUCCESSFUL farmer or orchardist, you will find, is the one who can irrigate his land when irrigation is necessary.

The UNSUCCESSFUL farmer or orchardist is the one who waits for rain each year and always winds up with only part of a crop. The best investment a farmer or orchardist can make is a good pumping plant—it pays every year. We make good engines and can furnish pumping plants complete—Guaranteed. Let us know just what you need and we will send specifications and prices. Give full particulars.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS
141-143 First Street ... San Francisco

ALABASTINE

WHAT ALABASTINE IS.

Alabastine is the original and only durable wall coating on the market. It is entirely different from all kalsomine preparations. Alabastine is made ready for use in white or fourteen beautiful tints by the addition of cold water. It is put up in dry powdered form, in packages, properly labeled, with full directions on every package. It takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. Alabastine can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas, and a child can brush it on.

WHAT "KALSOMINES" ARE.

Kalsomines are cheap and temporary preparation, manufactured from whiting, chalks, clays, etc. They are stuck on the walls with decaying animal glue. Alabastine is not a kalsomine. It is rock-base cement, which sets, and it hardens with age. It can be re-coated and re-decorated without having to wash and scrape off its old coats. Alabastine is utilized to a great extent in hospitals, as it prevents the accumulation of dirt and the congregating of disease germs, being disinfectant in its nature.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The interior walls of churches, schoolhouses and all public halls should never be coated with anything but the durable and pure Alabastine. So evident has this fact become, that hundreds of tons are used annually for this work. The genuine Alabastine does not rub or scale off. It is cleanly during the long period of its usefulness. Every owner of a building should use it. Ask your paint dealer or druggist for card of tints, and write for free copy of our interesting booklet to Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REJECT THE "JUST AS GOOD."

The dealer who tells you that he can sell you the "same thing" as Alabastine or "something just as good," either is not posted or is trying to deceive you. In offering something he has bought cheap and is trying to sell on Alabastine's demands, he may not realize the danger to himself as well as to you. Beware of all new substitutes. Dealers risk a suit for damages by selling and consumers by using an infringement. Alabastine Co. own the right to make and sell wall coatings adapted to mix with cold water.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year (post paid)	$4.00
Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.20
One Month	.50
Single Copies	.10

THE MIRACLE DAYS.

Good folks, the days o' miracles ain't
past an' gone away;
The weather man predicted snow, an'
here's the snow to-day!
They know the path the sun an' moon
air travelin—so they do—
They've tracked the stars of heaven an'
caught the comets, too!

They know jest how the ol' world rolls—
they've got it down by heart;
They know the cyclone's comin' 'fore it
ever makes a start!
They know the awful distance from here
up to the sun;
They've counted all the worlds above, an'
named 'em—every one!

Ain't nuthin' hidden from 'em—they
know the all-in-all!
When obstacles air risin' they batter
down the wall
An' stand in all the glory an' beauty o'
the light,
A-givin' out this verdict—that there shall
be no night!

An' I r'a'ly wouldn't wonder at the pace
we're bein' led,
Ef they shook the world like thunder by
the raisin' o' the dead!
Fer, step by step they're goin' upon the
upward way,
Till a feller's glad he's livin' in a world
like this to-day!
—Atlanta Constitution.

SIX YEARS LOST.

WHAT would we live on, Max?" laughed Sydney Vernon, glancing down at her elegant morning dress, with the pretty slipper just peeping from beneath its hem. "It's all very well to eschew the practicalities of life, but they are somewhat necessary for all that, and I have never seen any great evidences of economy on your part; and I am quite sure you have not on mine."

Max Bayard tugged impatiently at his mustache as the girl, whom a moment before he had asked to be his wife, thus answered him.

"I have never had an incentive to economy," Max said in answer. "I have enough to live on and feed my horses, though my tailor's bill does trouble me now and then, I confess; but, Sydney, I will change all that, dear. I can't, perhaps, give you all the luxuries to which you are accustomed, but you shan't lack for comforts, that I promise you."

"We should be miserable—Max—miserable, both you and I!" the girl answered, bitterly. "We have not either of us been reared in a school of poverty. I would cry for cake while you could only give me bread, and you for ale while I could give you only kisses. Come, be sensible, and let us be good friends."

"FRIENDS? NEVER!" HE EXCLAIMED.

"Friends? Never!" he exclaimed. "I am starving, and you throw me a stone. Look into my eyes, Sydney, straight and true, and say you do not love me, and I will go away, and trouble you no more."

The long lashes drooped low on her cheek.

"I cannot quite say that," she answered, "but I will say more. I promised last night to become Mr. Clayton's wife within six months."

Max Bayard's handsome face grew white to the very lips—a look of deadly anger, mingled with something like loathing, crept into it. Sydney shrank from it, as from a blow.

"Don't, Max—don't!" she cried. "I could not help it—I am very sorry."

"You could not help it—you are very sorry!" he repeated very slowly. "Could not help what? Toying with me for your amusement—playing fast and loose with your victim, or selling yourself to the highest bidder? Which? You are very sorry—for whom? For the man you led step by step to the brink of the flower-strewn precipice, only to smile as he plunged to the chasm below, or for him who wins the prize in the lottery—the prize for which he has paid the price of all his fortune? Pardon me, Miss Vernon, but he, I think, is more deserving of your sorrow than the man whom you hurl to the lowest depths of the abyss."

With these words, he turned and left her.

Six years had passed—six years, fraught indeed with change.

"If she had been but true to herself and me!" Max Bayard had thought, when, but a few months after the event which had driven him from his native land to find forgetfulness in travel, a letter had been put into his hand, which had followed him from port to port, announcing that he had fallen heir to a fortune which might have challenged Mr. Clayton's in its magnitude.

A year afterward he married. His wife was very young and very lovely; but there were depths in his nature that her hand never stirred, and even as she lay with her head pillowed on his breast another haunted face would come between, and, 'mid the caressing murmur of her words, would sound the echo of the "might have been."

But he loved her very dearly, and mourned her very truly, when, one short year after their marriage, he laid her away in her grave and took up the burden of life again, with the added responsibility of the tiny infant daughter she had left him. * * *

"Wanted—A lady to superintend the education of a little girl. Apply between the hours of 4 and 6 at——"

It was in answer to this advertisement that, six years after that memorable afternoon upon the beach, a lady stood waiting in the elegant drawing room of the house to which she had been directed.

Her veil was down and the room was half in shadow from the heavy curtains which draped the window, but for all that she started perceptively when a step crossed the hall and a gentleman, his hair slightly tinged with gray, entered.

She had sunk back on the sofa, and her frame quivered with emotion.

"You have come, madam, in answer to my advertisement?" he asked, cautiously.

"No, no!" she answered. "There are reasons why it will now be impossible for me to accept the situation offered."

That voice! Had it not too long haunted him to be thus easily forgotten? Would he not know it even though it sounded above his very grave?

"Sydney! you here?" he exclaimed. "Ah, Mrs. Clayton—pardon me, for the moment I forgot."

Then she threw back her veil. Six years had made little change. It was the same beautiful face, but grown very pale, and the lovely mouth quivered as she spoke.

"Believe me, I would not have intruded myself upon you had I dreamed it was you who had inserted the advertisement. I had not even heard of your marriage."

"My wife is dead," he answered. "But stay," as she rose to go. "Tell me how it happens that you are in necessity. Is Mr. Clayton dead?"

She shuddered.

"You mistake," she said. "I did not marry Mr. Clayton. I am Sydney Vernon still."

"You did not marry him?"

"No. It is a woman's privilege, you know, to change her mind. But my aunt was very angry, and at her death she left me nothing. Your advertisement attracted me. I thought I might learn to love a little girl."

"Sydney, why did you not marry Mr. Clayton?"

Had he really spoken, or was it her own thought which formed the question? No, he was awake now, his eyes resting upon her.

"You have no right to ask me," she said, imperiously. "Let the dead past bury its dead."

"No right, perhaps—that I admit, but answer me, all the same. For the sake of all these starving years, let me know the truth."

"Because I did not love him," she answered, then—"because I found myself weaker than I knew."

"Oh, Sydney! if we had known—if we had known! My darling, was there another reason? Was it because you loved me?"

"Because I shall love you while life lasts."

A month later there was a quiet wedding.

TO BREAK A QUEER WILL.

Decedent Swore He Would Make $200,000, but Died Too Soon.

"The richest workingman in New Jersey" was what all his acquaintances called George Beesley, who died a few days ago at his home in Paterson, N. J., but hardly any one imagined that he was worth $175,000. Such was the case, however, and now there is every prospect that lawyers, his pet abomination, will get a share of the estate. Should such an untoward result ensue it will be all due to Beesley's extraordinary will, which the heirs have decided on trying to break. A number of years ago, when Beesley was a blacksmith in the Rogers Locomotive Works, he swore that before he died he should be worth $200,000. About a year ago his health began to fail and as yet his fortune was not more than $175,000. Ere long he realized that he was not destined to carry out the provisions of his oath, but he did what he regarded as the next best thing. He tied his money up by will, restricting his children to the merest pittance until the estate should be worth $200,000, as he had originally planned. Much of his investment had been in gilt-edged but low-interest stocks, and the heirs have come to the conclusion that the law will give them speedy access to comfort which without its help would be long postponed. Hence the attempt to break the remarkable will. An unusual feature of the contest is that the two girl heirs object to their father's discrimination against their brother and insist that he shall have a share of the estate equal to theirs.

Beesley, who was at once a miser and a money lender in his late years, seemed to think of nothing but adding dollar to dollar and determined that, as he had lived without luxuries, his children should follow in his steps. In Beesley's home the food was of the simplest. Oil for the lamps was measured out each week and groceries were weighed according to a schedule. If the measured supply did not last so much the worse for those who had been too prodigal. Matches the old man regarded as an extravagance. He whittled splints with his jackknife when he had time and these were lighted from a lamp or the kitchen stove. He shaved notes for men who worked with him and this laid the foundation of his fortune. Wise investments in real estate and a sudden rise in railroad stocks, a large block of which he had acquired as collateral forfeited, made him independent. Then he invested most of his wealth in safe securities and waited for the realization which his death prevented.

Mrs. McKinley's Chief Recreation.

Mrs. McKinley drives every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock. Almost invariably some friend accompanies her. Invitations for these little morning tours are a valued attention in Washington, although as a rule the wives of the cabinet officers are those most favored. Mrs. McKinley usually drives in a closed carriage, with a footman and driver on the box. Frequently she does her shopping during the outing, the goods being brought to the carriage for inspection. The President's hour for driving is from half-past 4 to half-past 5 in the afternoon. Mrs. McKinley often accompanies him when the weather is pleasant. Otherwise some Senator, Congressman or special friend is likely to be invited to join the chief executive for a spin around the city. Unless there should be some very excellent reason for making an exception, the President himself handles the reins. —Woman's Home Companion.

Field for the Explorer.

Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, offers a unique field for scientific exploration. This region, like Australia, is one of the few localities where animals still live that have become extinct elsewhere, certain whelk-like mollusks of this lake appearing to have been driven from the ocean and to be identified with fossil forms of old Jurassic seas in Europe.

London Fashion Pays High Rent.

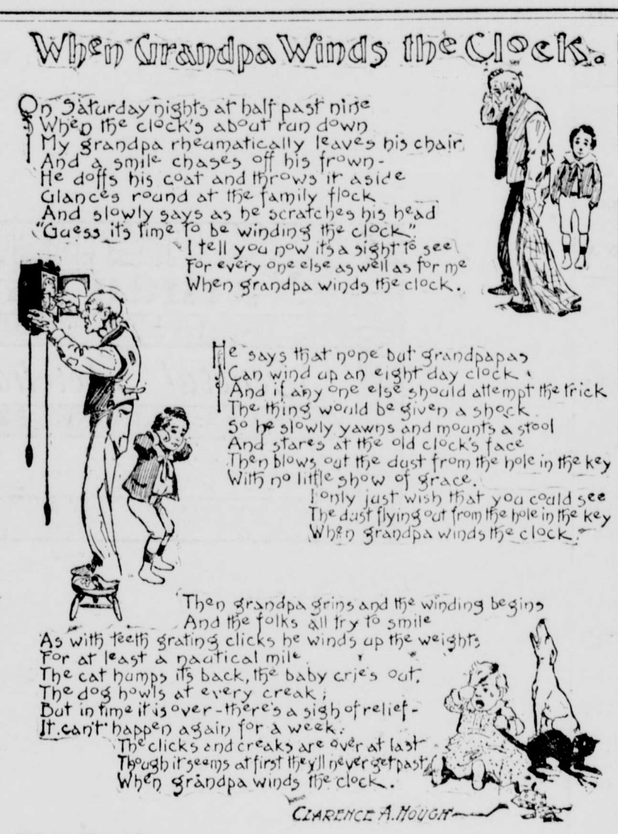
In the fashionable thoroughfares of London a good house rents for $50,000 a year.

There are only two times when a sane man can persuade himself that he has a long purse: when he is drunk, and when on his wedding tour.

It is easy enough to be economical when you have plenty with which to economize.

A woman likes to be told she looks fresh, but a man doesn't.

When Grandpa Winds the Clock.



On Saturday nights at half past nine
When the clock's about run down
My grandpa rheumatically leaves his chair
And a smile chases off his frown.
He doffs his coat and throws it aside
Glances round at the family flock
And slowly says as he scratches his head
"Guess it's time to be winding the clock."
I tell you now it's a sight to see
For every one else as well as for me
When grandpa winds the clock.

He says that none but grandpapas
Can wind up an eight day clock
And if any one else should attempt the trick
The thing would be given a shock
So he slowly yawns and mounts a stool
And stares at the old clock's face
Then blows out the dust from the hole in the key
With no little show of grace.
I only just wish that you could see
The dust flying out from the hole in the key
When grandpa winds the clock.

Then grandpa grins and the winding begins
And the folks all try to smile
As with teeth grating clicks he winds up the weights
For at least a nautical mile
The cat humps its back, the baby cries out,
The dog howls at every creak;
But in time it is over—there's a sigh of relief—
It can't happen again for a week.
The clicks and creaks are over at last
Though it seems at first they'll never get past
When grandpa winds the clock.

CLARENCE A. HOUGH.

—Chicago Chronicle.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

"GRAND OLD WOMAN" OF FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

She Has at the Ripe Old Age of Eighty Years Retired from the Presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

The career of Susan B. Anthony, who has retired from the presidency of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and to whom, in honor of her eightieth birthday, a grand reception was tendered in Washington, has been a remarkable one. She made her first speech in public in 1849, at Canajoharie, N. Y., where she was teaching in the academy. Her subject was the relation of women to temperance. Two years later, at Rochester, N. Y., whither her family had moved, she first became interested in the anti-slavery agitation. Before 1851 had ended she had made the acquaintance of Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Pillsbury, Douglass, Stephen and Abby Foster, Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, all believers in woman's right to the franchise, and she became enthusiastic in the cause. She attended her first woman's rights convention in Syracuse in 1852. Lucretia Mott was elected President and Miss Anthony was made Secretary. From that date to the present she has attended from one to a dozen conventions every year, and never has been out of office.

For several years she worked, night and main, in the temperance cause, but indignant at being "snubbed and insulted" by the men's conventions, and "disgusted with the subserviency of women," she resolved to devote her life to the emancipation of her sex. From this decision she never has swerved, except during those years when she labored for the freedom of the negroes. She has been mobbed again and again, and often has held her ground when every man on the platform fled to a place of safety.

Her Great Labors.

At the present time it is difficult to conceive the ridicule and contempt heaped on the pioneers in this movement; nor did it come from men alone. When Susan B. Anthony tramped from door to door with petitions praying the Legislature to enact laws which would permit a woman to own property and control the wages she earned, and would take from fathers the power to will away their children, it was women who slammed the door in her face, telling her they had all the rights they wanted. In the winter of 1855, one of the coldest and snowiest on record, she canvassed the whole State of New York in the interest of those petitions and also one asking for the franchise, going from village to village, from schoolhouse to schoolhouse, most of the distance in a sleigh, with not a home open to her, not a dollar subscribed toward her expenses. It was an unheard-of thing for a woman to do, yet not only one but many winters did she make this canvass, and after ten years of effort on the part of herself and a few associates the Legislature began to yield.

Undaunted by abuse, slander and threats of violence, and strong in their sense of justice, Susan B. Anthony and a few companions went steadily forward, blazing the way which is now so smooth and flowery for the millions of women banded together in organizations and holding their great public meetings. Scores and scores of conventions, alone and almost unaided, she has originated and carried through to a successful conclusion, advertised them, hired the hall, secured the speakers, and made herself responsible for the expenses. She has been always and is to-day the financial burden bearer of the suffrage organization, and can raise more money than anybody else—more than all the rest.

The first memorial ever sent to Congress asking for the enfranchisement of women was prepared by Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1867. They, with others, organized in 1869, in New York City, the first National Woman Suffrage Association. The same year the American Association was organized in Cleveland. Twenty years later the two consolidated.

As Head of the Association.

Miss Anthony never could be persuaded to fill the office of President of the association when it was possible to persuade Mrs. Stanton to do so, but with that lady's family affairs in early days, and lecture engagements in later years, the former was acting president much of the time, and from 1879 Vice President at large. In 1892 Mrs. Stanton, then 76 years old, begged that the gavel might be transferred to Miss Anthony, and the delegates yielded to her wishes.

But Miss Anthony does not relinquish the presidency to enter into a period of rest. She means to complete the history of the woman suffrage movement in the United States. In 1876 she and Mrs. Stanton began writing the history of the movement and brought it down to 1884. During the last sixteen years there has been more practical advance in the status of women than in all which preceded. Miss Anthony has preserved the necessary materials, and now, at 80 years of age will begin at once the stupendous task of completing the story, bringing it down to the present year.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

SOME OF REYNARD'S TRICKS.

He Sometimes Outwits the Hounds When Pursued by Them.

Not long ago the Washington hunt of Valley Forge started a young fox in the North valley hills, and the hounds were running it across the open fields when the hunters were surprised to see a much larger fox come from the woods and run diagonally across the track of the young fox ahead of the hounds, and when they struck the stronger track of the bigger fox they took it up, young Raynard thereby being saved from being run down and killed by the hounds.

Old hunters say they have frequently witnessed this trick when young foxes were being closely pressed and in danger of being run down and killed by the hounds. Another and an even sharper trick was played by an old fox some weeks ago while being hotly chased by hounds. The fox had run some twenty miles, and while crossing an open stretch of country was in danger of being run down and killed. In a field through which the fox was running with the hounds close to its heels was the cellar of an old house, with a portion of the walls still standing. The fox made straight for the old cellar, leaped into it and made its escape through a narrow opening in the walls. The hounds, supposing the fox was trapped, dashed into the cellar pell mell, only to find Reynard gone and themselves in a trap, as the hole in the wall through which the fox had escaped was too small to permit them to get through.

When the hunters rode up they found the pack in a trap, with one of the hounds wedged fast in the hole through which the fox had made its escape. By the time the hounds were gotten out of the cellar the fox was safe in its hole.—Philadelphia Times.

Did Not Doubt Him.

"He says he would gladly lay the world at my feet," said the sentimental young woman.

"That's what he'll do," said Miss Cayenne. "After you're married, he'll lay the world at your feet and compel you to walk on it, because you can't afford a cab."—Washington Star.

Followed Their Leader.

Near Deer Gulch, Wash., the leader of 7,000 sheep jumped over a precipice, and the remainder followed it. The narrator says that after 300 were killed they made a pile high enough for the others to walk over them and down the incline of carcasses. The dead were burned.

Potash in Orchard.

Potash is of great value in an orchard. It is the backbone of all fertilizers used by fruit growers. The trees where it is used are vigorous and the fruit large in size, with a high color and good flavor. No manure which does not contain a high percentage of potash should be used in an orchard.

The World's Railways.

The length of the world's railways is more than seventeen times the circumference of the earth at the equator.

FLOGGING A CONSUL.

COST A CENTRAL AMERICAN DICTATOR $50,000.

Probably the Most Dramatic Episode Ever Enacted in Guatemala—Overt Act Directed Against John Magee, a British Official.

The recent report from San Francisco of the death of John Magee recalls one of the most dramatic episodes ever enacted on the Central American coast.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Magee occupied the position of British Vice Consul at San Jose, on the Pacific side of Guatemala. In the course of the fulfillment of his duty, having incurred the cordial dislike of Ruina Barrios, the dictator of that time, the subordinates of the Government were not slow to imitate their superior by meting out to Mr. Magee every petty annoyance possible. Still, a British consul was a person with whom none cared to interfere to any serious extent, until it occurred to the commandante of San Jose to prove his excessive loyalty to Barrios by an overt act directed against the object of the dictator's ill-favor. Purposely seizing upon the inconvenient moment when Mr. Magee was just sitting down to lunch, the commandante sent him a peremptory message to appear at the Government office forthwith, offering by way of explanation some trivial matter in dispute. Mr. Magee, it is said, not only peremptorily declined to obey the summons, but forcibly—very forcibly—ejected the intruding messenger from his presence. Then he went on with his lunch as if nothing particular had happened. This was apparently all the excuse that the commandante wanted to publicly humiliate the consul, and so, fortifying his courage with an extra quantity of mescal, he dispatched a company of ragged soldiers to seize the consul and, protest or no protest, bring him before the representative of the supreme power in San Jose. Mr. Magee was still at lunch when the rabble unceremoniously entered his presence, and before he could defend himself was seized and dragged off to the commandante's office.

"So you won't come when I send for you!" shouted the official, by this time further inflamed by repeated libations. "What have you got to say for yourself?"

"Only this," replied Mr. Magee, calmly, "that you have committed an offense for which you will be called to a bitter account."

"Shall I?" roared the commandante; "shall I? In the meantime, however, you shall receive fifty lashes for your impertinence."

Mr. Magee folded his arms, and without further remark listened to the orders given for his chastisement.

By this time the other consuls at San Jose had heard of their confrere's arrest, and, led by the American representative, hurried to the commandante's office to enter an energetic protest.

It was all, however, of no avail, and in the space of half an hour Mr. Magee was triced up in the plaza and received without wincing his lashes. He was carried off to the consulate in a fainting condition.

Then it was that the commandante reflected that, after all, he had been perhaps a little indiscreet, and that unpleasant consequences might follow. So he ordered the wire to Guatemala City to be cut, hoping by that means to gain time before the news reached the ears of the British minister. A native boy attached to the consulate at San Jose made his way up the line to Escuintla, half way to Guatemala City, and from there wired the astonishing news to the minister that his consul had received fifty lashes. The British minister immediately sought out Barrios and demanded explanations and redress. Barrios, secretly pleased with the action of his subordinate, but also alarmed for the consequences, endeavored by fair promises to temporize; but in a few days the arrival of British men-of-war at San Jose and the occupation of that place hurried a decision as to the minister's demands. These were, that for the national insult the British flag should be saluted in Guatemala City, the commandante handed over to the admiral for punishment, and Mr. Magee given $50,000 in gold for the personal injuries sustained.

FLOGGING CONSUL MAGEE.

Seeing that the demands were about to be enforced by action, Barrios acquiesced, the flag was saluted, the money paid, and the commandante, captured in flight, handed over to the admiral. Considering that the commandante would receive full punishment from Barrios, in the latter's chagrin at the loss of his $50,000, the admiral returned the over zealous official to that Central American potentate. A gentleman who was present at the scene when the commandante was brought before Barrios thus described to the writer the meeting:

Handcuffed and in disgrace, the commandante was led into the presence of Barrios, the latter holding in his hand a stout riding whip. "Fool," hurled forth Barrios. "Do you know what you have done? You have actually beaten a consul; but, my God! of all mad things to do, you have beaten a British consul." Then, seizing the trembling ex-official, he thrashed him unmercifully about the head, and ordered him to that close confinement which in Central America usually means a speedy release in death.

As to Mr. Magee, so anxious was Barrios to gain his good will that he conceded to him the privilege of erecting piers at San Jose and Ocos. Of this concession Mr. Magee wisely took immediate advantage, building the piers with the $50,000. As every passenger that has landed at those ports for the last twenty-five years, and every bag of coffee exported thence in the same period, has each paid a toll of 25 cents to Mr. Magee, it will not be surprising that, as the outcome of his beating, his estate will be found to reach more than one million.

CAR LINCOLN RODE IN.

Discovered in Railroad Scrap Pile at Omaha, Nebraska.

In an old scrap pile of the Union Pacific Railroad yards in Omaha is the iron-clad car which Abraham Lincoln designed and used as his traveling car during the civil war. In this coach, amid sable decorations and trappings of grief, the body of the martyred President was brought to Springfield, Ill., for burial. It is one of the most notable historic relics, and yet for years has lain battered and disused in a mass of rubbish.

Not long ago, when Booker T. Washington was in Omaha, he heard of the old car and went down to the yards to look it over. His visit resulted in a movement to resurrect the old Lincoln car and preserve it as a relic of the closing chapter in the career of the great emancipator.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CAR AS IT NOW APPEARS.

When President Lincoln designed the car and it was built, nearly forty years ago, it was the marvel of the railroad world. The coach was built in the military shops of Alexandria, Va., and was known as the President's car. To prevent the bullets of Confederates or assassins passing through the mahogany sides of the President's car it was ironclad, armor plate being set beneath the upholstered sides of the coach to make it entirely bullet-proof. The largest of the compartments was used as the President's study, and the sofa on which he rested and slept was fifteen feet long, being a reminder of the great height of the President. It was in this car that Lincoln always went to the front, and there are many bullet holes, indicating that the President was in the habit of getting close to the firing line.

The Union Pacific bought the car in 1866, and Sidney Dillon used it as the President of the road, but its great weight because of its armored sides made it objectionable, and for many years it has ben isolated in the yards. The car is forty-two feet long and eight and one-half feet wide. There is but one entrance, and this opens into a narrow passageway the whole length of the car. There were three compartments, and all were elegantly upholstered and furnished with reclining chairs. The President's compartment was decorated with panels showing the coat of arms of the various States, and the other rooms were padded with crimson corded silk. The car was mounted on four-wheel trucks. From April 21 to May 3, 1865, this car was in use as a funeral coach for the murdered President's remains.

Pleasure After Necessities.

A lady living in the Eighteenth ward answered a knock at her door the other morning to find a poorly dressed woman, greatly in need of help. Her tale excited sympathy in the kind lady's heart. When the poor woman left she carried a big bundle of clothes and a sack containing many of the necessaries of life.

The next morning there appeared at the same door a 7-year-old urchin of ruddy countenance, who somewhat shocked the lady of the house with this: "Say, that lady you guv the things to yesterday wants to know if you've got a pair of skates that me brother can wear."—Salt Lake Herald.

Quinine in the United States.

The official figures show that there were imported last year into this country 1,539,056,750 grains of quinine, or about twenty grains for each inhabitant. More than 125,000,000 grains were consumed by United States soldiers during the last year, and it is stated that the people of this country consume one-third of the quinine of the world.

Young Crocodiles.

The moment that a young crocodile breaks its shell it is to all intents and purposes as active as at any time during its life. It will make straight for the water, even if it be out of sight and a good distance off, and it will pursue its prey with eagerness and agility during the first hour of its free existence.

Largest Wooden Structure.

The Parliament building in Wellington, New Zealand, is the largest wooden structure in the world.

A friend is a man you like better every time you see him; an enemy is a man you hate worse every time you see him.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, MAY 18.....1900

FARM AND GARDEN

THE HESSIAN FLY.

When and How It Injures Wheat. Preventives and Remedies.

The Hessian fly is one of those pests of the wheatfields about which a little timely information seldom comes amiss, and this the Ohio station has furnished in bulletin 107, recently issued, in which are conclusions derived from their own observation, in connection with that of other agriculturists in various sections of the country.

The insect is a small, dark colored, two winged fly, about one-eighth of an

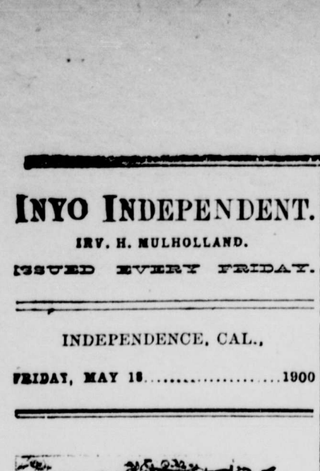


FIG. 1.

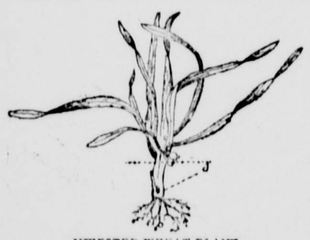
FIG. 2. FIG. 3

HESSIAN FLY, LARVA, ETC.

inch long and shaped much like the wheat midge. The male is more slender than the female, Fig. 1, which, when full of eggs, slightly resembles a diminutive mosquito moderately full of blood. The egg, Fig. 2a, is about one-fiftieth of an inch long, of a dull reddish color. The larva or maggot, Fig. 3b, is, when first hatched, of a nearly white color, with a tinge of red, but later it is a very light green, clouded with white. The pupa, Fig. 3d, is formed under cover of the puparium, Fig. 2c, which last is known as the "flaxseed" stage, on account of its resemblance to a flaxseed in form and color.

The effect of the larvae, especially on young plants, does not appear to be quite generally understood. The second cut represents an infested plant fresh from the field, drawn from nature. The plant had been attacked soon after its appearance above ground and had not tillered. The leaves under these conditions are broader, darker green, more vertical and bunchy. The youngest leaf on a healthy plant as it unfolds and pushes upward is of a tubular form and spindle shaped.

The insect appears during spring and fall, the former period extending, in Ohio, throughout the month of May and probably the first half of June, and the latter or fall brood extending through the last days of August and much of September in the northern part of the state, and the last of September and the first week or ten days in October in the extreme southern part of the state. The eggs are deposited in both spring and fall on the upper side of the leaves, and the young, as soon as they hatch, make their way down the plant behind the sheath of the leaves. In the spring they go down to the first or second joint above the roots, but in the fall, when the plants are much smaller, they usually go down to a point just above the roots, indicated by letter a. The effect on the wheat in the fall is to reduce the growth to a mere bunch of rank growing leaves that kill out during the winter. In the spring the maggots or young go down to the first or second joint above the roots and there become imbedded in the straw, thus



INFESTED WHEAT PLANT.

weakening it, and when the grain comes to head the straw will topple over and break down, thus giving rise to what is known as "straw fallen" grain. The insect passes the winter largely in the flaxseed stage about the plants just above the roots. It passes the summer, largely at least, in the stubbles that are left in the fields at harvest. Thus the adults breed in spring and fall at dates varying with the latitude. They live but a few days and die almost immediately after depositing their eggs.

The preventive measures are late sowing, rotation of crops and burning of stubble where this can be done. The remedies consist in the use of quick acting fertilizers in the fall or pasturing early sown fields preferably with sheep. There is no known remedy against the spring brood of flies.

The Rambouillet are sheep that do well on the farm in any part of the country, according to a writer in American Agriculturist. They thrive on the rugged hills of New England, the mountains of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, the rich bottom lands of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and the great plains of the west and northwest. They have no weak points and are pre-eminently a hardy race.

SEED CORN SELECTION.

Different Varieties For Upland and Bottom Lands.

Many farmers owning both bottom and upland cornfields make the mistake of using the same seed on both kinds of soil. Corn which is adapted to the soil and moisture conditions of the valleys will not do so well on the upland as will some variety that has by several years of cultivation and selection become adapted to the conditions there. It is for the same reason that the large Colorado potatoes that have been grown for years under irrigation will do so poorly when used for seed in Kansas without the accustomed supply of water, says J. M. Westgate of the state station. It is generally the case on the farm that the corn from all the fields, both upland and bottom, is cribbed together. When the time for seed selection comes, the largest ears are picked out, irrespective of the kind of soil that grew them. As the bottom land produces the larger ears it is more than likely that the bulk of the seed will be from the lower and moister portions of the farm. This is the proper seed for the lowland, but it is not so well adapted to the dryer and poorer upland as is seed that has been raised there. It is advisable to select the seed either before or at husking time, when not only the quality of the ground, but the character of the individual stalk and ear can be taken into consideration. As has been suggested before, a small box attached to the side of the wagon bed, into which the desired ears can be thrown, is the most practical device that can be recommended. By a little judicious selection for a series of years a strain can be established on the upland portion of any farm which will be well adapted to that and other soils similar to location and composition. An eight inch ear from the upland will ordinarily prove better for planting on the upland than will a 12 inch ear from the lower portions of the farm.

Time to Sow Grass Seed.

No other hay grass is so well known in this state as timothy. It is in general use throughout the northern Mississippi valley, where it is indeed one of the most valuable of our grasses. It is customary to sow this grass in the early spring, either with a nurse crop like oats and wheat, or to sow it by itself, or in some cases it is sown with clover. It seems to me it is advisable to sow this seed in the fall. I have seen numerous fields sown in the fall which gave large crops the next season. It has become quite common to sow timothy in the fall in southwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Iowa. The land should be well plowed, pulverized and cleaned. Then the grass seed is ready to be sown. The following has proved valuable on my father's farm in southwestern Wisconsin and certainly is advisable also for northeastern Iowa: Sow in early September at the rate of five quarts of timothy or four quarts of timothy to one quart of clover without a nurse crop. The hay crop the next season will be about two tons to the acre. If not allowed to seed, the clover will disappear the second year, says L. H. Pammell of Iowa in Prairie Farmer.

A Rye Sod Kills Potato Scab.

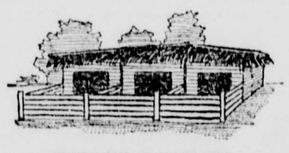
Alva Agee makes a very interesting potato note in the Ohio Farmer. He says:

"Another year's experience confirms my statement made a year ago in The Farmer that one can control potato scab by the use of a rye sod, if this is done in the right way. This is the fifth year of an experiment on two acres of land that had become so infested with scab that a decent crop of potatoes could not be grown. Five successive crops of potatoes have been grown in this land, turning a rye sod under each spring, and the seed used a portion of the time has not been wholly free from scab and has been untreated with any solution to kill the germs, but the crop is above the average in smoothness. The seed last spring, coming from northern Ohio, had more scab than seemed safe, but so far as examination of the hills now indicates the crop will be all right. If the rye can be turned during a hot spell in the spring, it makes the soil a little acid, and that is fatal to the scab germs. Two years of that treatment practically cleaned the field."

Winter Hoghouses.

The illustration from The Country Gentleman shows three hoghouses built together of rails—common 10 foot rails—an arrangement within the financial reach of any ordinary farmer. As many houses as may be needed can be made in a row, thus saving rails. The correspondent who furnishes the plan says further:

The houses are double rail pens, those on the outside being 9 feet



CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE.

square and those on the inside 8 feet square, thus leaving a space of 12 inches between the pens, which is filled with straw and compacted.

The openings are to the south. The pens or houses are 3 feet high at this side and 2½ feet high at the opposite side, making a slant of 6 inches on the roof. The pens are covered with straw and fodder, several heavy poles being put on for weights. In front of each house is a rail pen in which the sow and pigs exercise and eat. These houses are cheaply constructed and are warm, comfortable and convenient.

Any farm, I should think, has the ready material of which these inexpensive houses are made. I never use them a second time, if a summer intervenes.

One Thing and Another

I consider corn fodder better feed for stock than pasture, especially when the pasture is run down, as so many are in the western states. I prefer to cut, for feed, corn that was planted late and that has rather small ears. This makes a splendid feed for all kind of stock, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent.

July is the critical month for corn, and The Kansas Farmer says that a more favorable month than it has been in the Kansas corn belt can scarcely be imagined.

The Clover Crop.

There are few states in which the production of clover does not present a more or less marked contrast to the almost uniformly large production of last year. In the New England states there is a falling off of one-third to one-half; New York reports 71 per cent of a full crop, as compared with 109 per cent last year; Pennsylvania reports 76 per cent, as compared with 95; Kentucky, Michigan and Indiana show a reduction from last year of 7, 6 and 8 points respectively, while Illinois has but 64, Wisconsin 81 and Iowa 17 per cent of a full crop. Excluding the states in which the cultivation of clover is merely sporadic, Ohio alone has as large a crop as it had last year, and this is doubtless accounted for in part by the fact that last year's crop in that state was considerably below the average for the country as a whole. Such is the report of the August crop circular.

Notes From the Crop Circular.

The average condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 89.9. This was 2.9 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 5.7 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1897, and 3.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduction of 3.4 per cent in the hay acreage. Of 14 states mowing 1,000,000 acres or upward last year, only Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota and California show increased acreage.

From all but a few states reports as to the condition of the apple crop Aug. 1 are even more unfavorable than they were the preceding month. The exceptions are an improvement of two points in Ohio and three points in Michigan and Virginia.

The average condition of potatoes on Aug. 1 was 93. This was 0.8 point lower than one month ago, but 9.1 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1898, 15.1 points higher than at the corresponding date in 1897 and 6.9 points above the mean of August averages for the last ten years. The whole of the 13 states, having 100,000 acres or upward in spring wheat, show a decline in condition as compared with July 1.

West Indian Cattle.

Some of the stockmen who have recently visited Cuba and Porto Rico have expressed their surprise at the large size of the native cattle, there having been no attempt made to improve them by the use of bulls of the beef breeds. It must be remembered, however, that the abundant supply of highly nutritious pasturage throughout the year and the mild winters of the West Indies permit the calf to grow to maturity without any check. This alone is enough to account for the large size attained by range cattle on those islands. The native stocks in Texas have degenerated from taxing the ranges too heavily and from the stunting effect of winter on young stock. With the food and climate which the Porto Rico cattle enjoy they ought to be large.—Live Stock.

New York a City of Auctions.

New York is the city of auctions. There are 300 reputable auction houses and three times that number of auctioneers in New York, and they do a yearly business of about $75,000,000. This does not take into consideration the transactions of scores of small auctioneers who devote themselves entirely to the wants of the east side.—New York Herald.

Stirrups were unknown to the ancients. They were first used in the fifth century of our era, but were not in common use even in the twelfth century.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn.....		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund.....	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	20 50	
Potcta Building Fund ...	339 00	
Valley Building Fund.....	674 00	
Salary "	3 660 30	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge " ..	271 80	
Una portioned "	41 05	
Road District No 1 Fund..	446 83	
" " " 2 " ..	212 75	
" " " 3 " ..	187 60	
" " " 4 " ..	175 75	
" " " 5 " ..	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund..	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indbtdnss..	60 990 55	
County bonds.....		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

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S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

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IRON

WORK.

HORSE

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A SPECIALTY

W F. MATLACK,

IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDENCE Hotel, Indepence, Cal.

First-class work at lowest living price

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE

BANKING and EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.

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A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

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General Merchandise.

Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO.

CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE

MEAT MARKET,

J. C. ROEPER, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very best kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT

Practical Watchmaker

and Jeweler.

WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

NEW

SPING GOODS

JUST

ARRIVED

AT

Inyo Merrcantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL..

FRIDAY, MAY 18.....1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 17, 1900:

Highest barometer	29.947	15
Lowest "	29.582	11
Highest temperature	88.0	16
Lowest "	40.0	11
Mean "	63.8	
Average dew point	19.3	
Average humidity	22.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	38 S E	11
No. clear days	6	
No. part cloudy days	1	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	

Precipitation for week .0 00
Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 09
" 1899-1900 3 58

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

J. C. Miller came down from Big Pine yesterday.

Frank Carson left for Cape Nome last Tuesday.

Quite a number of our townspeople are on the sick list.

J. J. Gunn is expected to arrive from Modock to-day.

Clarence Johnson returned from Ballarat last Saturday.

F E. Densmore, Esq., is having his residence repainted.

T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Saturday, returning next day.

S. A. Frazer, of Lone Pine, was a visitor in Independence Thursday.

Supervisor J. J. Stewart came up from Lone Pine this morning.

Home made Ice Cream and Cake at Inyo Mercantile Co. Sunday. *

S. P. McKnight, C. E., formerly of Bishop, is located at Randsburg.

Mrs. A. Niebecker returned from Los Angeles on Thursday morning of last week.

Joe Danielson came down from Big Pine Tuesday and spent the week at Independence.

W. L Hunter came in from Beveridge yesterday. His health has very much improved.

Sam Lunt left for San Francisco yesterday morning and expects to return here Wednesday.

James Sutherland, who has been in Ballarat for several months past, returned to Independence Saturday last.

It is reported that C. W. Robinson and Clifford Baxter are to be appointed Foresters at eighty-five dollars per month.

Mrs. Frederike Rhine has been quite ill for more than a week past and has been confined to her home most of the time.

Superintendent Steele, of the Reward mine, has had the tail-race at the mill cleaned out preparatory to the turning in of the water.

Somehow a man never fully comprehends the story of the widow's might until she starts out after a second husband. Virginia Chronicle.

All the Forest Rangers in California are ex-officio game wardens and have power to arrest any person committing depredations under the game laws.

B. A. Hoskins expects to leave for northeastern Nevada tomorrow morning, where he goes to investigate and report on mining property for an Eastern syndicate.

The California Supreme Court has decided that Boards of Education cannot be compelled to issue a teacher's certificate to applicants who refuse to submit to the prescribed examination.

The Wadsworth Dispatch says it is definitely settled that the Carson & Colorado railroad track will be changed to a standard guage and will connect with the trunk line at Wadsworth.

It is learned that John Strohmeyer, of Georges Creek, who teams between here and Mojave, was kicked by a horse on Monday or Tuesday last and seriously injured. He went to Los Angeles for medical treatment.

C. B. Rawson came down from Bishop this morning. He was accompanied by a Mr. Andrews, a Los Angeles dairyman, who has been looking over the dairy interests in the county. Mr. Andrews leaves for Los Angeles this evening.

Steve Gregg, A. A. Riddle and R Norris, of Big Pine, arrived on Tuesday evening on their way to the Coso springs They are all suffering from rheumatism and are taking this trip to the Springs in hopes that the mud baths and water may effect a cure. They expect to be gone about a month.

State Mineralogist A. S. Cooper has prepared a statement of the yield and value of mineral substances for 1899. Inyo County is credited with having produced a total value of $473.851. Of this $250.000 was for soda, all that was produced in the State. The lead product amounted to $28 135, the total product of the State being 30,642.

A call has been issued by the Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee for a State Convention to be held at Sacramento, June 14th, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention to be held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4, 1900. Inyo County is entitled to four delegates and the proper steps should be taken at once to select them.

Ballarat Items

The Ratcliff Mining Co. is going to add 20 more stamps immediately to their milling plant, making 40 stamps, and by the first of the year the management say they will have 60 stamps dropping.

Parties arrived at Ballarat last week who were on their way to Anvil Springs to investigate the Dick Chilson mines at that place.

The Gold Hill lead mines have been sold to Southern California capitalists. Active operations will commence on this property immediately.

The Mineral Hill Mining Co. have completed their mill and cyanide plant, and a force of men are now engaged in putting in a tramway which will be completed by the first of June, when active milling operations will commence.

The World Beater mine, Pleasant canyon, is now employing thirty men and the mill is running steadily.

Dover and son are at work at Stone Corral on their new mill, which will be completed by the middle of June.

The Tuber canyon mill has broke down and the management is going to put in a 10-stamp mill, which they claim will be in place and running inside of two months.

The Gem mine and mill at Jail canyon has been bonded to San Francisco parties.

Frank Kennedy has sold his antimony mines at Wild Rose. The first payment of $1,000 was made on May 1st by Geo. Montgomery and E. M. Dineen.

The tri-weekly stages from Johannesburg are loaded every trip with intending purchasers and miners.

There are no idle men at Ballarat, or rather, there is a job for every man who wants one.

Forest Supervisor

Mr. Andrew Price, of Healdsburg, who was recently appointed Forest Supervisor for this district, arrived here last Monday night. Mr. Price's office is the first door north of the Norman House. Stockmen desiring blank applications or information in regard to pasturing and selecting of ranges within the Forest Reserve should address or call on him at his office in Independence. All applications by individuals for permits must be made to him. Mr. Price has resolved upon a line of action which will meet with general approbation No permits for grazing purposes will be granted to any person for lands embraced in recognized camping spots. Sawmill meadows, Graves, Greys, Onion Valley, Kitchen and Matlack Lakes, Lake Rhoda and the meadows below it, the Island on Bubbs creek, Zumwalt meadows, Shepherds creek, Little Cottonwood and Whitney meadows are among the places reserved for campers. Every year sees a greater influx of tourists in the mountains, and the number will be doubled the year when it becomes known that there will be an abundance of feed One of the greatest drawbacks in the past has been the scarcity of feed owing to the large number of sheep and other stock grazed in the meadows. Isolated canyons and meadows not frequented by camping parties will be let to the first applicants and no favoritism will be shown. Mr. Price is endeavoring to do what is right and should receive the support and encouragement of all.

Mill Sites Subject to Location

At anytime prior to the issue of the receiver's receipt, in patent proceedings for a mill site, should mineral be discovered within the located boundaries of such mill site in sufficient quantities to justify exploitations, a valid mining claim may be located thereon, if in good faith and for bona fide mining purposes, regardless of whether the mill site has or has not been abandoned.

Mr. Mercer informs us that men and teams are still engaged in cleaning out the Eastside canal. The head gates are completed and are very substantial affairs. Mr. McIver says he will be able to turn the water into the canal on Sunday or Monday next.

It took a Chicago lawyer three years to win a millionairess. Still he probably does not consider them wasted. Her father was working all the time.—Silver State.

Many a young girl makes the mistake of thinking that because she would die for a man, she truly loves him. In this restless, throbbing age it is necessary for her to ask herself in all seriousness, "Would I take in washing for him?"

NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 3th day of April, 1900 in the matter of the estate of Julius F. Scaroeder, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court, on Thursday, the 7th day of June 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the law office of Ben. B. Vanderi in the town of Independence, California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, in and to all those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The "Surprise mine," in Union Mining District the notice of location of which is recorded in book "H" of Land, Water & Mining Claims, page 437, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in "Saylor Bay" mine, in Russ mining district, notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations at page 338, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in the "Silver Hill" mine, in Russ mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations, at page 339, Inyo County records.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, upon confirmation by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

MARIA SCHROEDER, Administratrix.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $1.00.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor*

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROBATE

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, deceased

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, the Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Brady, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at public auction as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated May 9th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO L. D. TOURNIEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Friday mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Oro Fino mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Christmas Gift mine, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order that said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under section 2324.

J. S STOTLER.

Ballarat, May 11th, 1900.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1888, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and

MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver	$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each	75
Assay for gold, silver and lead	1 50
Gold, silver and copper	2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING MAIL Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. Je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE, At the Postoffice.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at reasonable prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 335.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA, March 29, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the state of Michigan, by P. H. MACK, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 402.9, 893.5, 771.8, 1218.7, 1300, 1400.2, 891.3, 1499.5, 1499 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining district, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to notes and bounds on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 5713, 5713 A and 5715 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 15 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to-wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 2nd course S 65 deg 56 min E 393.50 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 435.50 feet. 4th course N 65 deg 56 min W 393.50 feet and 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9.501 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the southeast by the Sun Rise, on the southwest by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the northwest by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face identical with the original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode and with corner at the northwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-308 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet to a granite stone 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C on the southeasterly face.

SUN RISE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north-west end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min. W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min E 246.5 feet. 3rd course S 15 deg 20 min. E 210.29 feet. 4th course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 5th course N 65 deg 56 min. W 402.90 feet. 6th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.067 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north-east and southeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south-easterly end of lode and with corner No. 1 at the northwesterly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-308 A. G. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 889.5 feet to a granite stone 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the south easterly face

G OVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 889.50 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 435 feet. 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 889.50 feet and 5 th course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9.501 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the southeast by the Sun Rise, on the southwest by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the north west by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face identical with the original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode and with corner at the northwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-308 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet to a granite stone 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C on the southeasterly face.

JOHN G. CARLILE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet. 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet. 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 245.50 feet. 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min E 900 feet. 5th course S 65 deg 56 min E 600.80 feet. 6th course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8.256 acres. The John G. Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly face of the John G. Carlile, chiseled 1-308 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 56 min E 1362.30 feet distant; thence N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet to a granite stone 24x14x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 308 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face.

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 45 min E 1362.30 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 245.41 feet. 2nd course, N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 245.41 feet. 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1218.70 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 16.784 acres. The Kentucky is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone, 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet from corner No. 3 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet to a granite stone 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A T L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 56 deg 05 min E 928.80 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 56 deg 5 min E 928.80 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 104.80 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 822.50 feet. 3rd course N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet 4th course N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 390 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.028 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant; thence N 52 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 245.41 feet. 2nd course, N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 245.41 feet. 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1218.70 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 16.784 acres. The Kentucky is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone, 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet from corner No. 3 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet to a granite stone 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A T L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 56 deg 05 min E 928.80 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 56 deg 5 min E 928.80 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 104.80 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 822.50 feet. 3rd course N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet 4th course N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 390 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.028 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant; thence N 52 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 360 feet 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.30 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill-site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x12x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 113.50 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 74 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3394.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 901.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3394.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet. 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet. 3rd course, S 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet. 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.038 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x6x5 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.50 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x5 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of a small spur bearing N 45 deg W, and S 45 deg E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 526.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet. 2nd course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet. 3rd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 600 feet. 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 13 784 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Never Give Up and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of th. Kentucky; thence S 30 deg 0 min E 1500 feet to corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. M. on the northwesterly face Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 33 deg 18 min E 1187.23 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 15 deg 18 min E 1187.23 feet distant; and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 541.50 feet. 2nd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1425 feet. 3rd course, N 56 deg 5 min W 1412.50 feet. 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 692.80 feet. 5th course, S 21 deg 4 min W 242 feet. 6th course, S 56 deg 5 min E 1500 feet and 7th course, N 24 deg 4 min E 242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.561 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north east by the John G Carlile and W. G., on the southeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-308 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.66 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 57 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20x8x6 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. L. on the southeasterly face, for the northwesterly end or lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 32 min E 795.66 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 387.41 feet. 2nd course, N 39 deg 5 min W 1407.36 feet. 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.14 feet. 4th course, S 89 deg 56 min E 895.85 feet, and 5th course, S 0 deg 50 min E 887.46 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7 249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly boundary line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 87 deg 44 min E 3340.53 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, N 65 deg 10 min E 152 feet 2nd course, S 88 deg 50 min E 100 feet. 3rd course, N 25 deg 25 min E 210 feet. 4th course, N 64 deg 5 min W 457.50 feet. 5th course, S 64 deg 10 min W 258 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 55 min E 485.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 3.791 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 157 487 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Joser Extension, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension, and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California, in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 89, 140 and 104, respectively, in the office of the County Recorder of Inyo County, at Independence, California.

Amended notices of location of the said Texas, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Joker, Joser Extension, Sun Rise Never Give Up, Treasure Vault, Grover Cleveland, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California, in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 192, 153, 155 and 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law, and the regulations thereunder, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States Statutes.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication March 30, 1900.
Last publication June 1, 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence

Happy Women

who have been relieved of painful menstruation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are constantly writing grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cured them. It always relieves painful periods and no woman who suffers should be without this knowledge.

Nearly all the ills of women result from some derangement of the female organism. Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine makes women healthy; of this there is overwhelming proof.

Don't experiment. If you suffer get this medicine and get Mrs. Pinkham's free advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

A "Practical" Joke.

An Irishman took a contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about 25 feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top.

Pat looked cautiously round and saw that no one was near, then took off his hat and coat and hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes and waited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and, seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, they supposed he was at the bottom of the excavation.

Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well. Just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom and were wondering where the body was Pat came walking out of the bushes and good naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job.

Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow of anything more than a hearty laugh, which soon followed.—London Answers.

The Eskimo's Liver.

Does every one know in what notable physical particulars the Eskimos who live in the far north differ from us temperate zone people? It will be remembered that half a dozen or more Eskimos came to New York from the arctic zone with one of Lieutenant Peary's homing parties. Most of them died presently of pneumonia, to the distress and somewhat to the indignation of the public. Of several of them careful autopsies were made and, not a little to the excitement of our medical world, it was discovered that the Eskimo intestine was about four feet shorter than ours is, and that his liver was not shaped like what we have been used to call a human liver, but was more like that of a dog. The Eskimo, apparently, is so constructed that he can live and thrive under such conditions and on such a diet as he can command at home.—Harper's Weekly.

That Coal Scuttle.

In these days when so many excuses are used to obtain entrance to dwelling houses and burglars carry off everything possible it is as well to be careful. Therefore when a servant recently informed her mistress that a strange man had called and said that he had come to "measure for a coal scuttle" the mistress was naturally alarmed. The man came again, however, bringing with him three others, and then it appeared that he had come to put in an electric wire and box for messenger service. What he really meant to tell the servant in the first place was that he had come to measure for the "call box." He had apparently broadened it into "coal box," and the servant had repeated it as "coal scuttle."—New York Mail and Express.

A Long Wait.

Thomas Nelson Page's entrance into literature was discouraging. He sent the short story called "Marse Chan" to The Century. It was accepted. Then Page waited, just waited. Six years later the tale was printed. It made a hit, and after that things came easily.—New York World.

Of a Truth.

"Seven dollars and fifty cents for a book like that!" exclaimed the young man, putting his purse back in his pocket. "Why, that costs like sin!"

"My young friend," said the elderly book agent, "there is nothing that costs like sin."—Chicago Tribune.

AKNOCK OUT

There is more disability and helplessness from

LUMBAGO

than any other muscular ailment, but

St. Jacobs Oil

has found it the easiest and promptest to cure of any form of

LAME BACK

LOVE AT LONG RANGE.

CHARLES O'MEARA was an operator in New York on one side of a quadruplexed wire running to Chicago. The operator on the corresponding side in Chicago was Miss Amy Davidson. Both were expert, and the manner in which they kept their message hooks clear excited the admiration of the chiefs in their respective offices. O'Meara was a handsome and intelligent young Irishman, with jet black hair and mustache and great, soulful blue eyes—one of the kind of men who seem almost unconsciously to possess the power of fascination over women.

After having worked the wire together a few months O'Meara and Miss Davidson became well acquainted, although, of course, neither had ever seen the other. They had abundant opportunities for conversation in the early morning before the rush of business of the day began and in the late afternoon when the rush was over.

There is a sort of telepathy in telegraphy, all telegraphers admit, and there certainly was in this case. Long before any word of love had passed between them each had become conscious of a tender regard for the other. O'Meara could recognize in an instant the touch of a strange hand on the key in Chicago, and Miss Davidson was as quickly conscious of the change when any other than O'Meara's hand manipulated the transmitter in New York. There is as much that is distinctly characteristic in the manner in which telegraphers form the dots and dashes as there is in the manifold forms of chirography.

One morning Amy complained of feeling ill. "I am afraid," she said, "that I will have to give up and go home. I would do so surely if I could afford to lose the time. My head aches dreadfully. Dear me! What would my mother and sister do if I should become really sick? They have no one to take care of them but me."

There was a tremulousness in the dots and dashes which plainly indicated to O'Meara that the girl, a thousand miles away, was weeping softly, as indeed she was, with her head resting wearily against the resonator containing the sounder. He replied:

"Try to stick it out to-day, dear. We will take it easy, and perhaps you will feel better by to-morrow. At any rate, don't worry."

It was the first time he had used any term of endearment in their intercourse, and she was very much affected. But she brightened up a little and managed to struggle through the day's work.

Next morning O'Meara found a strange operator at the Chicago end of the wire, and when he inquired for Miss Davidson he was told that she was very ill. The poor fellow realized now, if he never had before, that he was deeply in love with a woman he had never seen. He became so fretful and irritable as to excite comment among the others in the office.

"What on earth is the matter with O'Meara?" asked one of the operators on the opposite side of the "quad" of the man who sat at the next instrument.

"I guess he's in love with that Chicago girl who is sick," was the reply.

One morning the answer made by the Chicago operator to O'Meara's inquiry as to Miss Davidson's condition contained but one word—"Dead!"

O'Meara uttered a kind of moan, and his head fell upon his desk. When one of the chiefs aroused him he found the young man's face flushed and his eyes bloodshot. O'Meara was sent home, where he remained for weeks suffering from a severe attack of brain fever. When at last he had recovered and returned to the office to report for duty the chief told him to take his usual seat at the Chicago quadruplex.

"If you'd just as lief give me another wire I'd rather have it," O'Meara said. "I don't think I care to work with Chicago any more."

There was a twinkle in the eye of the chief as he said:

"You used to do some fine work on that Chicago wire."

"Perhaps so," O'Meara replied sadly, "but I had a fine operator to work with."

"Well," said the chief, "that's a fine operator there yet—the same one, I believe, that was here before."

"That cannot be—for she is dead!" This with a great sob.

"I think you had better return to the old wire, for the present at least," the chief said. "Then, if you are not satisfied, I will transfer you to some other circuit."

O'Meara walked slowly over to his old place to relieve the man who was at that moment receiving some messages from Chicago. As he neared the instrument and heard the characters coming with a dearly loved and familiar sound his heart almost stopped beating, so overwhelming was the surge of emotion. He listened a moment until at the beginning of another message came the signal of the sending operator, "A. D."

"Who, in heaven's name, is there in Chicago," he almost shouted, "that dares to sign 'A. D.'"

"Amy Davidson, of course," was his friend's reply.

"Don't trifle with me," O'Meara cried. "Amy Davidson is dead!"

"Not by a long shot," said the operator, making way for O'Meara. "It was only a rumor that some chuckle-headed ass accepted as a fact. She has been back at work for two weeks or more. From the manner in which she has inquired about you every day I should imagine that she takes an interest in you."

When he sat down before the instrument his hand trembled so that he could scarcely form the dots and dashes to ask:

"Is that really you, Amy?" He gave his own signal, "O. M."

"Yes, Charlie, and I'm so glad you are well again." Her reply was as fluttering as his question had been tremulous.

Some of the operators in the New York office wondered at seeing a young man sitting at an instrument with tears of joy streaming down his face, while in the Chicago office there was surprise because a girl was crying and smiling at the same time.

When he recovered his equanimity O'Meara said:

"They told me you were dead, and I believed it. The shock nearly killed me."

"It was merely a rumor, I'm happy to say, but when I came back to work I was greatly depressed at hearing you were so ill. Now we will both be well and happy again."

"I will never be thoroughly happy, my darling," O'Meara replied, "until you are my wife. I am coming out there soon to claim you. May I?"

"Dear me! How can you wish to marry a girl whom you have never seen?"

This was another instant of tremulousness in transmission.

"That's all right," O'Meara said. "I'm willing to risk it if you are. I've known and loved you for a long time, even if I haven't seen you. Can I come for you?"

"I may be so homely that when you see me you may be terribly disappointed. I may have red hair and freckles, a cast in my eye and a terrible hump on my back. Can you stand all that?"

"Yes," replied O'Meara, "if you could stand my bald head and red nose."

There was more of this pleasantry, and then Miss Davidson seriously agreed to marry her distant lover. After many more conversations on the wire it was agreed that Miss Davidson and O'Meara should meet at a halfway point, Pittsburg being finally selected, where they should be married. This course was chosen in the hope that the consummation of their peculiar courtship could be accomplished secretly, thus avoiding the good-natured but embarrassing chaffing of their fellow operators.

But that wire on which they made their arrangements ran through the Pittsburg office, where there were automatic repeating instruments. An operator standing beside the repeaters one day overhead the final arrangements, heard the description each gave the other by which to insure identification at the depot, and told all about it to the Pittsburg operators, who thereupon determined to make the occasion of the wedding interesting. A committee was appointed to watch the meeting of the couple and to prepare for a reception.

O'Meara arrived at Pittsburg a day ahead of Miss Davidson, as had been agreed upon, and was at the station on the following day when her train pulled up from the West. His heart was beating wildly as he scanned the alighting passengers, and he was too preoccupied to notice that he was being watched by half a dozen young men.

Nor did he notice that he was observed closely by a tall, bronze-haired and decidedly handsome young woman who had alighted from a Pullman car and was standing in the shadow of a baggage truck loaded with trunks. There was a smile on the young woman's face as she finally stepped forward and touched O'Meara on the shoulder.

"How d'ye do, Charlie?" she cried.

"Are you really Amy?" he cried, grasping her outstretched hands in both of his. You told me to look out for a short, curly-haired girl, with a limp in her left foot, and I gave you an accurate description of myself."

"Not so very accurate, though," she laughingly replied. "You didn't tell me half how good-looking you are."

It was evident to the watchers, who now came forward, that they were pretty well satisfied with each other. The committee introduced themselves and announced that the couple were to be conducted forthwith to a hotel, where, at 8 o'clock that evening, they were to be married. This arrangement was carried out, and during the evening the Pittsburg operators and their wives and daughters attended the wedding reception and supper at the hotel.

Fell Short of Her Ideal.

When schoolgirls grow confidential with one another they sometimes, I am told, describe the sort of man who corresponds to what they call their "beau ideal." Did you ever happen to hear what Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was credited with saying on this topic? "When I was at school," she remarked, "I used to vow that there were three kinds of men I never could be induced to marry. First, I never would marry a man who was younger than I. Second, I never would marry a man who was shorter than I. Third, I never would marry a politician. Well, I kept my vow, except that in marrying Mr. Douglas I married a man who was not quite as old as I, who was not as tall as I, and who was one of the most prominent politicians of his day."—New York Mail and Express.

The Rubicon.

The proverb in regard to passing the Rubicon originated from the circumstance of Julius Caesar's crossing the stream in the year 49 with his formidable force. This act marked the beginning of civil war. The Rubicon is the ancient name of a small stream which divided Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, and was the boundary of Caesar's province. It separated his province from a fertile and populous country, upon the conquest of which he determined. At the brink of the Rubicon he paused, conscience smitten and undecided. Finally, the love of conquest led him across the stream and sent war and pestilence into the heart of the country. The proverb signifies the entrance upon any undertaking, from which there can be no retreat.

Suits and Damages.

Tailor—I brought you this suit six months ago, and you haven't paid me a cent.

Harduppe—But it didn't suit; it was damaged.

Tailor—I'm afraid I shall have to bring another suit for damages.

It is very rare of late that you see a girl with a braid down her back that looks like taffy candy that has been pulled a long time.

FUNNY HUMAN NATURE.

A Little Story That Illustrates Some of Its Peculiar Phases.

Young men can never tell where to look for an ally in their love affairs. A few afternoons ago one of them was leaving a handsome residence in the upper part of the city. He walked unsteadily, he will never be paler, and it was evident that he was in great trouble. He scarcely noticed the brisk approach of the old gentleman who owns the house and the daughter, though the suitor had been diligently dodging the father for months.

"Hello! What's this? Sick?" and the old gentleman firmly planted himself in the way of the retreating lover. "You're not fit to go out in this storm, young man. Come inside. Take a drop of cordial. What do you mean, risking your life like this?"

"Not there, sir," in a faint voice. "I'll never enter that house again. Your daughter just refused me."

Now the father had told her a score of times to "get rid of that chap," but he is sympathetic and choleric.

"What," pounding the walk with his cane, "refused you? Jilted you? Put you in this awful state? The minx! She'll hear from me! Look as though you were dying, poor fellow! How many times have you asked her?"

"Once."

"Only once? Thunderation, man. I'll bet I asked her mother 50,000 times before she'd have me! It's in the blood. Come in here. No, take a walk around the block and then come. The idea of that girl thinking that she knows her own mind! It's absurd! Brace up, now. We'll bring her to time."

And it looks as though they would. The old gentleman looks sheepish, the girl laughs often without apparent cause, and the youth calls regularly.—Detroit Free Press.

Tommy's Triumph.

"Please, sir," asked Tommy of his teacher, "what is meant by the 'soothing weed?'"

"Does your father smoke, Tommy?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, sir," answered Tommy.

"And what does he smoke?" asked the teacher.

"Bacca'" cried Tommy.

"Tobacco, you mean, Tommy," corrected teacher. "Well, tobacco is often called 'the soothing weed.' But it is tobacco, Tommy, not 'bacca.' There is no such word in the dictionary."

"Yes, there is, sir," cried Tommy.

"You're mistaken, Tommy, there is not," said teacher severely. "But," he added, with a superior smile, "if you can show me the word 'bacca' in an English dictionary I will let you home an hour earlier than usual."

Tommy seized his dictionary, hastily turned over the leaves and pointed triumphantly to the word "bacca," "a fruit having seeds."

Teacher floored and Tommy triumphant.—London Answers.

England's Armoured Trains.

The magnificent armoured trains used by England in her war with the Boers will protect her troops in about the same way that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters drives dyspepsia from the human stomach, and then mounts guard that it does not return. The Bitters has won in every case of indigestion, constipation, liver and kidney trouble for fifty years.

It is now up to the powers to hold a piece conference to determine the manner of partitioning China.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"A horseshoe, you see, got wedged in the switch." "Did it derail your car?" "Not much. My car was No. 13."

We would like you to try Adams' Sarsaparilla Stomach, Liver and Kidney Pills for your Spring Medicine this year. They are cheap and good, and never disappoint; 10c, 25c; druggists.

"Doctor, I wonder if I'm not getting old?" "Quite possibly. The bacillus of old age is very prevalent this Spring."

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Mrs. Muggins—Are you going to the Paris Exposition this Summer? Mrs. Buggins—No; I can't get away. The cook wants to go.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. Trial Bottle containing 2 Weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline's Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

A woman can buy an inferior article in groceries because a better is too expensive, and keep her contentment, but she can't do it in a dry goods store.

Spring Medicine

There's no season when good medicine is so much needed as in Spring, and there's no medicine which does so much good in Spring as Hood's Sarsaparilla. In fact Spring Medicine is another name for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not delay taking it. Don't put it off till your health tone gets too low to be lifted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will give you a good appetite, purify and enrich your blood, overcome that tired feeling, give you mental and digestive strength and steady nerves. Be sure to ask for HOOD'S, and be sure that you get Hood's, the best medicine money can buy. Get a bottle TODAY. All druggists. Price $1.

PERUNA PROTECTS OUR HOMES.

The Roberts Family, of Falls City, Neb., Are Healthy and Happy—A Rare Sight in These Days. They Say, "We Think Peruna Is The Greatest Medicine On Earth."

No man is better known in the State of Nebraska than Mr. Carl T. Roberts, contractor and mason. A typical American—active, shrewd, and full of business sagacity. He is not only a provider for his family, but a protector. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he writes, among other things, as follows:

"Our boy, James, had the membranous croup, and repeated attacks of lung fever. Our boy, Charlie, was also subject to attacks of pneumonia and pleurisy. Our third boy, John, was subject to fever and ague (malarial) and liver trouble. Your remedy, Peruna, cured my boys entirely, and now I have three of the healthiest boys in the State of Nebraska, which I attribute to your medicine. My wife had a stomach trouble which Peruna also cured. Altogether for my whole family we have used nineteen bottles of Peruna, and have thus saved $500 in doctors' bills. I am a contractor and mason by trade, and am known all over Nebraska. I have had a stomach trouble which has been greatly relieved by your remedy, Peruna, for which I am still taking it. We think it is the greatest medicine on earth."—C. T. Roberts, Falls City, Neb.

Hon. Wm. Youngblood

Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it, and I take pleasure in recommending it to anyone who is afflicted with catarrh." Peruna has become in a multitude of households, absolutely indispensable.

Mr. T. G. Walker, Carneiro, Kansas, writes: "It is with pleasure that I report that I am better that I have been for many years. I believe Peruna is without a doubt the best medicine that ever was used in a family. It has cured my nervousness, with which I had been afflicted for a great number of years."

It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Peruna at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a practitioner of medicine is forced to witness every day.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of these affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is the household safeguard.

A complete work on chronic catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

No Butler For Him.

There is a wealthy but very hard headed citizen of Detroit who has no hesitancy in telling this story on himself:

"If there's anything on earth grinds me it is to plunge into the social swim. I'd far rather plunge into an ice cold bath. One of these here steeple-pen coats makes me want to go out and hide in the hayloft, and a standin collar puts me into a grouch for a week after I've worn it.

"But you know how women are. They'll stand right by you when livin is up hill work, skimp, hustle and save, but once they get money they want a show for it, and the bigger the show the better. Things sorter come my way in pine, and I cleaned up a neat little pile. I just grinned at carriages, horses, a coachman, a lot of servants a snookin round the house, receptions, theater parties and all that sort of thing.

"But when they rung in a genuine butler on me I had a warm conversation with mamma and the girls. It didn't do a mite of good. They talked me clean off my feet, and the butler came. I could have got away passably with the president of the United States, but that fellow, stiff backed, high headed, looking superiorlike and never smilin 'less it was to stab you, riled me awful. One day while sittin in the library I heard him tell one of the maids he was goin to resign. 'What for?' she asked. 'The last lady as called took me for the barbarian'—that's me.

"For years I dealt with raftsmen and lumbermen. I paid his bill for six weeks in the hospital, and his wages too. We keep no butler."—Detroit Free Press.

Charlotte Bronte Not Flattered.

An interesting anecdote of Charlotte Bronte is recalled by Mrs. Humphry Ward in her biographical introduction to "Vilette." In 1851 the authoress, having refused repeated invitations to London, on the ground that having done no work she deserved no treat, finally consented to pay a short visit to the family of her friend and publisher, Mr. George Smith.

Thackeray was at this time at the height of his popularity in London, and Miss Bronte arrived in time to hear his second lecture on the English humorists.

When it was over, Thackeray, who had recognized the timid little woman sitting by Mrs. Smith, came down from the platform, and, shaking hands with Miss Bronte, asked her how she liked it. There are few persons who would not have been flattered by such an attention, but Miss Bronte, on the contrary, was almost offended by it, and when she introduces a similar incident in "Vilette" she comments on the restlessness and the lack of desirable self control on the part of the lecturer.

Advantages of Yawning.

"Not only is it healthy to yawn," says a French physician, "but artificial yawning should be resorted to in cases of sore throat, buzzing of the ears, catarrh and like trouble." It is said to be as efficacious in its way as gargling the throat, with which process it should be combined.

The chapel of St. Helena at Bethlehem contains 44 marble columns which were taken from Mount Moriah and supposed to have been in the porches of the temple.

Chinese streets are the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only three feet wide.

ATLAS BOURBON

Especially Mellow and Attractive to the Taste.

ADMIRABLE DIETETIC PROPERTIES

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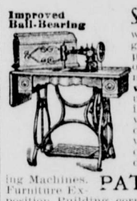

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Can easily trace their trouble to the blood, but that don't help, unless they find a remedy.

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Purifies the blood—makes sick women strong and well. $1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

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For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $3.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by

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Circular mailed on request.

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This new, earliest, corn will revolutionize corn growing, yielding in 1899, in Minnesota, 600 bus. per acre.

BIG FOUR OATS yields 250 bus. per acre, and you can beat that!

SPELTZ 80 bus. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food (thisside of the stars!)

BARLEY, BEARDLESS, yields 171 bus. in N.Y. Wonderful!

RAPE 25c. A TON Gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c a ton. We sell nine tenths of the Rape seed used in the U. S.

BROMUS INERMUS Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. Salzer warrants it!

THE MILLION DOLLAR potato is the most talked of potato on earth, and Salzer Six Weeks' both will make you rich. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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TEN ACRES AND MARY.

I'm up an' away
At break o' day,
An' never of work I'm weary;
For I sing this song
As I toil along—
"I've got ten acres and Mary!"

Troubles enough—
For the worl' is rough,
An' things will go contrary;
But ever this song,
As I trudge along—
"I've got ten acres and Mary!"

No angel bright,
With wings of light;
Of a angel I'd grow weary;
But a woman true,
That's a jay to you—
"I've got ten acres and Mary!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

THE FACE HE SAW

TWO blind people who love each other.

He, an ungainly, stunted figure, with a very homely face; she, tall, thin, of yellowish complexion and of sickly appearance.

Benevolent people had placed them in blind asylum years before. There they were brought up.

As children they had played together, and were contented and happy. The pleasures of the world were as strong to them as its daily miseries. They knew that quiet, comfortable house, its large garden—and nothing more. There they belonged. They could know nothing of what was going on outside. One thing only was clear to them and that was—that they loved each other.

A hot summer day. * * *

The two sat on a bench in the garden chatting.

"Paul, I am so glad."

"On what account, Anna?"

"Ah! Don't you know? To-morrow——"

"Yes. To-morrow the famous oculist will be here."

"And he will make us both see."

"If he is really able to accomplish that."

"You are joking. Of course, he will be able to do it. That is his business."

"Then, at last, I shall be able to see your lovely face. Of that I am glad."

"And of nothing else?"

"Nothing."

"Paul," said she, laughing quietly, "how do you know that I have a lovely face?"

"Because I have seen you twice already—in a dream. You had golden hair and wings as white as snow."

"Oh! if that were only true!"

"It is quite certain."

"Was I so beautiful?" she asked, seizing him by the hand: "so beautiful? But when I reflect, Paul, I think it would be even better for us to be true to each other than to be able to see. That would be lovely. Don't you think so?"

"I know not," he answered thoughtfully; and then both were silent. * * *

The eventful day had passed. The operation on the eyes had been performed. If not all a delusion, it must prove a success.

"Neither of you must take the bandage off the eyes for fourteen days!" Such was the doctor's order before he left.

On the next evening, after the sun had gone down, the two were again seated in the garden, clinging close to each other.

"Paul, when will we first see each other?"

"In fourteen days!"

"I know, but that is much too long. Eight days would certainly be long enough."

"Less time than that, perhaps; but we have the doctor's order."

"I cannot endure to wait so long. What if the operation has been a failure, and we have rejoiced in vain! What then?"

He was silent.

"For all that, we could——"

"Anna!"

"Only for a moment, dear Paul. It will surely not be wrong."

"You will, notwithstanding——"

"Only for a moment. We will put the bandages on again immediately. You need not be at all afraid. Please, please!"

"Rather let us wait. We have suffered many years. Let us endure it a few days longer."

"No, I cannot wait. If you love me, do it, or I will myself alone."

He hesitated a while, but at length answered calmly: "We will do it."

"When?"

"To-morrow morning early—here at this bench."

"Thanks. You will come at the appointed time?"

"Yes."

"Good-night."

"Good-night. I hope you will have a good sleep." * * *

Morning twilight.

Paul has ben long out of bed. He is in dread of the next hour. Anna, of course, is beautiful, but he? Who knows how ugly he may be? Perhaps he is handsome also, but he can never appear before her in this dreadful uncertainty.

"Off with the bandage!"

He tore it loose and threw it on the table. His eyes were still closed. He ran to the cupboard and searched there until he found a small mirror. He then went to the window, where he seated himself and waited. His heart beat violently; his head was in a glowing heat.

In feverish anxiety he sat there, his sightless eyes fixed on the little glass, which his fingers held in a firm clasp. It must now decide his fate. In a few minutes he would have certain knowledge.

Clear daylight came.

He felt the light, opened his eyes slowly and stared at the mirror, trembling all the while with torturing expectation. No, no, no! But see! What is that? Could that be himself? An old, pock-marked, ugly face! He? Those pale, sunken cheeks, that red, tousled hair, those decayed teeth, that long neck? It could not be possible. No; it must not be!

He closed his eyes, leaned far out of the window, opened them wide and looked again. His image was still there, unchanged. Still he would not believe it. In horror he kept on staring at the glass until it became clouded. Then a veil seemed drawn slowly over his eyes. It grew more and more indistinct; darkness gathered all about him, and suddenly everything was black. He saw no more.

Despair seized him. He thought he had become insane. He threw the mirror away, stamped with his feet and struck himself in the face. Anna would see him, and she would be horrified. She would forsake him—ugly and blind—and she would go away into the sunny world and forget him. He must remain behind, helpless and alone. All the happiness was gone forever.

He sank into a chair and sobbed like a little child.

Suddenly he started up. A well-known hand caressed his head.

"Is it you, Paul?" he heard her ask in a whisper.

"Yes," said he, breathing heavily.

"Paul, I looked for you everywhere in the garden and could not find you. Then I took off the bandage."

"And do you see me?" cried Paul in deadly alarm.

"I must say that I do not. No, no! It is just as dark as it was before. The operation was a failure. I see nothing whatever."

"And I nothing," said Paul exultingly. "I also took off the bandage, at once everything became quite dark."

"Now," said Anna with a sigh, "we must remain forever blind."

"It is better so," answered Paul with a happy heart; and he tenderly embraced his poor blind friend.

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS STATES

Oklahoma the Only One that Believes in Making Separation Easy.

With the enactment of the law requiring one year's residence in North Dakota before a divorce can be granted, another State joined the decent majority of those which are not inclined to make things easy for people who wish to be separated from wife or husband.

Oklahoma is now the only State or territory in which only ninety days' residence is required.

The term of residence now required in other States is as follows:

SIX MONTHS.

Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

ONE YEAR.

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

TWO YEARS.

Florida, Indiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont.

THREE YEARS.

Connecticut, New Jersey.

FIVE YEARS.

Massachusetts (unless parties are residents at the time of marriage).

During the reign of the ninety-day residence law divorces were sometimes granted on curious grounds. For instance, a woman was granted a divorce because her husband did not bathe frequently enough, thereby causing her great mental anguish. Another man slept with a razor under his pillow, solely to frighten his wife, who was accordingly given a divorce. A third defendant made his wife climb a step-ladder to drive nails in the woodshed; one woman complained that her husband treated her as a child; another got a divorce because her husband enlisted in the navy; a decree was issued to a woman whose husband cut off her bangs.

A Scotchman's Self-Control.

Charles Mathews used to tell a good story in support of the truth of the remark about a Scotchman, a joke, and a surgical operation. When "starring" in Edinburgh, his landlord, who seldom attended any other public meeting save the "kirk," asked Mathews if he would oblige him with "a pass for the playhoose."

On this favor being readily granted, the "guid mon," as Ian Maclaren would say, donned his cheerful black suit, and witnessed Mathews' two great performances, Sir Charles Coldstream in "Used Up," and Plummer in "Cool as a Cucumber," both downright "side-splitters."

Meeting his landlord on the stairs as he proceeded to his own room after the performance, Mathews was cordially greeted by that gentleman, of whom he then inquired how he had enjoyed the entertainment.

"Aweel," said the Northerner, "it pleased me vara much, ye ken, and I conseeder you played unco' naturally; but, heigh, mon, I'd a hard matter to keep frae laughing."

A Novelist's Family.

Robert Barr, the novelist, when asked a few questions about himself and his family said: "My wife is a Canadian of English descent. My daughter is a Yankee, born in Detroit. My son is an Englishman, born in London. I am an American citizen, made one in Detroit."

New Safety Check.

A new safety check has a number of perforated sections diverging from a central point at one end of the check, on which are printed series of dollars from one upward, the sections being torn off until the right amount is reached.

MILLIONS OF BIBLES.

ASTONISHING CIRCULATION OF THE SACRED BOOK.

Number of Copies Printed Every Year—What Becomes of All the Old and Worn Volumes Is a Conundrum—Editions in Foreign Tongues.

The success of a widely read novel invariably sets people talking about enormous sales, and paragraphs find their way into print recording the fact that so many thousands of copies have been sold. And we talk about it as if it were a nine days' wonder, totally unmindful of a book which has run through countless editions, and of which nearly 2,000,000 copies were printed in New York last year. That book is the Bible.

Of course, everybody knows that more copies of the Bible have been printed and sold than of any other book, but few persons realize, or stop to think about it if they do, just to what extent the Bible is circulated. "What becomes of all the pins?" is a question that has never been satisfactorily solved. What becomes of all the Bibles is a problem more difficult of solution. A pin assumes infinitesimal proportions compared with a bound book, and when one considers that the increased publication of Bibles is out of all proportion to the natural increase in population one cannot help wondering what becomes of all of them.

It stands to reason that a great many copies find their way into the hands of foreign missionary societies and are sent to the heathen of other lands. Possibly the proportion is one-half. But even then the balance for home consumption, if so purely mercantile a phrase may be permissible, is very considerable. One New York publishing house alone, the American Bible Society, issued during the last year 1,380,892 copies, of which a trifle more than one-half were sent abroad. And one year is very much like another in this respect. Times may be good or times may be bad, but the printing of the Scriptures goes on.

Now, what becomes of them all? One seldom discards a Bible, no matter how old or worn. The ordinary book, except to the bibliophile, is regarded as an article of commerce—something to buy and sell, something to read and enjoy, and then, if necessity demands, pass along that some one else may enjoy its benefits. If this were not so there would be no second-hand book-dealers.

Not so with the Bible. You may hunt the town over, you may delve among dust-covered tomes in out-of-the-way book stores until your head grows dizzy, and I doubt if you will find a dozen second-hand Bibles in all New York. I asked the proprietor of one of these old book shops if he could explain why it was. He shrugged his shoulders and frankly admitted that it had been a puzzle to him for years. And he was a man of ripe experience, too.

At the offices of the American Bible Society, I was only bewildered by figures without having any light thrown upon the real question of what becomes of all the Bibles—the Bibles that are not sent to the heathen. The figures as to production were stupendous in themselves. I was told that the various Bible societies alone had distributed more than 280,000,000 Bibles since the year 1804, and this number did not include the output of individual publishing houses, of which there are about a dozen in New York alone, which issue Bibles.

The British and Foreign Bible Society of London operates on even a larger scale than our own American Bible Society. Last year 4,479,439 copies were printed and distributed, and since 1804, when the society was organized, it has issued no less than 160,009,393 Bibles.

When one comes to consider the achievements of the American Bible Society abroad the result is astounding. The society publishes, and now has for sale, copies of the Bible printed in German, French, Welsh, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, Hebrew, Greek, Lettish, Arabic, Icelandic, Syriac, Russian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Gaelic, Finnish, Armenian, Malay, Arabo-Turkish, Slavonian, Slavic, Bulgarian, Chinese and Japanese. For Africa the Scriptures are printed in eight different languages, while for the Sandwich Islands there are seven different editions in as many different languages. The North American Indians have Bibles printed in Cherokee, Choctaw, Mohawk, Dakotas, Arrawack, Ojibwa, Muskokee and Seneca.

The distribution of Bibles in foreign lands is not accomplished without severe hardships and often danger to life. The colporteurs, as the traveling agents are called, are quite heroic in their devotion to the work, especially in lands where fanaticism holds sway. China is just at present the theater of the most interesting activity.—St. Louis Republic.

Large Versus Small War Ships.

One argument that has been made in favor of building a comparatively large number of small war ships rather than a smaller number of large vessels, with large crews, is that the smaller ones afford the greater number of independent commands and opportunities for training for command. Between 1872 and 1883, says Cassier's Magazine, seventy-six sea-going fighting ships were launched for the British navy, varying in displacement between 430 and 2,000 tons, and the number of men and officers in these ships ranged from fifty-nine in the smallest to 220 in the largest. These ships were to be found all over the world. Admirals, captains and leading officers of to-day were all trained in them, and splendidly trained. These ships, however, have been displaced during recent years by larger vessels, with larger crews, making for each command larger claims on naval estimates and on the reserve of men. Some of the foremost authorities now lean to the opinion that too much trust is placed in big ships and guns, and too little in the skill, enterprise and valor which may be had in the direction and management of a ship of moderate size. To multiply such smaller ships is to multiply the chances of getting good men in command. Piling up armor and guns condemns many such men to subordination to their inferiors.

MRS. HODGSON BURNETT.

Whose Recent Marriage Was a Surprise to Many Admirers.

The recent marriage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett to Stephen Townsend, the English physician-actor, has created much interest and not a little surprise in this country. When she left Washington a few years ago she positively declared that she did not have the slightest intention of marrying again, and yet she married almost immediately after reaching Genoa, Italy, where Mr. Townsend was staying.

Mrs. Burnett's life has not been all roses. Her literary successes, great as they were in every respect, did not bring her joy. She is said to have spent few happy days since she played with her sisters under the blue skies and in the sweet-smelling woods of sunny Tennessee. Mrs. Burnett is now 51 years old, and she has been a breadwinner ever since she was 15. She was born in Manchester, Eng., and came to America with her mother and sisters in 1865. The family was so poor that

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

the little which she could earn as a country school teacher was most welcome.

The change from the tall factory chimney scenes of Manchester to the open, new country of Tennessee filled the heart of little Frances with delight. It was during these early struggles that she conceived the plan of sending a story to the magazines. Her sister sold grapes for the postage which carried her first effort to the published. From that time forward Mrs. Burnett's ascent to fame and wealth was easy as the proverbial descent to Avernus.

Her first story was published in 1867, and the products of her pen have been in big demand since that time. The creator of "Fauntleroy" was celebrated as a clever story writer and romancer at 24, and it was at that age, in 1873, that she married Dr. Burnett. Almost since that time Mrs. Burnett has lived in Washington. That "Lass o' Lowrie's," one of her most widely read stories, was written and published in 1877. From this success dated her career as a book writer.

Mrs. Burnett first met Townsend in a professional capacity. Since then they have been almost inseparable. He was the cause of her divorce from her husband—an act that alienated many of her friends.

Lamp that Lights Itself.

A London firm has introduced a new portable electric self-lighting lamp.

The lamp will be useful for many purposes, but as an adjunct to the smoking room or bedroom, where an instantaneous light is often needed, the self-lighting lamp will be more than useful. The battery, when once charged, will not require attention for months, and is sufficiently strong to light the lamp 2,000 times at a cost of 5 cents. It is sold securely packed with a bottle of charging salts.

Paper Horse Shoes.

A trial of paper shoes for horses is shortly to be made in London. The new horseshoe is made of compressed paper; it requires no nails to secure it to the hoof, and, while lighter than the most fragile of racing plates, it is claimed to be nearly as durable as the solid iron shoes which have hitherto secured to horses immunity from the effects of constant traveling over rough surfaces.

Clever Repartee.

When the officer who was sent by Secretary Stanton to secure the hoopskirts and waterproof in which Jefferson Davis had been captured made known his errand to Mrs. Davis, she replied:

"Certain, sir, certainly; and any other of my cast-off clothing which Mrs. Stanton may need."

When you call on the sick, suggest some remedy that "might" benefit; those paying the bills are particularly glad to be reminded that they should spend more money.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

It is not a pleasant thing to be the plain sister of two beautiful girls, and Patty Chilton found that out before she was four years old. Not that Patty was really plain, but her candid aunts had made no secret of the fact that she was not to be compared, in point of looks, with Berenice, her sister of seven, and Mabel, the little beauty of two. Nor was she as bright as Berenice, they said.

"Bernice is so like the Westovers!" was their frequent remark, and the greatest possible praise they could give—these Westover spinsters.

So Patty grew up with the feeling that she was a very poor sort of creature. Her visits to her Grandma Westover's were never pleasant, and but for the unfailing kindness of grandma herself, would have been wholly painful; for she was systematically snubbed, while Berenice and Mabel were petted and made much of by their two aunts. Their bright sayings were quoted, and their beauty openly praised.

Patty was not jealous or envious of her sisters, but sat and admired them silently, only wishing in her sore heart that she were like them, or else a boy. She often wished she had been a boy. One day her mother asked her why.

"Because then it would be all right to be ugly."

"Why, Pattie!" said Mrs. Chilton, to whom her children were pretty—alike. "What makes you think you are ugly, my dearie?"

"That old, mean looking-glass says so," was Patty's answer, and she would never admit that she had gathered the idea from any other source.

No one ever guessed how all the fine arrows of ridicule pierced and tore that sensitive heart, for it was a pet theory of the Aunts Westover that Patty was "thick skinned" and phlegmatic. In other words, she was not a Westover, but a Chilton. It was only Berenice and Mabel whose tender sensibilites were to be always considered.

Of course poor Patty was never her natural self in the presence of those who so totally misunderstood her. She was silent, and they thought her dull; she was sad and heartsore, and they said she was sulky. And so it went on, and the girls grew fast. Bernice and Mabel lost none of their beauty, but, thanks to the unwise compliments upon which their vanity had been fed since their babyhood, they lost one of the sweetest charms of girlhood—simplicity. They knew they were pretty, and they dressed, talked and acted for effect. Patty walked with the careless grace of nature, while her sisters minced in the way they supposed to be the most ladylike and fetching. When Patty spoke it was in a downright, earnest way, and her big, sweet smile warmed the hearts of every one but the two Misses Westover.

Not so her sisters. When they spoke it was with the Delsartean expressions and gestures—sweetly or haughtily, archly or sedately, sadly or merrily; and oh! such lowering of long eyelashes, such heavenward castings of azure blue eyes, such shakings of golden curls, such graceful turnings of fair necks! Of all these arts and banishments the two pretty sisters were past mistresses at a very tender age.

When Patty was about fourteen, Miss Lincoln took board for the summer at Grandma Westover's pretty old place, and then Patty enjoyed her visits to her grandmother's, for Miss Lincoln "took" to Patty, and Patty loved Miss Lincoln. She was an artist, and Patty could show her all the pretty spots in the lovely old town; Patty knew where all the wild flowers grew, and the haunts and habits of all the "little people of the woods." In return for her helpfulness Miss Lincoln gave her daily lessons in her art, and the aptitude and interest of her pupil surprised her.

"With her love of nature, her wonderful power of observation, and the natural genius which I really believe the child has, I should not wonder at all if your little Patty is not a famous woman some day," she said to Miss Minnie Westover.

Aunt Minnie smiled incredulously.

"I must confess such a thing would surprise me a great deal."

"Well, wait and see," said Miss Lincoln. "I intend to talk to her father and mother before I go away. If she is given the proper opportunities, she will surprise you."

And Miss Lincoln proved a true prophet. Years after, when the two pretty sisters had lost their youth and beauty, and were the commonplace wives of commonplace men, Patricia Chilton Fleming was a name known the world over. "Patricia Chilton Fleming" in the corner of a painting would give it a large price, and was the adored wife of one of the most distinguished men of our times.

And Aunt Minnie says:

"Who would ever have guessed poor Patty would do so well? She is more Westover than I thought."—Waverly.

Just a Common Baby.

Mabel—Say, ma, you know them Italian folks on the corner that have a little baby? Well, their baby ain't Italian after all.

Mrs. Wilkins—It isn't? How can you tell?

Mabel—Why, I heard it cry to-day and it cried just exactly like our English baby.

Fishes Can Be Drowned.

Fishes, like other animals, need air. If they could not get it they would be suffocated just as you would if you were locked up in an air-tight trunk. When the sea is frozen for miles, as in the Arctic Ocean, the fishes find it very hard to come to the surface, and must then "breathe" the air which is dissolved in the water. You have often seen the tiny bubbles which collect on the inside of a glass which has been standing full of water over night. Well, that is the air which has been dissolved in the water, and after the glass has been tapped, so that all these bubbles come to the top, fishes could not live in that water. In other words they would drown.

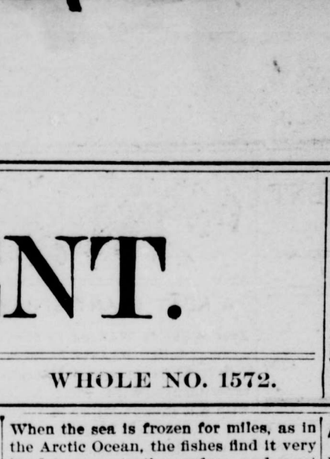
Kind to Sister.

Baby Ronald (as sister enters the room)—Here, Sissie! here's a bootiful biscuit for you!

Sissie holds out her hand to receive it.

Baby (suddenly taking back the biscuit)—I'll eat it for you, Sissie!

Playing at War.



SHE SCRUBBED VENUS,

And Was Grieved that the Result Was Disappointing.

One of the Lares and Penates of a family in town is a plaster cast of the Venus of Milo, says the New York Times. She was a treasure in spotless white until one day when the owner of the armless lady had the misfortune to read in a household magazine a prescription which showed that by a coating of oil the humble plaster Venus might be changed into a glorious bit of old ivory. The prescription was tried, but it was not altogether a success. The Venus, sure enough, took on a deeper tone in face and drapery, but her complexion had more the atmosphere of Jersey mud, certain plain-spoken people said, than ivory. However, she was cherished still and lived happily despite her uncertain eastern tints and adorned a conspicuous place modestly and worthily.

That was until within a day or two when the family to which the Venus belonged took it upon themselves to change their place of abode. There was some confusion, as there will be at such occasions in the best-regulated families, and for a few days the Venus stood around the house waiting to be packed quite as if she was not a beauty and model woman. There is a moral in this story which shows that if even superior people resort to commonplace practices they will be treated like commonplace people.

One of the other treasures of this particular family in addition to the Venus was a nice honest Hibernian lady, devoted to the scrubbing brush, and with opinions of her own concerning many things in general and Venuses of Milo in particular. The time came at last for the Venus to be packed, but she was missing and investigation led to the kitchen. There—strangely assorted companions—were found Venus of Milo and the Hibernian lady together, the one standing in front of the sink with a worried look on her comfortable countenance, while the Venus, with her usual vere de vere expression, was lying back in the dishpan, which was filled with foamy suds, while the Hibernian lady scrubbed her with a will.

"Me heart's near broke," exclaimed the Hibernian lady as she looked up to see the expectant members of the family. "It's scrubbing her I've been this two hours and she's no nearer clane now than she were in the first place."

But if the Venus had not changed her complexion her haughty plaster exterior begun to soften during her long, hot bath and she will never in the future occupy the honored place in the family that she had before.

Injurious Fungi.

Those who have made a study of the lower orders of the vegetable kingdom tell us that of the large group of mushrooms, which includes a multitude of species, only a few are poisonous. Unfortunately, igorance of this class of vegetables is so profound that few are able to distinguish one species from another, and hence we make use of the one species with which we are so familiar, and in some cases with the common puff ball. The fact remains, however, that a very large majority are beneficial to mankind.

This is true also of the more minute classes of the vegetable kingdom known as bacteria. There seems to be no end to the number of species which those who make a study of them are constantly discovering and naming; and yet it is as true of this class as among the mushrooms that only a very small percentage are injurious, while a vast majority are beneficial to mankind. It is amusing, if the results were not so serious, to read the accounts in daily papers and magazines, which should know better, as to the awful light in which we should look at these minute organisms. The very name bacterium is used to frighten people into all sorts of expensive and useless measures. To read—as we all do almost daily—of the evil doings of bacteria, one may feel a surprise that there is a living being on the earth.—Meehan's Monthly.

AFRICAN HORSES ARE HARDY.

Possess Remarkable Endurance and Power to Travel.

One of the very first things that strike the wanderer in the great expanses of the southern hemisphere is the strength and endurance of the horse. Though to look at they are the sorriest scrags I ever set eyes on, yet they appear to be possessed of a power of getting over the ground that is little short of miraculous and so astonishing in its persistence as to seem automatic. A very striking instance came under my notice only a few days after landing in Cape Town in 1863. I was sitting one Saturday afternoon on the stoop of Park's Hotel, which occupied the corner of Adderley and Strand streets, when a dust-covered horseman stopped and dismounted. His horse was taken to the stables and in the course of conversation in the bar I learned that he was a member of a legislative assembly for an up-country district. There was no railway communication with the interior in those days and he had ridden in from his home at Colesberg in less than six days, having started the previous Monday.

Now Colesberg is more than 500 miles from Cape Town and the country is very rough going, much of it being sand and other parts very mountainous. No English-bred horse, fed according to English methods, could have accomplished such a ride as this, more especially when we consider the temperature of the Cape Colony. I went to look at the animal on which the journey had been performed and found it to be a little roan schimmel barely fourteen hands and apparently as fresh as paint. Another very remarkable ride that came under my notice was performed by a Boer who lived a few miles from Graytown, in Natal. His wife was taken ill and a particular medicine, not to be obtained in Graytown, was imperative. So in the early hours of the night he started for Maritzburg, fifty-five miles distant, through an extremely hilly country and was back on his farm in sixteen hours. The remarkable thing in this ride was that this Boer weighed over seventeen stone.

In my own experience many instances of the wonderful staying powers of African horses have occurred. To mention one, in 1866, I had been appointed honorable secretary of the first athletic sports held in the Umboti country of Natal. They were to be held in Graytown on boxing day, which fell on a Monday. All preparations, etc., were concluded early in December, when I received an urgent request to go to the Transvaal to look after a friend who was lying very ill in his wagon with no attendants but a couple of raw kaffirs. I rode as hard as I could and found him among the kopjes of the Drakensberg, between Lydenberg and Wakkerstrom, very bad with fever, which he had contracted somewhere in the low country to the northwest. I tended him for some days until he was clearly out of danger and then suddenly remembered that I had to be in Graytown on Monday morning. I was then sitting on the wagon box drinking my morning coffee at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. Graytown was 220 miles away, but I was at my post there at 10 a. m. and in addition took a second prize both in running and jumping competitions.—African Life.

Soap Bubble Party.

Here is a Vassar soap bubble recipe which you must learn if you are ever going to have a soap bubble party. Take some white castile soap and shave it fine. Cover it with water and heat until the soap melts. Add a cupful of glycerine for every quart of water, and soon you will have a heavy mixture which reminds you of soap bubbles. At Vassar we used to take the gas pipe, such as you may use on gas lamps, oil stoves and the like. This pipe we would attach to the gas, and one of us would hold up the end of the pipe while the other poured in the soap bubble mixture. We had made the soap bubble mixture and the gas blew the bubbles. Instantly great air castles would form and would come spouting out of the end of that pipe as though by magic. Such big bubbles never were blown before, nor so fast! They would come out of the pipe at the rate of ten a second, and the room would be filled with bubbles in a minute. It seemed as though each bubble was as big as a foot tub and as light as a feather. We played battledore and shuttlecock with them, and had to bat them with sheets which we held taut so that the bubbles could bound on them.

Spring on the Farm.

The sweet, balmy breezes of springtime
are melting the last fall of snow,
And soon the bluebirds will be singing,
to cheer on the man with the hoe;
The gentleman with the lone gallus, who
down the corn-row slowly plods,
With a right-and-left whacking and
smashing, to bust up the newly
turned clods.
The ice has gone out of the streamlet,
and green leaves peep forth on the
trees;
The worm-fence is patched up in places,
and new "gums" are placed for the
bees;
The spring house has been fumigated, and
bed clothes are aired on the line,
And the whole farm breathes out a warm
welcome for the coming of spring's
blessed time.
The colt is turned loose in the pasture,
painted over with rank kerosene;
The anvil rings out its wild clamor as
the "plow p'ints" are made sharp
and keen;
The boys dig for bait in the barnyard,
for the creek water's muddy and
warm,
For spring is at hand, rousing up this old
land, and there's joy, life and work
on the farm.

For Making Felt.

The American soft felt hat is all the rage in the leading Australian colonies. The rabbit pest in those colonies may yet become a source of wealth, as the skin is of value for felt making.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

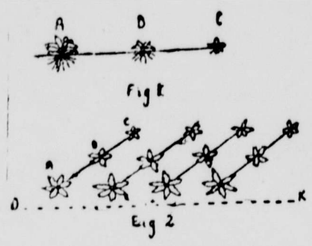
FRIDAY, MAY 25 1900

It would be a pretty cute political move for the President to appoint Congressman De Vries a member of the board of general appraisers with headquarters at New York. Notwithstanding that a big purse has already been raised to defeat De Vries for Congress in the second district he is so popular that some of the republican papers are announcing that he will have no opposition in the election. It is reported that great pressure has been brought to bear on McKinley to offer De Vries the place and if he accepts it he will have a life position and $7500 per annum.

SUMMER PLANTING.

Setting Strawberries In August. Quick Way to Get a Matted Row.

It has been figured out that selling strawberry plants for summer setting, even at double prices, is not as good as selling in spring at spring rates. Early in the summer advanced strawberry plants are like Fig. 1. A is the first runner set, starting from the parent plant, which is not shown. B is the second and C the third. A has good roots at least four inches long, many of the plants being first class. To B the roots are less numerous and only two inches long, while C is just starting



SETTING STRAWBERRIES.

roots and in many cases has not any. If B's roots are started sufficiently to carry the plant, then careful digging of A will leave it uninjured and able to continue the series, C rooting in time and others following. In many cases B is not very well rooted, and one sacrifices many plants in a short time, besides an indefinite number which would have sprung from the strongest plants dug. Time is more valuable, and it takes more to get an equal number, though perhaps this is offset by getting the money eight or nine months sooner.

A writer in The Country Gentleman, in which the foregoing considerations were originally presented, further tells that, instead of discarding the smaller plants of the series A B C, he takes the three and sets as in Fig. 2, not cutting them apart, but planting A and B as best he can and laying a small stone or piece of earth to hold C in position until it takes root. D K is the line by which the plants A are set. He has filled gaps in matted rows about the middle of August with runners used in this way, setting three abreast, so as to equal the width of row in other places. Less than a month after it was difficult to see just where the repairs had been made. Instead of making the plant A more difficult to grow by having its younger sisters B and C attached, it seems to start more quickly, and all grow as freely as if still attached to the parent—that is, if the weather is favorable.

In summer planting it is best to do it immediately after a good soaking rain, and in periods of drought with feeble plants it is best not to do it at all, as every minute of time is needed to give the plants time to store fruit food for next year's bearing. Some of the finest strawberries he ever produced were grown on plants set in early September, but it was an exceptionally fine autumn, with little freezing weather before Christmas. Had frosty nights set in in September, with early winter cold, the plants would not have got a sufficient hold of the ground to have done anything.

If one does much out of season planting, it is best, according to the writer, to grow one's own plants. By the method outlined it is plainly an advantage to have a patch of your own, and then you can select a class of runners of about the same age and vigor and get a uniform plantation. By using the full series upon a runner you get in a few weeks' time a matted row of a foot or more in width, all of which will fruit next year. If the season is good from time of setting in August, quite a lot of other plants will be produced which may be retained and used for setting in the spring.

Culture of Endive.

Endive, although one of the oldest vegetables and a very useful salad for autumn and winter, when lettuce becomes scarce, is not as generally grown as it ought to be, which is perhaps on account of the extra labor required in blanching it and the difficulty sometimes experienced in preventing decay after tying up for blanching. Now is a good time to sow endive, as it thrives best during the autumn, when the weather gets cooler. Its culture is similar to that of lettuce. It does best in light, rich soil sown in drills 12 inches apart and afterward thinned out 12 inches apart in the drills from plant to plant. Like lettuce, it must be encouraged to make a quick growth to have it at its best, and therefore it ought to get plenty of water in dry weather. The curled endive is perhaps the best, and it is very ornamental, says American Gardening.

Currant Leaf Blight.

Leaf blight often appears on currant bushes about midsummer. It begins as whitish spots with dark centers, which spread over the leaf, causing it to drop prematurely, often leaving the bush entirely naked by September. As a preventive, spray with bordeaux mixture, ammoniacal carbonate of copper or potassium sulphide solution.

FRUIT GROWERS

A NEAT PLANT SPRAYER.

Just What Is Wanted In the Way of a Greenhouse Nozzle.

Several years ago, while conducting experiments with roses under glass with Mr. Robert Miller in Washington, the attention of Professor B. T. Galloway of the department of agriculture was called to the necessity of a small and cheap apparatus that could be used in syringing plants with water. During the winter and at other times syringing plants under glass is absolutely necessary, and the chief aim in such work is to apply the minimum amount of water with the maximum amount of force. In small establishments hand syringes are used, but where the work is extensive they are, of course, out of the question. Where a pressure of 30 to 40 pounds is available the practice of using the finger on the open end of an ordinary three-quarter inch hose is generally followed, but this is not always satisfactory, for frequently new men are

TIP AND GREENHOUSE NOZZLE.

brought into service, and it takes them some time to learn just how to manage the hose so as to apply a small amount of water. To overcome this difficulty Mr. Miller devised a number of nozzles, which, in connection with the suggestions of Professor Galloway, finally developed into the form shown in the cut.

The nozzle consists of a casting turned to the desired length and flattened at the end. Through this flattened end a narrow slit is made. It is important to have this opening absolutely true throughout, otherwise the water as it issues from the nozzle will be broken up into streams. As the tips come from the factory they are not always satisfactory, and it has been occasionally found necessary to smooth the opening with a narrow, flat file. A few tests, however, will soon show just what is wanted in the way of a spray, which should consist of a flattened mass of water, about the shape of an ordinary gas flame, but, of course, very much larger. At a distance of two to three feet from the end of the tip the spray breaks up into innumerable small drops, but with force enough to effectively answer the purpose for which it is intended.

The spray tip proper is attached to a brass fitting, which in turn screws on to the end of a three-quarter inch hose. The apparatus is very effective for spraying roses, as it readily serves to keep the leaves in a thoroughly healthy condition and at the same time wets the beds but little. It is also very useful for violets, as with a pressure of 35 to 40 pounds the leaves of the plant can be readily turned over and thoroughly washed without soaking the crowns and the bed.

In spraying some plants, particularly violets, it has been found advantageous to use a lance 18 inches long, made of a piece of one-half inch brass pipe. This increases the reach and enables the operator to place the water to better advantage on plants which under ordinary conditions would be beyond arm's length. The apparatus can be made for 50 cents, and will be found a useful instrument wherever there is sufficient water pressure to insure a proper amount of force.

Strawberry Mates, Etc.

When one has such pairs as Bubach and Brandywine, Enhance and William Belt, Haverland and Clyde, Crescent and Rio, each a rival to its mate in productiveness, season and other qualities, it would seem as if the acme of perfection had been reached in strawberry development. The highest type of all, the Marshall, needs no mate, and thus brings within the reach of the amateur a single variety embracing all the desirable qualities of a strawberry, except a cosmopolitan habit. I have not yet succeeded with it on my light soil, and it seems easier to grow bushels of William Belt and Clyde than quarts of Marshall, but when one has grown to perfection the mammoth Marshall with its dark purple flesh and delightful quality all other successes are forgotten, says L. B. Pierce of Ohio in The Country Gentleman.

Fall Planting of Sweet Peas.

Sweet peas are had in bloom from early planting in June and from later plantings in July and August. Sweet peas are planted in September or October and protected for the winter for early spring flowers. It is something new to have them growing all winter. They are planted as late as possible. They should not be over six inches high. If you have them a foot high in the fall, they will not stand the winter.

This is a practice of New Jersey growers, who cover them with the leaves or salt hay at commencement of winter, not very thick, as mice are very fond of them and will eat them if covered very much. Uncovering early in the spring and protecting them with a cloth or something light from the freezes and thawings, and they have bloom fully a month earlier.

How to Handle a Queen Bee.

Great care should be used in handling queens not to injure their abdomen or legs. When it is desired to catch a queen pick her up by the wings or grasp her gently by the thorax with the thumb and forefinger; there need be no fear of her stinging, for, while nature has provided her with a sting, she seldom, if ever, uses it except upon a rival queen. Do not attempt to catch or handle queens when at all nervous or excited, as you will be very apt to maim or injure them in some way, advises a writer in American Gardening.

The Fruit Bark Beetle.

In September an enemy to be guarded against by the fruit grower is the fruit bark beetle. Professor J. B. Smith of New Jersey says this little borer is almost omnipresent, but becomes most abundant in September and will at that time try every tree that offers the least chance of sustaining it. Its hope is to find some weak or injured tree, low in vitality and in general poor condition, and into this it bores, makes its galleries and starts the tree on the road to certain death. Where entirely suitable trees are not found the beetle does the best it can and bores into healthy peaches, for these offer the best chance of giving way to it. A real healthy young tree will easily dispose of a dozen or 20 borers without difficulty, but when 50 or 100 come in there is serious danger for even a sound tree unless it is unusually vigorous.

Practically, according to Professor Smith, there are only two ways of preventing injury from this insect. The first is to have no old dying trees to breed the beetles in quantities. The second is to keep the young trees as vigorous as possible to prevent a foothold from any reasonable attack. An apple or pear tree injured by blight or by accident may live for two or three years under the attacks of these beetles and will then die, liberating thousands of specimens that will bore into whatever happens to be nearest at hand.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 30th day of April, 1900 in the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court, on Thursday, the 7th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell in the town of Independence, California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, in and to all those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The "Surprise mine," in Union Mining District, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "C" of mining locations, at page 8, Inyo County records.

The "Enterprise mine" in Kearsarge mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "H" of Land, Water & Mining Claims, page 433, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in "Saylor Boy" mine, in Russ mining district, notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations at page 398, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in the "Silver Hill" mine, in Russ mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations, at page 399, Inyo County records.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, upon confirmation by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 22, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register of U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on June 30th, 1900, viz:

STAFFORD W. AUSTIN

H. E. No. 803 for the NE¼ Sec. 8, T. 16 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Anton, John H. Lubken, Belles S. Carrasco and Horace G. Elder, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	21 50	
Poleta Building Fund	339 00	
Valley Building Fund	674 00	
Salary "	3 060 30	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge "	271 80	
Unapportioned "	41 05	
Road District No 1 Fund	446 83	
" " " 2 "	212 75	
" " " 3 "	187 60	
" " " 4 "	175 75	
" " " 5 "	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indbtdnss	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

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A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

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J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24tf

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—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL.—
Re obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

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First-class work at lowest living price

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BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
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GROCERIES,
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All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
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Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
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J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very best kinds of meats, including
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Practical Watchmaker
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WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
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We lead. Our competitors follow, but are out-distanced by our bedrock cash prices. We make no leaders—All our goods sold on the same basis.

Inyo Mercantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.....1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 24, 1900:

Highest barometer.....	29.979	20
Lowest "	29.564	18
Highest temperature.....	86.0	21
Lowest "	55.0	19
Mean "	70.4	
Average dew point.....	22.7	
Average humidity.....	17.6	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date.....	30 W	27
No. clear days.....	5	
No. part cloudy days.....	2	
No. cloudy days.....	0	
No. rainy days.....	0	
Precipitation for week	0 00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 09
" 1899-1900 3 58

JOHN J. MCLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

MCIVER—At Francis, Cal., May 24, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. F. McIver, a daughter.

MARRIED.

LUNT—ROEPER—At Independence, Cal., by A. V. Davidson, J. P., S. C. C. Lunt of San Francisco and Effie I. Roeper of Independence.

Charley Walter is on the sick list.

Congress will adjourn June 11th.

A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine was in town today.

J J. Gunn will leave for the City in the morning.

John Dodge was up from Lone Pine on Wednesday.

E. T. Anderson is recovering from his recent illness.

Lester Laird has gone on a prospecting trip to the Coso country.

The Rose Bros. are on their way to Monache with their cattle.

Leon Marx and his brother Arthur are at work at Luning, Nevada.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. C. Lunt left for San Francisco Thursday morning.

Fred Buckhardt and Ollie Dearborn were up from Lone Pine yesterday.

J. Sub Johnson writes that he expects to leave for Cape Nome on the 30th.

J. W. McMurry came down from Big Pine last Tuesday, returning next day.

Newlands will be a candidate for re-election to Congress from Nevada this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Sunday, returning next day.

What about the Fourth of July? If we are going to celebrate let's get at it in time.

A. Strong has accepted a position as assayer and metallurgist at the Reward mine.

Miss Effie Roeper completed her term of school at Poleta and returned home last Friday.

So much water is being taken out of the river for irrigating that the stream is nearly dry.

Mrs. Reed, Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz and Julian Eibeshutz visited Lone Pine on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powers of Bishop were guests at the Independence Hotel last Sunday.

P. H. Mack Esq. leaves for San Francisco tomorrow and expects to be away about a week.

John Kispert was in town one day this week and reports an abundance of water in the Georges Creek section.

Miss Stella W. Hart arrived from Los Angeles on Tuesday and will remain a month visiting with Mrs. P. H. Mack.

J. J. Gunn came in from the Minnietta at the end of last week. He has about eighty tons of ore ready for shipment.

Frank Carthery and Joe Blaney came in from Darwin last Tuesday. Joe is suffering from a severe case of lead poisoning.

Quite a number of the young people went on a picnic excursion to the Pinyon falls last Sunday and had a delightful time.

Frank, the oldest son of Under-Sheriff Willis, has been very ill for three weeks with pneumonia. He is better today and out of danger.

J. C. Crocker has purchased from N. E. Conklin about five hundred head of stock cattle and has taken them to Monache for the summer.

P. W. Forbes Esq. has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Nevada and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of California and Nevada.

Dave Holland came in from Ballarat last Monday and left Tuesday morning for Nevada to examine and report upon some mining properties there.

E. A. Whitney, a wealty resident of Sheridan, Wyo., is looking over the Valley with a view of investing here. He left for Bishop this morning with one of Levy's teams.

Jerry Mairs got back last Saturday from a trip to Canada where he spent the winter very pleasantly visiting friends and relatives. He looks at least ten years younger.

It Means Something.

A special train having on board Collis P. Huntingdon, R. J. Laws, J. Krutschnitt and other important officials of the Southern Pacific, left Mound House at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, arriving at Keeler at 7:30 last evening. The party went north this morning, passing through Citrus at 6 a. m. It is regarded as a certainty that construction will begin from Mojave north immediately on the completion of the Santa Barbara line. By this line the distance from Mojave to Wadsworth will be shortened from 800 miles to 450 miles besides saving the heavy grades in crossing the Sierras twice. It will make twenty hours difference in passenger travel between Los Angeles and Chicago. Interesting developments may be looked for very soon.

Campers Beware.

The camping season will soon be on, and it would be well for all persons going to the hills to bear in mind the fact that the government intends to punish those who through carelessness or design set fire to the forests. A bill has just passed the Senate that is of interest to hunters and campers It provides that any person who shall wilfully or maliciously set on fire or cause to be set on fire any timber, underbrush or grass upon the public domain, or shall leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than $5000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two years or both. Section 2 of the Act provides that any person who shall build any fire in or near any forest, timber or other inflammable material upon the public domain shall before leaving said fire totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction there of in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined in a sum of nor more than $1000 or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both. All fines collected under the provisions of this Act will be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the offense is committed.

A Wedding

On Wednesday evening Miss Effie Roeper, who has lived at Independence since she was a little girl, was married to Samuel C. C. Lunt of San Francisco. Judge Davidson performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding was a quiet one, only the members of the family being present. The bride wore her traveling suit. After the ceremony supper was served and congratulations extended the young people. They departed Thursday morning for San Francisco and expect to leave that city immediately for Cape Nome, where they will remain until the cold weather in the fall necessitates their return. Mr. and Mrs. Lunt are well known in this vicinity and we echo the sentiments of the community when we wish them a long, happy and prosperous married life.

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee will be held at the Court House at Independence, Cal., on June 1, 1900, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention and such other business as may come before the meeting.

E. ROBINSON, Chairman.

Frederick Zoller was examined in the Superior Court on Wednesday on a charge of insanity and committed to the asylum at Stockton. His mania was of the imbecile order. He has been in the county for a couple of years and came here looking after mining interests. He has a brother in the East and is a member of the G. A. R. Fred Stewart took him below yesterday morning.

R. W. Correll came in from Ballarat on Tuesday's train, returning next day. Mr. Correll has made a thorough examination of a number of mines in the Ballarat district and is firmly convinced that a brilliant future is in store for that section. He also is of the opinion that Darwin will become one of the greatest lead producing camps in the west when proper railroad facilities are provided.

Miss Maud Cook arrived home Wednesday evening from San Francisco where she attended the session of the Rebecca Grand Lodge. She spent a couple of days with her sister, Mrs. A. Church, at Hawthorne on her way home.

Assessor Yandell and T. E. Leece got in last Tuesday from a trip through the southern end of the county. Mr. Leece visited all the principal mines in the Ballarat section and is enthusiastic over the prospects there. He thinks it will become a big mining center.

The Southern Pacific will shortly put on a local passenger train between San Francisco and Reno. The time of the overland trains will be changed and it is expected that a change will be made on the northern division of the C. & C.

The Searles borax works have shut down and the Chinamen employed there are being sent away. This looks as if the shut down was for an indefinite time.

P. W. Forbes Esq., accompanied by his family, arrived home on Wednesday evening from a visit to San Francisco. Mr. Forbes represented Inyo Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., at the annual session of the Grand Lodge.

The judgment of John Chiatovich for $4700 against the Hanchetts for libel has been affirmed.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
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TIN-WARE,
GLASSWARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. VALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENT .

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $3.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL Is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

1927-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW, *Proprietor*

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROBATE

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, deceased

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, the Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Brady, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on saturday, the 9th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at public auction as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR, Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated May 9th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO L. D. TOURNIEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Friday mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Oro Fino mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Delmas Gift mine, all situated in the South Park Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days after this notice by publication you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under section 2324.

J. S STOTLER.

Ballarat, May 13th, 1900.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1900, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec

J. SUB JOHNSON,

ASSAYER and MINING ENGINEER

Independence, Cal.

Single assay, gold and silver.....$1 00
Two or more, gold and silver, each.....75
Assay for gold, silver and lead.....1 50
Gold, silver and copper.....2 00

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Cash must accompany the order.

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MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT, STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station,

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je29-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF.

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

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At the Postoffice.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
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Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRESS Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and food service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 335.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
March 20, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. MACK, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United States Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 402.9, 389.5, 771 8, 1218.7, 1500, 1495.3, 801.5, 1499.5, 1500 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to metes and bounds on the official plat and by the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 3713, 3713 A and 3713 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 15 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 50x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. S. R. on the southeasterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S N 9 deg. 44 m. W. 45.10 feet distant; thence along lode line S 65 deg. 56 min. E 402.9 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stone, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. S. R. L. on the north-westerly face.

SUN RISE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north-west end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant, and running N 65 deg 56 min E 402.9 feet; thence S 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet, 2nd course S 65 deg 56 min. E 214.43 feet. 3rd course S 13 deg 29 min. E 310.29 feet. 4th course S 24 deg. 4 min W 246.50 feet. 5th course N 65 deg 56 min. W 402.90 feet. 6th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.07 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north east and southeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the north-west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10xs inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south-easterly end of lode and with corner No. 1 at the north westerly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-308 A. G. C. on the north-west erly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 245.10 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 839.5 feet to a granite stone 28x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the north-westerly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the south-easterly face

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 245.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 839.50 feet. 3rd course N 24 deg 4 min E 408 feet. 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 839.50 feet and 5 th course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning containing 9.501 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the southeast by the Sun Rise, on the southwest by the Never Give Up and W. G., and on the north west by the John G. Carlile.

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 288x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. G. C. L. on the southeasterly face, identical with the original location corner at the southwesterly end of lode and with corner at the southwesterly end of lode of the Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled 1-308 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.80 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 771.90 feet to a granite stone, 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face.

JOHN G. CARLILE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 79 deg 52 min E 741.70 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 247.50 feet. 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 771.80 feet. 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 246.50 feet. 4th course, N 58 deg 49 min E 390 feet. 5th course S 65 deg 56 min E 680.80 feet. 6th course S 24 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8.240 acres The John G Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. K. on the southeasterly face and 4-308 A. J. C. on the southwesterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 4 of the John G Carlile, chiseled 1-308 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 46 min E 1502.30 feet distant; thence N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet to a granite stone 24x14x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (x) for corner point and 308 A. K. L. on the southeasterly face.

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 72 deg 46 min E 15-2.30 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet. 2nd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 390 feet. 3rd course N 31 deg 11 min E 1218.70 feet and 4th course S 58 deg 49 min W 390 feet to the place of beginning, containing 10.784 acres. The Kentucky is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone, 24x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, and at a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 49 min E 300 feet from corner No. 5 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. T. L. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet to a granite stone 30x10x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. T. L. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 59 deg .05 min E 928.85 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 56 deg 5 min E 928.85 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course S 58 deg 49 min W 104.89 feet. 2nd course N 65 deg 56 min W 442.30 feet. 3rd course N 31 deg 11 min W 1218.70 feet. 4th course N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet. 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1500 feet and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 390 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.028 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant; thence N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2431.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 500 feet 2nd course, N 32 deg 55 min W 1495.30 feet 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet, 4th course, S 32 deg 55 min E 1495.30 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 100 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.584 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill-site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and Kentucky, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim, and on the northwest by the Joker Extension and unsurveyed claim.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x12x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 113.70 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3994.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 801.50 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 3994.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet. 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 801 50 feet. 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet. 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 801.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.038 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x6x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. L. on south face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1429.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of a small spur bearing N 40 deg W, and S 40 deg. E chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. L. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.90 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min E 600 feet. 2nd course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet. 3rd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 600 feet. 4th course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1499.50 feet and 5th course, S 65 deg 56 min E 300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 18 784 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claim and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 3-308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 36 deg 05 min E 1500 feet to corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 308 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 44 min E 3840.93 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 69 deg 10 min E 152 feet. 2nd course S 83 deg 50 min E 100 feet. 3rd course, N 25 deg 25 min E 210 feet. 4th course, N 54 deg 5 min W 467.50 feet. 5th course, S 64 deg 10 min W 288 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 55 min E 480.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 3.761 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 137.487 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist,

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Texas, Treasure Vault, Joker Extension, and W. G. lode locations, and the Cleveland Mill site, are recorded in Vol. 1 of Land, Water and Mining Claims, at pages 390, 391, 523, 524 and 525, and in Vol. A of Mining Locations, at pages 230, 405 and 612, and in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 89, 150 and 104, respectively, in the office of the County Recorder of Inyo County, at Independence, California.

Amended notices of location of the said Texas, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Joker, Joker Extension, Sun Rise Never Give Up, Treasure Vault, Grover Cleveland, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 144. 145, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 153, 155 and 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill-site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, plated and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law, and the regulations thereunder, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States statutes.

S. W AUSTIN, Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

First publication March 30, 1900.
Last publication June 1, 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Applicant.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 28th day of April, 1900, an assessment (No. 8,) of seven and one half (7½) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, in office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of June, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 26th day of July, 1900, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES, Secretary.

Dated April 28th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:10 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:40 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:56 p m
Gillis	78	3:50 p m	12:10 p m
Rhodes	142	5:10 p m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	5:50 p m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	6:00 p m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:30 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	131	7:30 a m	5:55 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	5:35 p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	5:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	3:30 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:10 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:50 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	192	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 3:15 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria, with U. S. Stage Company's stages from Columbus, Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

At Keeler, with stages from Cerro Gordo, 6 miles, Darwin, 22 miles, and Panamint.

This road has a first-class equipment, is opening up new and most promising mining districts, farming and grazing valleys. West of Owens River Valley the Sierra Nevadas rise rapidly to an imposing height and are easy of access. A trip to Mt. Whitney, the "Nose" of the Sierras, and to the cataracts and great canons of the south fork of Kings river, offer t the tourist a new and unsurpassed region—or soon to become famous

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROA RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY, NEV.

H M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
E. B. YERINGTON, GEN'L FR'T & PASS'R AGENT

TIME-TABLE.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS PASS. FROM RENO.	LOCAL PASS. FROM RENO.
Reno	Lv 8:15 a m	Lv 1:45 p m
Steamboat Springs	8:37 a m	2:26 p m
Franktown	9:05 a m	3:05 p m
Carson	9:50 a m

Facts for Women

Any article, whatever its merit, must be made known to the public by means of advertising. Advertising, however, though it can do much for a thing, cannot do everything. It may create a sale for a time, but in order to insure a lasting demand the thing advertised must have solid worth.

This is the case with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has solid worth.

Women everywhere have learned this fact, and the result is that there is a lasting and absolutely unequaled demand for it. It has the largest sale of any remedy for female ills in the world, and this has been the case for years.

The reason for this is that Mrs. Pinkham claims nothing that she is not entitled to claim. She can do all that she says she can do, and her twenty years of experience make her advice invaluable. Her experience has been not only long but world-wide, and she has helped more women back to health than any one else in the world. These facts should, and do, have immense weight with all sensible women. Remember these are not wild statements but solid facts.

Facts About the Good Being Done by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Change of Life, Bearing-Down Pains, Etc.

"I had falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; backache, bearing-down pains; was so weak and nervous that I could not do my own work; had sick headache, no appetite, numb spells, hands and feet cold all the time. I had good doctors, but none of them did me any good. Through the advice of a lady friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking one bottle I felt greatly relieved, and by the time I had used several bottles was completely cured, so that I could do my work again. I am now passing through the change of life and using your Compound. It helps me wonderfully. I want every suffering woman to know what your medicine has done for me."—Mrs. W. M. Bull, New Palestine, Mo.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved my life and gave back a loving mother to eleven children, which was more than any doctor could have done or any other medicine in the wide world. My trouble was childbed fever. The third day after my babe was born I took a chill, which was followed by a high fever. I would perspire until my clothes were as wet as though dipped in a tub of water. The chills and fever kept up for three days. My daughter got me a bottle of your Compound. The fourth dose stopped the chills, and the fever also disappeared. My life was saved. My age at this critical time was forty-nine."—Lydia E. Bougher, Etna, Pa.

Facts About Two Cases of Falling of the Uterus Recovered by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I suffered for fifteen years without finding any relief. I tried doctors, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I had falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pain in the back and head, and those bearing-down pains. One bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did me so much good that I sent for four more, also two boxes of Liver Pills and one package of Sanative Wash. After using these I felt like a new woman."—Mrs. G. A. Winter Glidden, Ia., Box 220.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb, painful menstruation, headache, backache, pain in groins, extending into the limbs; also a terrible pain at left of womb. The pain in my back was dreadful during menstruation, and my head would ache until I would be nearly crazy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me great relief. I suffer no pain now, and I give your medicine all the praise."—Mrs. J. P. McSpadden, Rosenberg, Tex.

A Grateful Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Every Wife and Mother.

"I have taken eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with most gratifying results. I had been married four years and had two children. I was all run down, had falling of womb with all its distressing symptoms. I had doctored with a good physician, but I derived very little good from his treatment. After taking a few bottles of your medicine, I was able to do my work and nurse my seven-months'-old babe. I recommend your medicine to every wife and mother. Had I time, I could write much more in its praise. I bid you Godspeed in your good work."—Mrs. L. A. Morris, Welaka, Putnam Co., Fla.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham—When I commenced the use of your remedies I was very badly off. Every two weeks I was troubled with flowing spells which made me very weak. I had two of the best doctors, but they did not seem to help me. They said my trouble was caused from weakness and was nothing to worry about. I felt tired all the time; had no ambition. I was growing worse all the time until I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am now able to help about the house, and am much improved in health."—Mrs. A. Walker, Callicoon Depot, N. Y.

No Bargain.

"And now," said the minister, "we will sing 'Old Hundredth.'"

Just as the announcement was made a brother in the "amen corner" commenced singing "The Ninety and Nine."

"Hold on there, brother," said the minister. "You ain't in the store now. There's no 1 per cent off on these goods!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Best Time.

Mrs. Kute—You're not really going to ask him for your new hat before he's had his dinner?

Mrs. Phoxy—I am indeed.

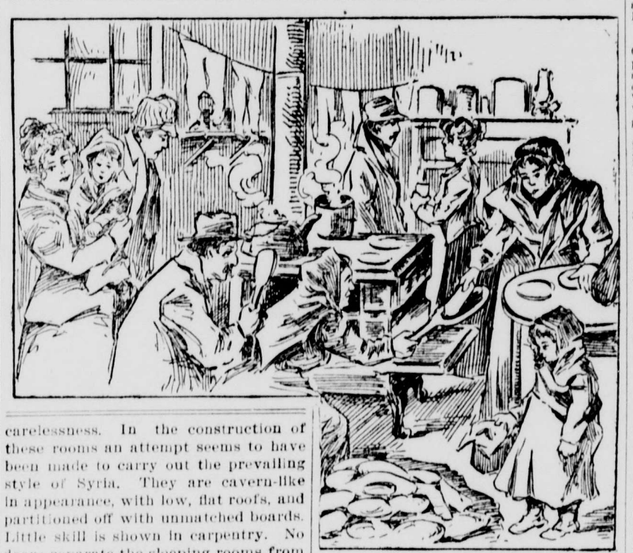
Mrs. Kute—I should think you'd find your husband in better humor after his dinner. Mine always is.

Mrs. Phoxy—Yes, but I'd have to contend with my husband's indigestion then.—Philadelphia Press.

The Syrian in America.

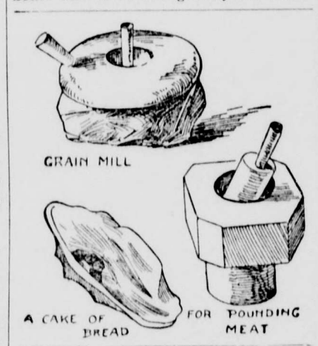
LOOKING out upon a bleak winter landscape of frozen river and bare factory walls lined dim and gray along Detroit's great artery of commerce are a number of shabby, lean-to frame buildings, some of them apparently ready to crumble and fall from age. The casual observer, passing them by as very ordinary and very ancient landmarks, would be greatly surprised and interested could he enter and behold the peculiar arrangement of the rooms, the Oriental suggestion of ornament and costume, and the happy-go-easy style of their inhabitants. He would meet dark-skinned men who at first acquaintance would be suspicious and guarded in demeanor; gypsy-like women, with soft, languishing eyes and sibilant speech, and swarthy-faced children, apparently as joyous in their humble surroundings as the most pampered child of wealth. They are Syrians, and a description of their quarters and habits in the chief city of Michigan is a description of their life wherever they are found in towns in the United States, for the Syrian in community is everywhere the same.

In the colony are three stores, where Turkish rugs of rare texture, fine laces, ribbons and other articles for household and personal use and adornment are wholesaled to native peddlers and sold at retail to chance customers. It took but little persuasion to win the good will of the merchant, and then the American visitors were invited to an inspection of the living rooms at the rear. Bare of carpet, plaster or paper, they seemed cheerless and forbidding in comparison with the store. The naked rafters and unornamented walls suggested a deserted barracks rather than a dwelling place. Yet there was little indicative of squalor. Threading a dim passage, a glimpse was caught of the sleeping apartments, which, though it was mid-afternoon, showed the clothing tumbled in disordered heaps and a general air of neglect and carelessness. In the construction of these rooms an attempt seems to have been made to carry out the prevailing style of Syria. They are cavern-like in appearance, with low, flat roofs, and partitioned off with unmatched boards. Little skill is shown in carpentry. No doors separate the sleeping rooms from the kitchen. The residence is a compact, simple affair, with no bewildering turns or misleading entrances.



BAKING BREAD IN THE LIVING ROOM.

Just beyond the rows of rooms the visitors came upon an interesting scene. It was bake day, and one pretty young Syrian woman was up to her elbows in dough, while another was, aided by a man (presumably her husband), attending to the operation of baking. The process was of the same primitive style as that employed by the Syrians at home and resembles greatly the method of the Mexicans in making frijoles. Two very thin cakes of flour, as broad as the rim of a hat, were slapped together and placed into the oven of the stove by the man, who used a long, spade-like contrivance. Very soon the layers inflated like a toy balloon being supplied with wind. The bread was soon browned and the crisp result joined the heap on the floor.



"Tefuldduloo!" said the pretty superintendent of the culinary proceeding.

"She means 'Help yourselves,'" interpreted one of the men.

The bread was quite palatable, but not as substantial as the American product.

The Syrians do not customarily sit at a table to eat, but squat cross-legged around a little piece of furniture about a foot high, placed in the middle of the floor. They use no knives or forks. Each one doubles a piece of the bread into a sort of three-cornered spoon, and with this improvised utensil dips into the dish preferred. Syrian etiquette demands the giving and taking of something to eat or drink on the occasion of a visit, and they were not satisfied until the observance had been complied with.

Another woman was industriously grinding wheat in a hand mill—a stone implement apparently brought from the home country. A big stone contrivance resembling a druggist's mortar and pestal was explained as a vessel for pounding meat.

While the cooking was going on, amid much apparent merriment, a woman, greatly emaciated in appearance, lay sick in a near-by room. It is characteristic of the Syrians, it is said, to show indifference to illness. They try to divert the patient's mind from death and to conceal from him the fact that the end is near. They have been bred to the use of little liquor, that beverage having long been under the ban of the Koran. They believe, however, that smoking is as necessary as water.

ANIMALS AFRAID OF GHOSTS.

Many Members of the Brute Creation Fear the Supernatural.

There is a widespread belief in south Germany, in Ireland, in Scotland, and I know not how many countries, that horses and dogs have "an instinct" for uncanny realities. In Germany the popular notion is that no horse will pass by the place where the body of a suicide lies, nor even by the spot where someone has committed suicide, or where an execution has taken place. This is something different from the repugnance that all horses have to the neighborhood of a slaughter-house. Only a short time ago a Tyrolese horse of very docile disposition, driven carefully by his Italian owner, was greatly upset at having to pass two widely separated government shambles, used for supplying meats to the crews of Italian warships. He was also greatly disgusted at having to go near a scavenger's cart. His protests, however, were mild compared with the behavior of horses under "uncanny" influences.

The Moro's owner said: "A horse has a keener nose than any dog," and he talked soothingly to him; "didn't know why that dirt cart was always in the same place," "well-welled" him and told him "the slaughter-house was fifty yards off his road," and so forth. In "haunted" quarters, on the other hand, the horse refuses with determination; he trembles, snorts, is covered from head to heels, in time, with a white foam, his eyes roll and shoot fire and the end is sometimes a bad accident, sometimes a hard-bought victory for the driver, sometimes his ignominious defeat.

I could name Irish cross roads past which almost every horse in the county refused to go quietly after dark. The last purchase from, maybe, the other end of the island might be taken to the pot without any (possibly indoctrinated) equine companion to frighten him, but he unfailingly "turned rusty" as soon as he tried the unhallowed ground. The local explanations were various; that the land on one side was "cursed," that formerly criminals were executed and then buried at many cross roads, and possibly here, and that the fir trees and a castellated lodge in one angle of the intersecting ways made the spot terribly dark, and so on. —London News.

Smoke Balls in War.

Foreseeing the results of the use of smokeless powder, I invented some years ago the smoke attack, and when the German emperor first visited England showed it to him as something new in his military experience and he approved of it, says Maj. Gen. J. T. Crease in the London Daily Mail.

I also used it at Aldershot and Sir Evelyn Wood suggested extended trials, but, like many other things, it fell through.

With properly constructed hand smoke rockets for the troops and smoke balls for the covering artillery, properly trained in their use, I would guarantee to attack frontally any position held by hostile force, and take it without much loss and would be quite ready to stake my life on the result.

The matter is one of common sense. If a number of smoke balls or shells are thrown by artillery fire just in front of any trenches which have to be attacked and of the enemy's guns, which, placed further away, cover them, how can those serving the guns or the riflemen in the trenches see through such an impenetrable curtain of smoke as would result, so as to able with any certainty at all to direct their fire upon those making the attack?

Nor in such cases would the smoke, so made, interfere in any way with our own covering artillery fire, or in any way lessen its value, as the range and direction of the enemy would have been accurately obtained before the action began. I wrote to Lord Wolseley on the subject of smoke attacks a short time ago and was informed that the matter had been referred to his artillery experts. I fear the reference has ended in smoke. It seems a thousand pities that so really simple, practical and useful an invention should be recklessly thrown to one side, more especially as the inventor has asked nothing for it.

A Simple Way.

"I see that Miss Susan B. Anthony wants to raise an immense sum for the furtherance of suffrage equality."

"Why doesn't she use it for the total eradication of mankind? That would be much simpler."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A pace that kills is the rapidity with which a boy changes from the cubeb to the cigarette habit.

The Secrets of Planets Revealed.

The telescope which is now in process of construction is expected to bring the moon within a mile's eyesight of this world, and to reveal the secrets of the planets. It may cause as great a change in the world's thought as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does to sufferers from dyspepsia, constipation, liver or kidney troubles.

"Dorothy's neuralgia is much better." "What helped it so quickly?" "Somebody sent her two tickets to a matinee."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Indianapolis Journal wants to know what's the matter with Kentucky. Its correspondents evidently have not the courage to run over and find out.

Kill Germs of Disease.

The modern way to cure disease is to destroy its germs. Cascarets Candy Cathartic are modern germ-killers, and cleansers. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Kipling will have to do better than he has done lately if he wants to get the job of writing campaign songs for the American parties this year.

Carter's Ink.

Good ink is a necessity for good writing. Carter's is the best. Costs no more than poor ink.

The sword is not sufficiently effective for the Empress Dowager of China. She needs a self-binding harvester to mow down her victims.

Are you run down, no appetite, head aches, constipated, impure blood, etc.? Try Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills. They restore, create, and build up robust health. 10c, 25c. Sold by all drug stores.

"Oh, I feel 1000 years old," she sighed. "Well," he said, "you look at least 40." Then she angrily declared that she would never speak to him again.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the popular merits of "Five Drops," an actual cure for rheumatism, manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160 Lake St., Chicago. This remedy is successfully used by both the Boers and British Americans in Africa today, and has been the means of allaying much pain and distress on both sides. There is no better remedy, no surer cure for those who are troubled with rheumatism. Sample bottle 10c. Write for it today.

Dewey says it's easy enough to be President. He may be right about that, but he will find that it's no snap to get to be.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Ida—Is she a clever girl? May—Very clever. She can take all the artistic valentines she receives and turn them into Easter cards.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Can't Leave Wall Street.

Speaking of the fascination which Wall street exerts over those who have once entered its speculative arena, a newspaper man said:

"In one of the largest commission brokerage establishments in Wall street at the noon hour I found scores of brokers, both old and young, feverishly scanning the quotations. I singled out a patriarchal looking broker, a pioneer on 'change.

"'Can a man retire from Wall street?' I asked him.

"'You bet he can,' the old man replied, 'when he's flat broke. That's the only kind of a man I've ever known to "retire" from Wall street during an experience of nearly 40 years. Of course if he can raise a few dollars he'll be right back again.

"'Then there's the man who has cleaned up a neat little fortune on some clever deal and taken a solemn oath never to come near the "street" again. He always comes back.

"'I knew one man, however, who really did quit. He is the exception that proves the rule, but he never had courage to come down town farther than Fourteenth street. The magnet failed to touch him at that distance.'"

Getting Rid of Etiquette.

Miss —— called at Cambridge cottage to take the princess' directions on a parish matter and was astonished to find her in the garden running round the flower beds as hard as she could go.

"Why are you running so fast, princess?" Miss —— ventured to inquire.

"To get rid of the etiquette," was the reply. "We have just had a visit from the emperor of ——."

—"Memorial of the Duchess of Teck."

Catching Rabbits.

Boys in Nebraska, a ferretless country, carry with them when hunting a coil of hose about an inch in diameter, which they pay out down a rabbit hole until the bottom is reached, meanwhile drawing the mouth of a sack over the hole. A cheerful shout down the hose brings the rabbit out at his best pace, plump into the sack. The hose evidently does the business as quickly as the ferret, with no vexatious delays.—San Francisco Argonaut.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS.

THE OLD SPORT TRICKED.

He Knew the Sharpers' Game, but They Knew It Better.

In the days when things were wide open there was a "brace" faro game on the other side of Canal street, where some pretty fat pigeons were frequently plucked. While this was going on a broken down sport formed the habit of dropping in and securing a share of the plunder by simply betting the reverse of the victim. The latter, for instance, would bet $50 one way on the ace, and the old sport, knowing positively that the dupe would lose, would bet $5 the other way on the same card. In order to secure the $50 the dealer had to let the unwelcome visitor win his little five, and that sort of thing happened almost every time a fresh fool was piloted into the establishment.

Of course the sharpers who ran the game regarded this proceeding on the old sport's part as a most outrageous invasion of their private rights, equivalent to blackmail. "I call it just the same as stealing for him to come in that way when we're skinning a man and take off a slice," said the main sharp, "and he really ought to be arrested. We must do something to stop him."

Accordingly they laid their heads together and evolved a Machiavellian scheme. A few days later a stranger, who had all the appearances of a very verdant planter, was steered into the place, and right behind him, as usual, came the old sport, scenting rich pickings. After playing for awhile in a small way the stranger, who appeared to be more than half tipsy, pulled out a huge roll of bills and offered to bet $1,500 on the turn of a card. The proposition was promptly accepted, and the other fellow, thinking he had the chance of his life, immediately put up $65, which was every cent he had on earth. To his consternation, the planter won and he lost. That broke him of the habit and was the last time he ever tried to rob robbers. It turned out later that the planter was a Memphis gambler, "made up" expressly for the role.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CATCHING SMELTS.

How the Little Fish Are Hooked Through the Ice.

The smelts are all caught with hook and line, says the Bangor Commercial. Taking them otherwise, such as by seine, would be regarded by the fishermen here as a great wrong. The fishing is all done in tents, the tents being about six feet long, five feet wide and high enough for a man to stand up in them.

These tents are covered with cloth, heated by a stove and lighted usually by a lantern. I have known the temperature of my tent to vary, however, 60 degrees within ten minutes during a cold day.

A hole about six feet long and eight inches wide is cut in the ice and the tent set lengthwise of this. Six lines attached to a pole fastened to the plates of the tent hang into the water nearly eight inches apart. These lines during fishing hours are always kept in motion.

The way the fishermen handle these lines, how they can bait the hooks and slat smelts, when, as they say, they are "taking bolt," is certainly wonderful. I have known one man to catch 100 pounds in less than one hour. This means at least 1,000 fish, or about 17 a minute. One smelter has been known to catch 500 pounds during one tide's fishing.

Some have made $25 to $30 a day and others $200 in a few weeks. But these big catches are only made by those expert in fishing. The chances are that a green hand would starve the first winter if dependent wholly on what fish he caught.

It never offends a woman when her doctor or preacher scolds her; she considers that is his way of "taking an interest" in her.—Atchison Globe.

The largest city in the country in Washington's time was Philadelphia. It had 69,000 inhabitants.

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a certain percentage of all the people. Probably 75 per cent. of these people are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has made more people well, effected more wonderful cures than any other medicine in the world. Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent at this season. You need Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Swiftest, Strongest
Saves Most and Lasts Longest
Remington
Standard Typewriter

Send for Catalogue.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
211 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Improved Ball-Bearing $18 SEWING MACHINE

will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest priced machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

PATTOSIEN'S Furniture Exposition Building, corner 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

The Tale of a Cake.

An east end car was loaded down with shoppers, mostly women, for it was in the middle of the afternoon. Conversation was proceeding at a great rate. It was like a pink tea or a session of the sewing circle. But all at once a hush fell over the fair chatterers. A negro lad entered, bearing in his arms an immense cake three or four decks high and frosted over from pit to dome, as they say of a theater. There was a profusion of flowers by way of decoration, and delicate tracerles of gauzy lace completed the embellishments. The cake was so large that the negro could scarcely carry it.

The cake told the whole story of the wedding, the bridesmaids, the orange flowers, the flower girls and the banquet afterward. Every feminine heart in that street car was a-flutter as its owner gazed speechlessly upon the evidence of a wedding to be.

Finally, when the car stopped to let on another passenger and everything was very still, one lady took courage to ask the negro where the wedding was going to be.

"Whut weddin?" asked the negro, his eyes protruding.

"The wedding that cake is for."

"Dis ain't no weddin cake."

"No?"

"No'm. Dis yere's er cake walk cake."

There was a smile that reached from one end of the car to the other, and very soon conversation was resumed as before.—Memphis Scimitar.

Disabled by Distraction.

"Is your husband a good whist player, Mrs. Chatter?"

"No; he can't play at all if anybody at the table talks."—Indianapolis Journal.

SYRUP OF FIGS
ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

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FREE BOOK FOR MEN
Lost Manhood, Private Diseases and Contagious Blood Poison a Specialty.
If you cannot visit San Francisco write for free copy of our "Marriage Guide," advice, question list, etc. Letters confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

You may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid after you are well, or may pay in monthly installments. Prices reasonable. No injurious medicines or electric belts used. Medicines and appliances free to patients.
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731 MARKET ST., S. F.

ALABASTINE Is a durable and natural cement-base wall coating, in 5 lb. paper packages, made ready for use in white and fourteen beautiful tints by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing.

ALABASTINE Is entirely different from all the various kalsomines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should insist on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE
Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned kalsomines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the
Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Instructive and interesting booklet mailed free to all applicants.

MANY SICK WOMEN
Can easily trace their trouble to the blood, but that don't help, unless they find a remedy.
Moore's Revealed Remedy
Purifies the blood—makes sick women strong and well. $1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

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CAPE NOME.
All going North need a small, complete, MEDICINE CASE. Ours is the leader. Best prescriptions, best drugs, everything best. $5 complete. TANITA CO., Oakland, Calif.

FREE! Sell 10 of our Scarf Pins at 10c. each, return us the money and we send FREE this ZOUGA diamond ring. SOLID GOLD finished, warranted, send full address for pins and premium list. NO MONEY REQUIRED. Mystic Button Co., Mansfield, Mass.

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THROW SUPPORTERS AWAY
at office, or four weeks of home treatment. No knife, electric belt or suspensory. Over 2,000 cases cured without a single failure or unpleasant result. Correspondence and the fullest investigation invited. Fee $20, for guaranteed home cure. $10 as security for return of Vibrator, and $10 when cure is effected. Ten minutes a day only necessary. No money until cured for office treatment. Dr. Talcott & Co., Specialists for Men only, 997 Market Street, Corner 6th Street, San Francisco, California.

A Man in OHIO who had barely made expenses with a cheap Well Drilling Outfit took our advice and bought one of our modern and first-class..... Well Machines, and did $7,000 worth of drilling with it last year. There are men who refuse to take good advice when it is offered them on a silver platter. Circulars free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, - TIFFIN, OHIO.

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For Gonorrhœa and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from the use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture, and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE, $3.00. For sale by all reliable druggists, or sent prepaid by express, plainly wrapped, on receipt of price, by PABST CHEMICAL CO., Chicago, Ill. Circular mailed on request.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.
BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

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DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS
ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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The SUCCESSFUL farmer or orchardist, you will find, is the one who can irrigate his land when irrigation is necessary.

The UNSUCCESSFUL farmer or orchardist is the one who waits for rain each year and always winds up with only part of a crop. The best investment a farmer or orchardist can make is a good pumping plant—it pays every year. We make good engines and can furnish pumping plants complete—Guaranteed. Let us know just what you need and we will send specifications and prices. Give full particulars.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.
COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.
IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.
Independence, Cal.
FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1900.

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JIM AND JOE.

Says Jim: "There's Joe;
I wouldn't be
Like him, you know,
Fer I kin see
Mistakes he's made.
I'll let you know
There'd be a change
If I was Joe!"

Says Joe: "There's Jim;
I wouldn't make
Mistakes like him.
Fer mercy sake!
They're plain enough
To all but him.
There'd be a change
If I was Jim!"

When God made this
Old world He gave
To Jim an' Joe
A place to live;
But no one sence
It's come to pass
Has furnished 'em
A lookin' glass.
—Indianapolis Sun.

His Uncle's Fortune.

YOU are in a particularly cheerful mood, Bob, for a man who has got to the end of his resources."

"My dear boy, if you want to drive the last nail into the box that will bury you under a ton weight of cold shoulder pull a long face when you are in difficulties, and turn seedy. Besides, a man is never at the end of his resources."

"Well, I suppose a fiver is of no use to you?"

"None in the least!" said Bob Summers, with a light laugh. "Give me a month to myself, Ted, and good-by till then. One month from to-night—and this is the 5th—dine with me here."

They parted on the steps of the cafe. Summers watched his friend out of sight, then took a cab to his chambers, paid his man a month's wages and gave him a month's holiday, packed a portmanteau, locked up his rooms, gave the key to his housekeeper and, half an hour later, was smoking his last cigar in a first-class compartment of a southwestern train with his last $5 in his pocket.

In the next issue of the Dormouth Times appeared this item of news:

"Some men are lucky! Mr. Robert Summers, son of the late Richard Summers, of Dormouth, who has been reading for the bar since his father's sudden death, has just inherited a fortune, estimated at from $400,000 to half a million, left by an uncle who settled early in life in Chile. News of the death of his wealthy relative and of the fortune bequeathed to him reached Mr. Summers, who happens to be staying at the Dormouth Arms at the present time, by the last South American mails. We heartily congratulate our fellow townsman."

Mr. Bob Summers read this with a placid face in his sitting-room at the Dormouth Arms, while chipping an egg for his breakfast.

"A very comfortable sum," he soliloquized. "Not too small for the covetous and not too large for the credulous. They will turn up presently."

Before he had finished breakfast a note was handed him from his old tailor, whose name and account he had almost forgotten. It begged the favor of a renewal of Mr. Summers' esteemed patronage. A couple of circulars strongly emphasizing the claims of local charities followed, and no less than six begging letters in an hour.

"They must fancy that fortunes are remitted by cable!" Summers commented on these prompt recognitions of his admission into the ranks of the dunned.

To the other evidences of newspaper popularity was added the usual attention of a visit from his landlord, who hoped Mr. Summers was comfortable. He had known Mr. Summers' father for "well on to forty years, sir, and remembered hearin' tell of a brother who went to South America in the '50s. Very sad news, sir; but"—brightening—"he seems to have improved his time, sir."

"Yes," said Bob dryly, "an affliction with compensations. Er—will you send someone with my hat and get a mourning-band put on? Uncle, you know."

Bob lounged up to the window just as a carriage stopped in the road below.

"Lady Wheedle," he murmured, "by all that's marvelous! Has she still got her daughters on her hands?"

A note was handed out, and the carriage drove on. The note came to him, as he had half-anticipated, for by this time he was becoming prepared for extremities. Lady Wheedle's compliments and condolences with Mr. Summers on his bereavement ("The old feline!" he muttered. "What a quick scent she has!") and would be greatly pleased if Mr. Summers would dine at Wheedle house on Monday, the 11th, strictly en famille.

He had scarcely dropped the note on the table, with its conspicuous coat-of-arms uppermost, when a Mr. Bolster was announced.

"Bolster! Bolster! I don't recall——"

"Owns a deal of property hereabouts, sir," explained the waiter, with an apologetic cough.

"Oh, ah! Yes. Show him in."

Mr. Bolster appeared—a gentleman of a bustling and confident manner, with a keen eye and an expansive style of conversation.

"Hope you will pardon this intrusion, Mr. Summers, and particularly on matters of business; but capital, sir, knows neither births, marriages nor deaths."

"The deuce it doesn't!" thought Summers; but he said nothing to interrupt the flow of words.

"Capital is forever changing hands, of course, sir," proceeded Mr. Bolster, "but survives the ordinary mutabilities of life. I called to say that I can offer you at the present moment some peculiarly profitable investments."

"But, my dear sir, you forget that I have not yet handled a penny of this inheritance, and am not likely to for some time."

"That is so, of course, Mr. Summers. No man understands the vexatious delays in obtaining possession of distant inheritances better than I do. But still, sir, this is immaterial. The association of your name, as a man of capital, with mine would, at this juncture, enable us to purchase some property for a very small cash payment, which I could not acquire on my individual credit without a present sum which I am unable to command. If you will call at my office on Monday I can satisfy you as to the advantageous nature of the transaction."

"I am obliged to you for your offer, Mr. Bolster, and will look into the matter on Monday, but with the distinct understanding, you know, that I have nothing to offer you but my name."

"Quite sufficient, quite sufficient, I assure you, Mr. Summers!" protested Mr. Bolster, rising to take his leave. "I presume an equal share in the profits will be satisfactory to you? Thank you! well, good-by till Monday. Shall we say 10?"

Bob stood for a moment, his face wearing a smile that was a trifle sardonic, when the waiter reappeared with the announcement that 'Squire Merryweather presented his compliments, and could Mr. Summers receive him? The new visitor turned out to be a white-haired gentleman of amiable countenance and suave manners.

"You know me, Mr. Summers," he proceeded to introduce himself, "as the head of Merryweather's bank, no doubt? I called to express my sympathy with your bereavement, and to ask you if we can be of any service to you?"

"Why, you are extremely kind, sir," said Bob, in acknowledgment; "but you realize, doubtless, that I cannot open account on a solicitor's letter of advice. I should require something more tangible," he said, with an ingratiating smile.

"I fully appreciate your position, Mr. Summers. That will come in good time. You will probably settle down in your old home, and I believe I may say that Merryweather's has a reputation for solidity and for consideration toward its customers that cannot be exceeded elsewhere. But pending the realization of your prospects, it has occurred to us that a little present accommodation might be acceptable."

"You are doubly kind" said Bob, with some difficulty restraining a desire to clap the old gentleman on the back—"doubly kind! I dare say, my friend, Lord Wheedle"—with a gesture toward the open note on the table—"would oblige me for a few weeks, but you realize the indelicacy one feels in imposing on personal friendship?"

"Perfectly, Mr. Summers; the reluctance is most natural. But as between us the matter would have a purely business character. Shall we say an overdraft for $25,000 on your acceptance at three months?"

"You would place me under an obligation I could not forget, Mr. Merryweather."

"Let it be so, then. Will you call at the bank before 1? Thank you."

With Monday forenoon came the interview with Mr. Bolster, and he emerged from it the half owner of a building estate, for which he had undertaken to pay $100,000 in one, two, three and four years.

Out of at least a dozen schemes submitted to him, with the roslest assurances of profitable investment, he selected three, which he negotiated during the week. He bought a wharf, a fleet of coasting vessels and a tin mine in the vicinity. By depositing the deeds with Merryweathers' bank as collateral security, he obtained an overdraft large enough to enable him to complete these purchases on very favorable terms, and then he instructed his solicitors to amalgamate the three properties in a syndicate.

Altogether this was the hardest month's work in Mr. Robert Summers' life. He felt that he could not endure the strain of it much longer, and, moreover, there was some peril in prolonging it.

He gave the last of the four weeks to realizing on his investments, and the incipient boom his enterprise had started made that an easier task than he had anticipated.

Tin was rapidly rising in the market, for one thing, and he disposed of his interest in the Dormouth tin and coasting syndicate for a profit of $15,000. Bolster was very glad to give him a $5,000 profit for his half share in the building estate. He was able to pay off his overdraft at Merryweather's and retire with a clean $17,000.

He gave no intimation, however, that the game was up. His popularity was at no time so great, nor his name so persistently on everybody's tongue, as when he was packing his portmanteau to return to London, on the evening of the fourth of the month following his arrival at Dormouth.

He met Ted Craig at the very spot on which they had parted a month before.

"What's all this rumor," exclaimed Craig, "of your having come in for a fortune?"

"Good heavens! Has it got here?"

"All over the shop, Bob."

"Well, I have—a small one."

"Some old uncle in the West Indies, wasn't it?"

"The place isn't material, Ted."

"What did he die of?"

"A newspaper paragraph."

"Queer thing! Are you going back to Dormouth?"

"Never!"

HISTORICAL SIEGES.

Cities that Have Been Bravely Defended Against Assaults by Enemies.

FROM very ancient times sieges were much in vogue, and it is astonishing to read the list of attempts to reduce the famous cities of old. Perhaps the first siege of which anything is known was that of Bactra, which was beleaguered by King Minus of Assyria, with an army of 400,000 men, away back in the year 2134 B. C. The city fell, it is recorded, through a stratagem devised by Semiramis, the wife of one of the King's officers, and the King promptly rewarded her by beheading the officer and marrying her. Thebes, in Boetia, was besieged three times. In those days the ultimate victory or defeat for whole armies was sometimes decided by single combat, a champion appearing from each army for the purpose.

By all odds the most celebrated siege of antiquity was that of Troy, celebrated because it became the material for the great Homer's Iliad. The siege lasted ten years before the combined Greek armies, torn by jealousies and petty differences, reduced it and burned it to the ground.

Assaults Upon Jerusalem.

The city of Jerusalem was besieged no less than eleven times and was the scene of countless horrors. In the year 603 B. C., Nebuchadnezzar besieged the city and it was valiantly defended for eighteen months. The walls were beaten and shaken by the catapults and towers were built by the besiegers, from the tops of which great rocks were hurled down upon the soldiers and inhabitants of the city. Famine set in and the streets were filled with the dead. Finally a breach was made and the city fell. The tenth siege of Jerusalem, which was carried on by the Crusaders, was one of the fiercest and most bloody and at its termination fully 70,000 Mussulmans were put to death within its walls. The besiegers in those ancient times were usually armed with cross-bows and approached the walls by means of great rolling towers. Catapults and battering rams were used, while the besieged had recourse to throwing rocks, burning pitch, boiling oil, Greek fire and other things down on the heads of the assailants. In one of the sieges of the Crusades the inhabitants threw down hundreds of bee hives among the besiegers. It is unnecessary to state that the weapons were very effective.

Rome underwent a full baker's dozen of sieges. Athens has suffered thrice in this way, while Babylon twice fell into the hands of a besieging army. Alexandria has undergone seven, Constantinople five, Belgrade eight, Antioch three, Tyre six, Naples eight and Paris seven. The longest siege on record was that of Azoth in Palestine, which for twenty-nine years withstood the advances of Psammetichus, King of Egypt.

Saragossa and St. Sebastian.

In the present century, one of the most remarkable sieges was that of Saragossa in the Peninsular war, when 35,000 French surrounded and took the formidable city in which were almost impregnable fortifications manned by 50,000 Spaniards. The fighting was fierce. Mines destroyed building after building in the city, the French gradually winning their way into the beleaguered place. When it finally surrendered 40,000 people had perished, the number of deaths from disease at times reaching between 400 and 500 a day. Sixteen thousand shells were thrown and 45,000 pounds of powder were exploded in the mines.

In the siege of St. Sebastian in 1813, where the French gallantly beat off the allies for a considerable time, there were 70,563 shells fired against the city and more than 500,000 pounds of powder.

Siege of Sebastopol.

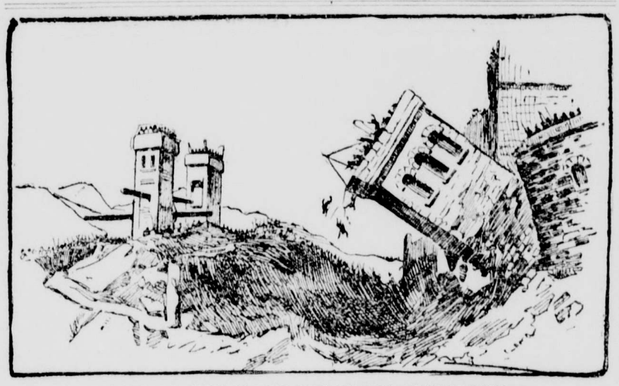
The siege of Sebastopol by the allied armies in the Crimean war was one of the most tremendous events of its kind of the century. The Russians had fortified themselves strongly in the city, where they had a force of 45,000 men and an immense quantity of guns, ammunition and plenty of stores. The sufferings of the French and English armies during that siege of 1854 and 1855 were frightful. Inadequate provision had been made for the campaign. Men died by the score from disease. The hardships endured from the severity of the weather were frightful. The battles of Balaklava and Inkermann were incidents of this siege, each of them worthy of a place in the list of the world's fierce struggles. A hurricane was another of these incidents. And the storm of the elements was only a type of the hurricane of shot and shell which marked the continuance, and especially the close, of the siege. When the Russians finally withdrew the allies captured 4,000 cannon, besides a great amount of stores and ammunition.

Siege of Lucknow.

The revolt of the Bengal army in 1857 and the occupation by the rebels of the imperial city of Delhi led to the siege of that place and the eventual restoration of British supremacy. But the siege was costly, and the city was won back only after the most desperate fighting on the part of the English and the most determined assaults. The siege of Lucknow, from 1857 to 1858, was still another proof of British pluck and dogged determination. Mutineers surrounded the city in which the slender garrison was inclosed. The rebels threw up intrenchments and planted guns around the post, some of them within fifty yards, and they continued to pour a relentless storm of shot and shell into the place day and night for three weeks. Assaults were attempted, but they were bravely repelled and the mines laid by the enemy were countermined by the garrison. With a large number of women and children and a scarcity of men and short supplies of provisions, the condition of the beleaguered garrison was a desperate one, and it was just in time that Outram and Havelock came to its aid, with a force that was in turn besieged by the large numbers of rebels who surrounded the city. This was terminated by the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who succeeded in withdrawing the garrison in safety. Then came the taking of the city from the rebels by the British, who, in turn, became the successful besiegers.

Investment of Vicksburg.

The siege of Vicksburg in our own civil war was of moment. Partially surrounded by marsh land it was a difficult place to invest, and it was only after desperate struggles around the city that its siege was completed. The garrison underwent privation and suffering, for no supplies could be taken in and shells were continuously falling in the streets and among the buildings sent from the Union fleet and works. After forty-five days the city capitulated. The garrison consisted of 15,000 men and the inhabitants numbered 30,000. They were reduced to eating mules and dogs before the end of the siege.



ONE OF THE MANY SIEGES OF JERUSALEM.

In the Franco-Prussian War.

During the war between Germany and France in 1870 and 1871 there were three important sieges, those of Strasburg, Metz and Paris. Strasburg was invested by 70,000 German troops, while its garrison consisted of 10,000 Frenchmen. Close investment caused famine to make its appearance and the city was surrendered after six weeks of siege.

The city and territory immediately surrounding Metz were considered impregnable and it is traversed by the river Moselle so that its supply of water is inexhaustible. But when the French withdrew to Metz they were followed and gradually hemmed in by scientific operations on the part of the Germans. After more than two months the French were compelled to surrender 180,000 men, including 6,000 officers, besides 20,000 sick and wounded. The investing army was only slightly larger than the besieged.

On the 19th of September, 1870, the German troops had closed around Paris with its 1,825,000 inhabitants and 490,000 troops. The outermost line of defences stretched in a great ellipse twenty-six miles in circumference. But the Prussians erected works and dug trenches and no supplies could be taken into the city. Food ran short. Sortie after sortie was made by great bodies of the French, but they were met and repulsed by the besiegers, and the final agreement to surrender the city was made on the 28th of January, 1871.

Siege of Plevna.

The defense and siege of Plevna in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 form one of the most thrilling chapters in modern military operations. The Russians, with their strong armies three times attacked the Turkish armies in the vicinity of Plevna, each time meeting with a disastrous repulse. Finally, with overpowering numbers, the city was surrounded and all the roads were blocked. With 120,000 Russians outside, the 45,000 Turkish soldiers could only expect to prolong their resistance until it should be terminated by starvation. The investment was completed on Nov. 2 and early in December the food supply had run extremely low, only a small allowance of meal a day being given each soldier. The weather was severe. Snow and frost caused the garrison untold suffering. Their clothes were in rags and fuel was worth its weight in gold, so scarce had it become. Finally the food was all but gone and a sortie was decided upon. It was carried out with the utmost bravery as had the resistance of the place, but it was vain and a surrender was made. Before the sortie the death rate in the city was 8 per cent. a month.

When Gordon Fell.

A siege that touches the heart of every Anglo-Saxon is that undergone by the brave Chinese Gordon in Khartoum in 1884-85. Surrounded by vast hordes of the Mahdi's troops, his little band held out for 317 days with no relief. At last, wearied by the constant watching, the garrison was taken by surprise, according to Gen. Kitchener's idea of how it happened, and Gen. Gordon was massacred.

LAW AS INTERPRETED.

The fact that a person mortally wounded cut his own throat and hastened his death is held, in people vs. Lewis (Cal.), 45 L. R. A. 783, insufficient to relieve the person who inflicted the fatal wound of his liability.

Notes and mortgages owned by a person who is domiciled in another State, but kept within the State by an agent, are held, in New Orleans vs. Stemple, Advance Sheets U. S., p. 110, to be subject to taxation by the laws of the State in which they are held.

Guaranty of the prompt payment of a note is held, in Holm vs. Jamieson (Ill.), 45 L. R. A. 840, to be not annulled by a judgment declaring the note void for want of authority in the owner who executed it, as against one who took the note in reliance on the guaranty.

A statute retroactively vacating attachments is held, in King vs. Cross, Advance Sheets U. S., p. 31, inapplicable to attachments levied in other States at a time when by the operation of the insolvent law the insolvent had not been deprived of dominion and control over his credits.

Assessment of shares of stock in a national bank without any deduction for debts or for investments in nonassessable government bonds is held, in McHanry vs. Downer (Cal.), 45 L. R. A. 737, to be unlawful when State banks are not taxed on shares of stock, and are allowed a deduction of debts.

Constitutional provision against laws respecting the establishment of religion is held, in Bradfield vs. Roberts, Advance Sheets U. S., p. 121, insufficient to condemn an appropriation by Congress of money to a hospital owned by a corporation composed of the members of a particular church or a monastic order or sisterhood therein, but subject to no visitation, supervision or control by any ecclesiastical authority whatever.

A statute compelling a county to pay three-fourths of the value of property destroyed by mob or riot, irrespective of ability or exercise of diligence to protect the property, is upheld in Chicago vs. Manhattan Cement Company (Ill.), 45 L. R. A. 848, on the ground that it is a police regulation for the better government of the State, and does not violate constitutional provisions against statutes imposing taxes upon municipal corporations for corporate purposes.

"Glencoe Modder."

One of the effects of the war in South Africa is to be found in the registers of births in the several districts of England, some very peculiar names, arising out of the Transvaal campaign, having been bestowed by patriotic but inconsiderate parents on their children. In a populous town in Lancashire, for instance, there is a little boy rejoicing in the uncommon name of "Mafeking," given him in honor of his uncle, who formed one of the garrison of that town under Colonel Baden-Powell, while in one or two instances the name "Volunteer" has been given to children as evidence of the intense interest which has been taken in the departure of the "citizen soldiers" to the front.

The names of several of the leading engagements which have up to the present been fought figure prominently in these registers, such as "Glencoe," a very popular name for a boy just now; "Dundee," "Eland" (the full name "Elandslaagte" having apparently proved too much of a mouthful), and "Belmont," the last a favorite name for girls, while one boy living near London will have cause in a few years' time to bemoan the hard fate which saddled him with the name of "Glencoe Modder." With what must be looked upon as a daring anticipation of events, a girl in North London has just been registered as "Roberts Pretoria." Speaking of Pretoria reminds one that several children already bear that name, though so far no one has had the courage to name his offspring "Bloemfontein;" "Kimberley," however, has been utilized several times.

The Prisoner Was Mixed.

"Prisoner," said the Maryland justice, as the case was closed. "You have been found guilty of stealing a pig belonging to Col. Childers. Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"

"I has, sah," answered the prisoner, as he rose up. "It was all a mistake, jedge—all a mistake. I didn't dun reckon to steal no pig from Kurnel Chilvers. What I was arter was a hawg belongin' to Majah Dawson, an' how dem two animals got mixed up and de constable found de meat in my cabin am gwine to bodder me 'till I come out o' jail an' lick de ole woman fur not keepin' better watch at de doah!"—Washington Post.

Wages in New South Wales.

In New South Wales the government has fixed the minimum wages of railway laborers at 7 shillings, or about $1.75 a day.

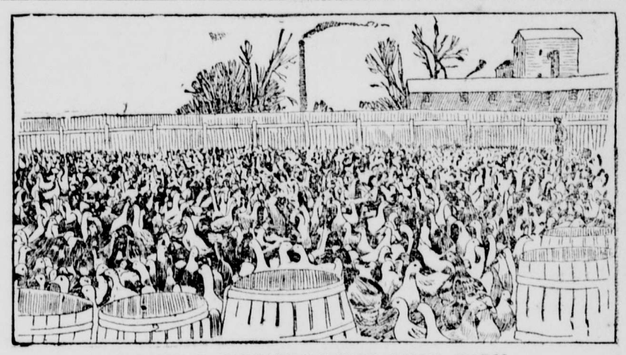
THE LARGEST DUCK FARM.

It Is Maintained by A. R. Loomis on His Place Near Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The largest flock of ducks in the world is at the Loomis duck farm near Fort Dodge, Iowa. There are 13,000 of them. A. R. Loomis, whose extensive operations have earned for him the sobriquet of "the poultry king," has recently made a successful experiment that promises to revolutionize one branch of the poultry business. Large dealers whose energies are devoted to supplying the big cities with live poultry have experienced great difficulty in preserving the plumpness of fowls when removed into new surroundings. The refusal of the birds to eat results not only in shrinkage, effecting an immediate money loss, but makes them less marketable. After twenty years' experience in feeding fowls in large numbers for market Mr. Loomis has discovered that the ducks are the only ones that can be fed in large numbers with success.

"I have tried fattening every kind of poultry," said Mr. Loomis, "and I have never had any success with anything but ducks. Before the holidays I tried to fatten 5,000 chickens. They were bought from farmers in all parts of the country. We put them into a large inclosure and tempted them with feed by the barrel. It did not require long to see that they were shrinking every day. I soon found that they would not eat food that was greedily devoured while on the farm. Most of their time was spent on the roosts. The hens would not come down and the roosters were engaged in constant fight. The result was I lost a nice bunch of money on them. Then I tried turkeys. The result was just as disastrous. One big gobbler that weighed thirty-six pounds when placed in the yards fell away to thirty-two pounds after being fed three days. With several thousand pounds of five turkeys at 7 cents per pound and shrinking one pound each day it does not require much figuring to show the financial futility of feeding them in large numbers for the market. All my experiments with ducks have proved different. They don't roost and seem to adjust themselves to new conditions very readily. We started with a flock of 5,000, which, proving a success, was gradually increased to its present dimensions of 13,000, that are now nearly ready for the market."

As Mr. Loomis does not breed fowls, only feeding them for market, he does not require very extensive quarters for his duck farm. A two-acre tract of ground surrounded by sheds and houses in the form of a hollow square constitutes the field of his operations. In this inclosure 13,000 ducks quack, eat corn and grow fat for dinner tables in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York. Troughs of shelled corn and water are placed at frequent intervals in the yard and two men are kept busy constantly engaged supplying the wants of the noisy fowls. One hundred bushels of shelled corn are required each day for their feeding. The large flock proves a good weather profit and on any evening previous to a change in the temperature the quack of the ducks is deafening and can be heard a mile away. When the ducks have accumulated sufficient fat to make them marketable sixty men are employed in slaughtering and dressing them for market. Some of the men become very expert in this work, one man holding a record of 182 fowls in ten hours, or one every four minutes.



A LIVELY CORNER OF THE DUCK FARM.

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.

Threading a Fine Needle While Going at a Fast Gallop.

"The greatest feat of horsemanship I ever saw performed was by a Riffian irregular cavalryman," said Capt. J. E. Rathbone, of Los Angeles, Cal. This was in reply to a story related by an ex-Confederate, who had served with Gen. J. E. B. Stuart in the valley of Virginia. The latter told how, on more than one occasion, Turner Ashby had ridden up to an opposing cavalryman, seized him around the waist, lifted him out of the saddle as if he had been a child, and taken him back on his own horse into the Confederate lines. It was agreed that this was more of a feat of strength and display of courage than horsemanship.

"I have seen Cossacks at full gallop snatch a baby from its mother's arms, toss it into the air, catch it, and repeat the performance," said Capt. Rathbone. "I once saw an Indian rider in the far West spring from his pony's bare back while the animal was moving at full gallop, pick up an arrow, and remount instantly in a standing posture. I have seen other performances all over the world, but for a neat, clever, clean-cut feat this Riffian exceeded them all, I think.

"Several of us had been at Gibraltar and found ourselves at the town of Millia on the Riffian coast. We were entertained by the Spanish commander, who did the honors finely. One morning we rode outside the town and reached a level stretch of sand, where there were a number of Riffian horsemen. They were fine-looking fellows, and attired in snow white burnouses. They were mounted on small animals, slight, but quick and wiry, of the thoroughbred Arab barb type.

"We were amused some time by their charges and evolutions. They would throw their swords and matchlocks in the air, catching them by the hilts and stocks infallibly. Finally it was announced that something of unusual interest would be accomplished. One of the men produced a needle and a piece of thread, possibly two or three feet in length. They were both handed around for inspection. I suppose the needle was a cambric one, and the thread fifty to sixty fine. When we had duly inspected both, one of the men signified he would thread the needle. He galloped his horse down the sand about 400 yards or so. He finally wheeled his horse and remained stationary, facing us. The one who held the needle and thread waved them in his hand and rode toward the other. When he had covered about two-thirds of the distance he halted and waved his hand to the farther one. Immediately the latter spurred his horse into a gallop and came toward us at full speed. As he passed the other he took the needle and thread from his companion, bent over for a moment, and pulled up when he reached our party, holding the threaded needle triumphantly over his head."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

PORTO RICO'S PNEUMATIC FISH.

When It Appears Inflated the Young People Hasten to Marry.

With two horns on the front of its head, a feather on its back, and decidedly bovine expression of face, the coming of the cowfish is welcomed in Puerto Rico. It is migrating, usually appearing in May in schools of greater or less extent. While it lingers on the coast it emits a sort of "mooing" sound, because of which visitors often call it a drumfish. Anyhow, it drums up the native population, who run to the beach to see if the schools are large, in which case they say: "There is milk in the cocoanut"—an expression equivalent to the promise of a fruitful season.

When there is this expectation of abundance of food many of the young people get married at once. A family can live on the fruit of the wild banana, which is twice the size of those exported and of much coarser grain, but roasted in ashes it is not bad eating. Science has yet to determine what the coming of the cowfish has to do with the fruitfulness of cocoanuts and bananas, but with its two black horns and the music it makes, and the little feather, which is iridescent, as it moves through the water it is very engaging. The preserved specimens are stuffed with air only.

The manatee of the Caribbean sea is sometimes called the cowfish because it comes on shore and eats grass. The manatee is becoming extinct, and is oftener found on the coast of Cuba and keys south of Florida than in Puerto Rico.

It is entirely distinct from the Puerto Rico variety, which is a true fish, running in schools, whereas the manatee is a mammal, nursing its young. This latter is hunted for its hide, which is manufactured into canes that look like tortoise shell. These canes are so elastic and powerful that they are regarded as deadly weapons, and by the Cuban laws a fine of $50 is imposed upon any one who strikes another with a manatee cane. They cost from $10 to $25 each in Havana stores. The Puerto Rico cowfish has quite a tough little hide also, but as it is seldom caught weighing more than a pound or two, it has no commercial value in Puerto Rico, where there are such variety and abundance of fish. It has almost a balloon-like appearance when in the water, and the mooing musical sound it makes is supposed to be owing to the distention and contraction of the skin while inhaling and emitting air.

Bismarck's Sins.

Of the neuralgic pains in his face, which were so severe that he sometimes had to press the points of his fingers on his cheek bones for several minutes to secure a little relief, Bismarck was reported as saying:

"This is quite natural. I have sinned in my life the most with my mouth, in eating, drinking and talking."

Action of Latent Heat.

Water is fluid because its particles are kept separate by latent heat. When a certain quantity of this latent heat is driven out water becomes solid and is called ice. By increasing its latent heat the particles of water are again subdivided into invisible steam.

"I am very mad," a man said this morning, "but I am willing to admit that I do not want to fight; I want somebody to hold me."

They say figures won't lie; they are the biggest liars on earth.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 1'.....1900

The great importance to the West of the work which the irrigation branch of the Geological Survey is doing is perhaps not as generally understood as it should be. For some years the Survey has been working along on small appropriations, making stream measurements and reservoir surveys, but if the West is to attain its full development through irrigation, this work should be pushed and reservoir sites should be determined, surveyed and set aside, subject to development by private capital or government enterprise. Persons familiar with reservoir engineering know that nature plays some queer pranks on individuals and that what appears an ideal place for water storage, may in fact be incapable of holding water, while a site which seems to even the careful observer to be anything but suitable for water storage may in reality afford a situation for a reservoir of great proportions. The general mistake of the average person, the Geological Surveyors say, is in thinking that a canyon with steep sides and a narrow neck, suitable for a dam site, will make a practicable reservoir. There are many such sites, and the dam construction would not be difficult, but the slopes are too precipitate and the amount of water impounded would not be sufficient to warrant the construction of the dam. The best sites must include a neck, of course, which can be readily dammed, while the slopes should be very gradual and the fall of the river slight—perhaps imperceptible to the naked eye—thus insuring a very large surface for storage. The descent of some rivers is so rapid, that while to all appearances they afford good storage facilities, a dam of practicable height would not back up sufficient water to warrant construction. The catchment area of reservoirs as well as the annual flow of streams must be considered. All these points can only be determined definitely by the surveyer's instruments, and so, if it is desired to have definite information upon which to work, either as regards private investment or ultimate government construction, it is extremely important that this preliminary work should progress as rapidly as possible. Congress is being asked for a good-sized appropriation this session with which to carry on this work, in amount $250,000, and the whole West, being vitally interested, will watch for a favorable action.

Horticultural Brevities.

Among new plants registered with the American Carnation society are Governor Roosevelt, in color a pure bright maroon, size of flowers 3 to 3½ inches in diameter; California Gold. Philip Hollig, Jr., in color a deep American Beauty pink, streaked and speckled with deep cerise, flowers 2½ to 3 inches, very effective by artificial light. Keystone, in color a peach yellow, penciled with carmine, flowers large, finely fringed and on a very stiff stem.

Blossom day is proposed as a new holiday in California in honor of the fruit bloom and flowers of the state.

Of interest to those engaged in lumbering and forestry operations is bulletin 60 of the department of agriculture on "Measuring the Forest Crop."

The second brood of the pear slug appears during August. This insect also attacks the cherry, quince and plum. Feeding as it does upon the upper surface of the leaves, paris green, hellebore or pyrethrum applied dry or as a spray proves an efficient remedy. Dusting with air slaked lime is also recommended.

The dreaded gypsy moth is reported from Georgetown, Mass. About 40 acres are said to be badly infested in this section, which is at a distance from what has heretofore been considered infested territory.

Plant Selling and Fruit Raising.

Apropos of systems of strawberry culture, a correspondent of Gardening remarks: Above all, do not allow the runners to set too thick in the row, unless you are in the plant business. Plant selling and fruit raising is not, as a rule, a desirable combination. Every spring we sell a few thousand plants from our narrow matted rows along the edges—but it is done more as an accommodation to the neighbors than a money making scheme. Every time a plant is dug from such rows we feel that just so much fruit is being taken up, besides injuring the adjoining plant roots more or less. Whether the price obtained from this weeding out process offsets the loss and injury is a question in our minds, with a big letter Q. It is the writer's humble opinion that the operation comes more properly under the heading of charity than finance.

Sow Pansy Seed.

Sow pansy seed every August or September in order to always have young plants. If you have no cold frame or old hotbed for them, perhaps May or June would be a better time to plant. Grow the plants in some out of the way nook and transplant to the garden in August. Have the soil very rich, and when the plants are blooming give weekly doses of liquid manure. Do not set the plants too close. Have at least six inches of "elbow room." More would be better. If crowded, they grow spindling and weak.

Pansies should be grown in a well drained situation, for if water stands on them or ice forms on the bed they will "winter kill." For winter protection mix leaf mold with old, fine horse manure in about equal parts. A layer two inches deep should cover the pansy bed. This should be carried down under the plants that it need not injure the foliage; over the plants a covering of leaves lightly thrown on and held in place by evergreen boughs, just enough to keep the leaves from blowing away but not enough to make them pack solidly.—Vick.

FARM AND GARDEN

A SIMPLE FORCING HOUSE.

In Which a Thrifty Farmer May Grow Winter Vegetables.

The growing of vegetables under glass in winter has become a great industry in the vicinity of all our northern cities, and the output of these houses finds a ready sale at remunera-

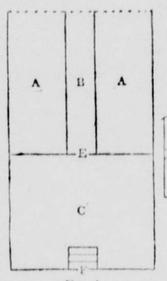


FIG. 1.
GROUND PLAN AND END VIEW.

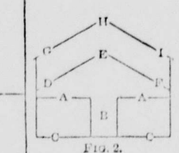


FIG. 2.

tive prices. As a rule, this department of agriculture has been left to the professional trucker, the farmer contenting himself with working his ground during the spring and summer and allowing it to lie idle during the long winter months, when fresh vegetables bring the best prices. One reason for this neglected opportunity is undoubtedly the expensiveness of the strictly up to date forcing house.

But for a large class of semihardy vegetables, which find a ready market at fair prices, a simple and comparatively inexpensive house will answer every purpose and will grow successfully lettuce, radishes, spinach, parsley, mint, violets and pansies, for all of which there is a large and growing winter demand in all our cities and larger towns.

The house planned and built by the writer (W. H. Burbank in Farm and Fireside) is about the simplest that can be devised, being nothing more than a cold frame so modified as to be easy of access in all weather and provided with a small entrance house.

The house proper is 90 feet long and about 12 feet wide, with side walls 8 inches high. The entrance house is 12 feet by 8 feet, with side walls 3 feet high above the ground level. It is evident that these dimensions would give no head room. So the entire floor of the entrance house is excavated to a depth of three feet, and a walk two feet wide and three feet deep is dug the whole length of the glass house. This leaves surface beds five feet wide on each side of the walk. The top soil may be thrown on these beds and the subsoil used for banking up the sides of the house. The digging should be done before the carpentry work is begun.

The ridgepole of the forcing house is made of 2 by 3 inch stuff, placed six feet above the middle of the sunken path and held in place by rafters of the same stuff. The rafters on the north side, as the house runs east and west, are spaced three feet apart from center to center. On the south side, where the sashes are placed, they may be the width of the frames apart.

Even in so simple a house as this any of the vegetables or violets and pansies can be successfully grown in winter with little or no artificial heat. If no heat is used, shutters must be made to protect the sashes during cold nights. Two or three small oil heaters will obviate the need of using shutters.

In the late spring the forcing house is stripped and the beds cultivated, this open air cultivation making it possible to use the soil in the beds for two seasons.

The illustrations will make the description plain. The first figure shows the ground plan of the entrance house and a section of the forcing house. A A are the beds, B the sunken path and C the entrance house floor, excavated to a level with B. There is a door at E and another at F. The second figure is an end view. D E F is the roof of forcing house and G H I the entrance of forcing house, 2 feet 4 inches above it. The side elevation is shown in the third figure. A is the entrance house, B a section of forcing house, C C ground level and D D level of sunken path and entrance house floor.

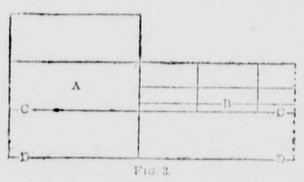


FIG. 3.
SIDE ELEVATION.

In such a house as this work should be begun the middle of September, before the sashes are put on, by sowing radish or lettuce seed or putting violet or pansy roots in the beds. Three or four crops of radishes may be grown and then the beds planted with cucumbers or tomatoes for an extra crop.

A Beautiful Ornamented Tree.

Among the especially beautiful ornaments of our gardens the cut leaved beech holds a high place in common

CUT LEAVED BEECH.

with its ally, the fern leaved beech. A fine specimen is the more highly valued from the variety being of rather slow growth. Few finer specimens may be seen, says Meehan's Monthly, than the one here illustrated, which is growing on the grounds of a rare lover of gardening of Wynnewood, Pa.

The Lawn In Hot Weather.

In hot and dry weather lawns very frequently get brown in patches. To obviate this do not use the collecting box on the mowing machine. Let the latter distribute the grass, as cut, over the surface; then the cuttings will shield the roots of the grass from the sun. The hose, too, should be allowed to play at night on the brown patches. If this be done once a week in dry weather, the grass will maintain its verdant hue and the lawn generally have a better appearance.

Fruit and Flower Notes.

As soon as possible after the close of the raspberry season it is well to cut out the old canes that have fruited, thus giving the young canes a chance to grow and ripen preparatory to next year's fruiting.

Remove black knots from plum trees just as soon as discovered.

A prominent New Jersey strawberry grower thinks nitrate of soda may do more harm than good by making too great a growth of foliage.

In the berry growing districts of Indiana the blackberry is said to be a favorite crop. Growers claim that it is less perishable than the strawberry or the raspberry, will ship better and keep better, and the price, which is usually good throughout the season, holds up better than does that of other berries.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, made on the 3th day of April, 1900, in the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court, on Thursday the 7th day of June, 1900, at my office in the forenoon, at the law office of Ben. H. Yandell in the town of Independence, California, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, in and to all those certain mines or mining claims situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The "Surprise mine," in Union mining District, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "C" of mining locations, at page 8, Inyo County records.

The "Enterprise mine" in Keeler gulch mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "H" of Land, Water & Mining Claims, page 433, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in the "Taylor Baby" mine, in Rose mining district, notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations, at page 230, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in the "Silver Hill" mine, in Rose mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations, at page 230, Inyo County records.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash upon confirmation by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, Cal., May 22, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Independence, Cal., on June 30th, 1900, viz:

STAFFORD W. AUSTIN

H. E. No. 861, for the N½ Sec. 8, T. 16 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Anton, John H. Lubken, Gelles S. Chase and Horace G. Elder, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn....		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund.....	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	21 50	
Potets Building Fund...	339 00	
Valley Building Fund.....	674 00	
Salary "	3 650 39	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge " ..	271 80	
Unapportioned "	41 06	
Road District No 1 Fund..	446 83	
" " " 2 " ..	212 75	
" " " 3 " ..	187 60	
" " " 4 " ..	175 75	
" " " 5 " ..	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund..	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indebtedness..	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
L. MUNZINGER & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,
SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,
Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,
COUNTY CLERK
AND
EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.
INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA

WM. T. BUNNEY.
COUNTY TREASURER.
INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.
Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.
MACK & FORBES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
—o—x—o—
Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
COUNTY PHYSICIAN,
Independence, California.
—o—x—o—
OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S McQUEEN, D. D. S,
GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY
BISHOP, INYO Co., CALIF.
—o—x—o—
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.
SURVEYOR
—AND—
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
For California and Nevada.
—BISHOP CREEK, INYO CO., CAL—
The obtaining of United States mineral patents a specialty.

BLACKSMITHING.
—All kinds of—
GENERAL
IRON
WORK.
HORSE
SHOEING
A SPECIALTY
W F. MATLACK,
IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF INDEPENDence Hotel, Independence, Cal.
First-class work at lowest living price

NATHAN RHINE
NATHAN RHINE
BANKING and EXCHANGE.
TRANSACTS a General Banking Business. Draw direct on all principal cities. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS PERFECTED.
Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.
A first-class fire proof vault for the accommodation of patrons.
NATHAN RHINE.
NATHAN RHINE.

SUBSCRIBE
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
INDEPENDENT.
INDEPENDENT.

A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

Nathan Rhine
General Merchandise.
Independence, Cal.

Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

L. WOOD.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
--Consisting of--
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO.
CIGARS.
All kinds of fresh:---
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——
A complete stock of
Miner's and Prospector's
supplies.
And Patent Medicines——
L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE
MEAT MARKET,
J. C. ROEPER, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very best kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.
j19-tf

R. W. SCOTT
Practical Watchmaker
and Jeweler.
WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00
All work guaranteed first class.
BISHOP - - - - - Cal.

Low Prices
Good Goods
Courteous Treatment

Our watchword of success—Give us a share of your patronage and be convinced that we will care for your best interests.

We lead. Our competitors follow, but are out-distanced by our bedrock cash prices. We make no leaders—All our goods sold on the same basis.

Inyo Mercantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 1 1900

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending May 31, 1900:

Highest barometer	29.817	25
Lowest "	29.605	27
Highest temperature	88.0	30 31
Lowest "	54.0	28
Mean "	72.0	
Average dew point	12.0	
Average humidity	11.4	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	24 SE	27
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	0.00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—

Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3.58
" 1895-6 incomplete, 3.25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0.04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1.09
" 1899-1900 3.58 *

JOHN J. MCLEAN,
Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898

DIED.

SKINNER—Near Francis, Inyo Co., Cal., June 28, 1900, June C. Skinner, aged 25 years, 11 mos. and 19 days.

Census taking begins to-day.

Haying begun this week at the Rickey ranch.

Felix Meysan was up from Lone Pine last Monday.

Strohmeyer's team got in from Mojave this morning.

Elections for school trustees were held throughout the State to-day.

Supervisor Jones was down from Fish Springs early in the week.

Frank Hutchison is visiting with old time friends at Independence.

Mrs. P. W. Forbes and the children are visiting with Mrs. Chas. Turner at Vallejo.

Clifford Baxter arrived from San Francisco last Monday and will spend his vacation here.

Mrs. J. R. Moffett and Lulu will leave for Los Angeles to-morrow for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. C. Mulholland and Miss Stella Hart are visiting friends in the upper end of the Valley.

The river has risen rapidly during the past week. The Eastside canal is running bank full.

Mrs. J. H. Shannon was down from Bishop during the week visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Willis.

F. M. Moores, one of the owners of the Yellow Aster mine at Randsburg died at New York last week.

Mrs. Annie Mates is now in Reno in attendance upon her son Charles, who is said to be afflicted with Bright's disease.

Tom Webb and Frank Whitmore are down from Long Valley. They say the feed was never better than it is this year.

George Naylor has been up in the Long Valley country and reports considerable snow at the headwaters of Owens River.

It is reported that J. W. Murphy and Jack Harrison have struck some rich placer diggings about forty miles east of Randsburg.

Quite a number of Lone Pine people attended the funeral of Miss June Skinner last Tuesday and spent a few hours at Independence.

Will Sanger came down from Big Pine last Monday and outfitted a couple of men to work on some prospects he has at Lead Canyon.

O. I. Mairs leaves for Los Angeles to-morrow, going as far as Mojave by private conveyance. He will bring Mrs. S. W. Austin and his son Paul back with him.

H. Giles was down from Mazourka Canyon Wednesday and reports finding gold in paying quantities in the long tunnel. One wheelbarrow load of gravel yielded three dollars.

In the Los Angeles oil field there are 770 producing wells. At the present rate the annual oil production of California amounts to 4,500,000 barrels and the yield is constantly increasing.

A meeting will be held at the Courthouse tomorrow evening for the purpose of discussing ways and means for giving a Fourth of July celebration. All interested parties are requested to attend.

J. C. Irwin visited the Bunker Hill mine in Lead Canyon early in the week. He says they have just begun stoping ore, the large quantity already shipped being out of the drifts only. He believes it to be a large and valuable mine.

Mrs. M. Moriarity and her children arrived at Independence last Friday evening, and is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Malone. Mr. Moriarity was formerly a mail clerk on the C. & C but is now on the C. P. between San Francisco and Ogden.

Zamloch, the sleight-of-hand performer, is billed to show here next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Prof Zamloch gave a performance here several years ago which is remembered by all as being interesting, and clever, far surpassing the average traveling show.

R. J. Laws and A. Farrington came down on a special yesterday and went over to Lead Canyon by way of Mazourka Canyon. Mr. Laws is expected to visit Independence before his return, and an effort will be made to build the much-talked-of Independence and Saline Valley wagon road.

NEW LINE.

From Los Angeles to Keeler and Thence to Carson Eastward.

The San Francisco Call of the 22nd ult contained the following:

"Collis P. Huntington will leave this city for the east either today or tomorrow. He will not go directly to New York, but will stop over at Reno and make a hasty investigation of the new northern terminus of the late adjunct of the Southern Pacific system, the Carson and Colorado railroad, which runs from Carson City to Keeler in Southern California.

"About two months ago the road passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific Company and became a part of the great system. Isolated as a railroad the Carson and Colorado line is a property that brings in less than its operating expenses. As a part of the Southern Pacific network of steel rails it is of great value and when Huntington finishes his present scheme in regard to this road it will give him a route East direct from Southern California over the Central line, thereby relading the Company of the disadvantages of several hundred hundred miles extra travel both for passengers and freight traffic.

"The Carson and Colorado road is a narrow guage. Its terminus is at Keeler, about 150 from Mojave. According to the plans of Huntington a broad guage road is to be built from Carson to Keeler and connections to be made from that point to Mojave, which means the building of an additional road about 150 miles in length. As the Colorado line is but 293 miles long the aggregate will be less than 450 miles, some 90 miles shorter than the Southern Pacific line from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

"It is undoubtedly the intention of Huntington to extend the new road to Reno, where it will join the Central overland. Altogether this is a shortening of about 350 miles from the Southern part of the State to the East over the Central line."

Obituary

The Reaper, Death, has again visited us and this time has taken for his own a young woman who was but a short time since the possessor of all the health, ambition and strength which youth could give. Miss June Skinner passed away last Tuesday morning after an illness of two months. The fatal termination was the outcome of an attack of the grippe, which developed into rheumatism and heart trouble. The young lady had been teaching the Georges Creek school this term until ill health forced her to resign. She was a most capable young lady and had taught successfully for a number of years. Her particular talent, however, was that of an artist and a term at the Hopkins Art Institute at San Francisco proved that she would excel in her chosen vocation. A host of friends from all parts of the county attended the funeral. John S. Gorman read the funeral service and the Independence choir sang. Come when it will death is a shock to us; but to see a young life, with all the possibilities that June Skinner possessed, cut off in its morning, is sorrowful indeed. And we can do naught but tender our most sincere sympathy to the grief distracted family.

Studying the Situation

W. H. Holabird arrived from Los Angeles last Tuesday and is making a very careful and thorough inspection of the Valley with the view to handling some large real estate transactions here. He has an option on the Rawson and Conklin ranches near Blackrock, and if he can see his way to adjust the water question will purchase them. He has also looked closely into the Lone Pine Canal scheme and is favorably impressed with it. Mr. Holabird thinks the irrigation problem can be solved very economically by the construction of electric power plants on the various creeks and pumping plants installed. He has observed what many others have noticed that there is a great under ground flow of water near the surface, which can be pumped very cheaply by electric power. He thinks that the cost would be less than the maintenance of river ditches with a far greater certainty of supply. The first cost would also be a great deal less. The gentleman has had much experience in colonization propositions in Southern California and no doubt will be just as successful in his undertakings here. He is now in the upper part of the Valley.

Inspecting The C. & C.

C. P. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, Julius Krutsnit and a party of Southern Pacific officials made a tour of the C. & C. road last week under the guidance of Sup't R. J. Laws. We understand that Mr. Huntington was greatly pleased at the excellent condition of the road and its accessories. To a meeting of citizens of Reno Mr. Huntington said that the road would be broad-guaged within a year. As to where connection would be made with the Central Pacific, he said he could not say at present whether it would be at Reno, Wadsworth or some more easterly point.—*Bulletin.*

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee will be held at the Court House at Independence, Cal., on June 1, 1900, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention and such other business as may come before the meeting.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

The Inyo Mercantile Co. has commenced the construction of a 14x32 addition on the rear of the store. The intention is to use it as a wine and liquor department and club room. The north room will be especially fitted up for ladies and their escorts and every care will be exerted to make it all that it should be. The entire furnishing will be new and elegant and due notice of its opening will be given hereafter.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENTION.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $3.50.

PECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND

INYO MERCANTILE CO.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROBATE

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, deceased

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, the Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Brady, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said superior Court on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at public auction as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated May 9th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO L. D. TOURNIEL:

You are hereby notified that I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Friday mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Ibis mine Gift mine, all situated in South Par Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899, and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication,) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under section 2324.

J. S STOTLER.

Ballarat, May 17th, 1900.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M., for the year 1898, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
" .....February 10, 1900
" .....March 10, 1900
" .....April 14, 1900
" .....May 12, 1900
" .....June 9, 1900
" .....July 7, 1900
" .....August 4, 1900
" .....September 8, 1900
" .....October 6, 1900
" .....November 3, 1900
" .....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. BOLAND, W. M.

P. H. MACK, Sec.

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING MAIL, Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek Station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me.

je20-tf JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and from all parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rate etc. of

BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco,
Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

ADVERTISE IN THE INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 335.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
March 30, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the State of Michigan, by P. H. Mack, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United states Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. consolidated lode locations, consisting of 462.50, 485.76, 371.8, 1249.7, 1036.3, 485.3, 1499.5, 1498.8 and 1114.57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Park Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to metes and bounds on the official plat and field notes of survey thereof, now on file in this office as Mineral Survey Nos. 5715, 5718 A and 5718 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 19 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to-wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. S. R. on the south-easterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears 4 N 9 deg. 44 m. W. 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course N 24 deg. 4 min. E. 249.0 feet, 2nd course N 65 deg. 56 min. E. 230.0 feet, 3rd course S 18 deg. 20 min. E. 230.0 feet, 4th course S 24 deg. 4 min W 240.50 feet, 5th course N 65 deg 56 min. W 492.00 ect. 6th course N 24 deg. 4 min. E. 241.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.05.7 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north east and south east by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the north west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 20x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with the original location corner at the south-easterly end of lode and with corner No. 1 at the northwesterly end of lode of the Sun Rise lode location, chiseled 1-4×8 A. G. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W. 215.10 feet distant; thence N 31 deg 11 min W 248.70 feet to a granite stone 24×18×6 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. G. C. on the northwesterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W. 463.85 feet distant; thence N 65 deg 56 min W 530.5 feet to a granite stone 28×6×6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W. 463.85 feet distant; thence N 24 deg 4 min E 249.50 feet and 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 530.5 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.01 acres. The Sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north east and south east by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of mines, on the south west by the Never Give Up, and on the north west by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 215.10 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 249.50 feet, 2nd course, N 65 deg 56 min W 530.50 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 249.50 feet, 4th course S 65 deg 56 min E 530.50 feet and 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 0.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.01 acres. The Grover Cleveland is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Sun Rise, on the southeast by the New Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by unsurveyed claims, and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24×8×8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (x) at corner point, chiseled 1-4×8 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N. 14 deg 24 min E. 1250.50 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 37 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20×8×8 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. W. G. on the southeasterly face, for the north westerly end of lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 14 deg 24 min E 1250.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 30 min E 1878.5 feet, 2nd course, N 89 deg 30 min E 1500.0 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 30 min W 1878.5 feet, 4th course, S 89 deg 30 min W 1500.0 feet to the place of beginning, containing 64.6 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 20×6×8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at the northeasterly end of lode and with corner No. 5 of the John G. Carlile, and being on the south easterly boundary line of the Kentucky, chiseled 1-4×8 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 14 deg 24 min E 1250.50 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 37 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 24×8×8 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. W. G. on the southeasterly face, for the north westerly end of lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 14 deg 24 min E 1250.50 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 30 min E 1878.5 feet, 2nd course, N 89 deg 30 min E 1500.0 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 30 min W 1878.5 feet, 4th course S 89 deg 30 min W 1500.0 feet to the place of beginning, containing 64.6 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north by the Sun Rise, on the east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by unsurveyed claims and the Treasure Vault and W. G.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 20×6×8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-4×8 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at the northeasterly end of lode and with corner No. 5 of the John G. Carlile, and being on the south easterly boundary line of the Kentucky, chiseled 1-4×8 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 14 deg 24 min E 1250.50 feet distant; thence S 47 deg 37 min E

The Pinkham Record

Is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

A Costa Rican Wonder.

"The National theater, at San Jose, Costa Rica, is a wonder," said a gentleman who has recently returned from that city. "In point of beauty it is said to stand third among houses of its kind in the world. It cost $3,000,000 to erect, and the work of construction occupied many years. The design follows the Grand Opera House of Paris in a general way, although of course the building is very much smaller, and the material is white marble and Mexican onyx. The main entrance hall and foyers contain some superb pieces of statuary, and the decorations were done by European artists of reputation.

"When a visitor sees it for the first time, standing in the midst of a straggling little Central American capital, with a suburban jumble of mud built adobe huts, he feels like pinching himself to find out whether he isn't dreaming. The people of San Jose are immensely proud of the house, as they well may be, but they are so far away from amusement centers that the only regular performances are by an opera company hired by the government in France or Italy for a brief season every year.

"It is an interesting fact that all the Central American capitals have disproportionately fine theaters, kept up by the government. The revolutionary presidents have found it good policy to amuse the people. It takes the place of public improvements."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Burglars' Terror.

A burglar, well known to the police of the larger cities, who was recently taken into custody, told a reporter that "a little dog" was more terrifying to the "profession" than any burglar alarm or detective.

"Guns be blowed!" said he. "I'm dead willin to take a chance wid a fly cop, too, and the tinklers and sitch ain't troublin me a little bit. But a bit of a dorg! Yessir, I hates them little 'purps' worse'n poison. The big fellers St. Bernards and them—you kin make friends with. Give them a bit of meat and they're all right. But when one of them little dorgs comes at you, a barkin and yelpin, you got to skin out quick or you finds the hull house a-top of you.

"There ain't no makin friends with them. They know you don't b'long there, and they're just a goin to git you out or know the reason why! The 'Come, Fido, nice doggy,' racket ain't a goin to help you at all. There's only one thing to do when them little fellers gets to hollerin round your heels. Just git out as fast as you kin git! Nine times out of ten that ain't fast enuff, neither!"—New York Mail and Express.

Both Told the Truth.

"Truth compels me to state," said the presiding officer of a medical congress, "that upon the list of physicians present just read there is one that is no gentleman."

A stir of surprise passed over the assemblage at this, and one man upon whose foot, as the presiding officer said afterward, the shoe seemed to be a perfect fit half rose from his seat. But in another moment a woman's voice from the back part of the hall made itself heard.

"I quite agree with Dr. Blank," said the voice, "for I am that physician. In my turn I must say, however, that Dr. Blank is no lady."

HOME CURES

FREE BOOK FOR MEN

Lost Manhood, Private Diseases and Contagious Blood Poison a Specialty.

If you cannot visit San Francisco write for free copy of our "Marriage Guide," advice, question list, etc. Letters confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

You may deposit the price of a cure in any San Francisco bank, to be paid after you are well, or may pay in monthly installments. Prices reasonable. No injurious medicines or electric belts used. Medicines and appliances free to patients.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

731 MARKET ST., S. F.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

INVERTED MANSION FOR PARIS.

Visitors to World's Fair Can Walk on Their Heads—or Seem To.

Visitors to the Paris exhibition who make their entrance by the Place de la Concorde will probably wonder whether they are the victims of hallucination or the subject of a seasonable practical joke. They will be contronted with a weird-looking structure, which a momentary examination will show them is in reality a house. But it is not an ordinary dwelling place. Architects usually have a weakness for laying their foundations upon a solid substratum of earth. Not so the designer of the "Manoir a l'Envers. He had laid the foundations in the clouds, and the only communication with mother earth is by way of the chimneys and turrets of his feudal mansion. Nevertheless there is no danger of its falling into space with its occupants, for, be it noted, the topsy-turvy mansion is not uninhabited. The visitor draws closer and glances at the windows; people dressed like himself look out. To his astonishment they are as topsy-turvy as the house, for their feet point skywards and their heads are directed towards the ground.

If anxious to solve the mystery and to learn how it has become possible for mere humanity to emulate the fly

HOUSE BUILT UPSIDE DOWN.

and walk upside down, the visitor will only find his bewilderment increased. In fact, the apparent intention of the designer of the "Manoir" is to instill a lasting doubt in the minds of men as to whether they do really stand on their heads or their heels.

Immediately the visitor enters he at once becomes part and parcel of the topsy-turvy scheme. He is ushered into a room, and gradually it dawns upon him that he is really walking upon the ceiling. He looks anxiously round him for something to clutch; there is nothing. He takes one cautious step—another! He has achieved the impossible; he has learned to walk with his head where his heels should be. The lesson thus being learned, he will find it possible to enjoy with equanimity the ordinary doings of humanity from his novel point of view. He may proceed to a bathroom and perceive a steaming jet of hot water spouting upward into the tub. He may proceed to the dining room, where, the laws of gravity being suspended, the table remains unmoved directly over his head, and all the paraphernalia of the table, the plates, the cutlery, the flowers, sustain their positions without any more effort than the guests dining thereat.

This ingenious production is the idea of a Russian engineer, and a French architect is responsible for the building itself, while British capital has made its erection possible. Needless to say, an ingenious arrangement of mirrors is responsible for an illusion which for elaborate detail easily transcends anything previously attempted in the same line.

AN ANÆSTHETIC REVELATION.

Bride Didn't Want Hubby to Know About Her False Teeth.

"Some of the queerest experiences of a doctor are pretty certain to be connected with the administration of anesthetics," said a New Orleans physician, chatting the other day with a New Orleans Times-Democrat friend, "and apropos of the subject I recall a little story that I don't mind telling, as the incident occurred long since and in another city. A dozen years ago, when I was temporarily located in St. Louis, I was called one day to the old Lindell Hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear.

"The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before and was in the city with her husband on a bridal tour. Although quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay, but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccupied.

"The operation, as I said before, was trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband.

"But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled. 'You have broken my poor darling's jaw!' At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."

His Gestures.

Probably the Catholic Standard, which prints this dialogue, did not intend that stiff and awkward elocutionists should take it as a helpful hint:

Teacher—Your recitation was extremely good, Johnny. The gestures were particularly natural. Where did you get them.?

Johnny—Git what?

Teacher—The gestures.

Johnny—I ain't got the gestoors. It's hives!

Music in St. Peter's.

The music sung in St. Peter's, at Rome, is entirely manuscript. No vocalist or musician is permitted to have his part in his hand, except while he is actually performing it.

Millions for Baseball.

A million of dollars are spent every year for baseball, but large as this is, it cannot equal the amount spent in search of health. We urge those who have spent much and lost hope to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It strengthens the stomach, makes digestion easy, and cures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and weak kidneys.

Irate Citizen—I am going to kill you, sir, for calling me a liar. Western editor (calmly)—That won't change my opinion at all.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, said the employe in the weather office when he lost his job for puffing a cigarette.

A HINT FOR SPRING.

When Housekeepers Are Brightening the Interior of their Homes.

Now that the backbone of this remarkable winter is broken, housekeepers are remarking the dingy look of the home interior. The question of new wall coverings is up. Paper is dear and short lived; kalsomines are dirty and scaly; paint is costly. The use of such a cement as Alabastine, for instance, will solve the problem. This admirable wall coating is clean, pure and wholesome. It can be put on with no trouble by anyone; there is choice of many beautiful tints; and it is long lasting.

The politician who has a taste for checks is sometimes compelled to wear stripes during the late years of his life.

As spring approaches the blood gets sluggish, impure, and breeds disease. A good wholesome tonic to set things right is needed. Try Adam's Sarsaparilla Pills. 10c, 25c. Sold by drug stores.

New Customer—How do you measure gas? Gas Clerk—By the foot, sir. New Customer—But our gas is never turned up over three inches.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The supply of pure water in the Chicago drainage canal has already reduced the price of milk.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Overworked politicians who are in need of arrest should go to Kentucky awhile.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Ancient Cattle and Butchering.

The earliest records of Egypt depict a butcher cutting up an ox, exactly as it is done today outside of the great slaughtering establishments, with a knife that he sharpened upon a steel that hung at his side and providing cuts of meat precisely like ours. They used leather, and they did better tanning than we do; the blood, instead of being processed into fertilizing, was used for cooking purposes, and our Spanish friends never see a better bullfight than was daily purveyed for the delectation of those ancient "sports."

A little later in the world's history we find records of tricks being played in the cattle trade, for do not some historians aver that Jacob exercised undue influence upon the cows of Laban's herds as well as upon the ewes of his flocks? And others tell us that Zaph-u-to—otherwise known as "Joseph the Wise," stockbroker in chief for the Pharaoh Apophies, who, of course, was not known in the deal—cornered the cattle as well as the grain of all the country about.—Self Culture.

A Sure Test.

"Are you sure she is as gentle and patient and amiable as she seems?" asked the friend.

"Not quite sure," answered the young man who is in love, "but I'm going to find out."

"How?"

"I'm going to get her to call somebody up over a long distance telephone and then watch her."—Indianapolis Journal.

Moro Polygamy.

Polygamy is the Moro's by religion and divine right. A Moro must give a separate house to each wife, in which she is supposed to set up housekeeping, with a sufficient number of women slaves to wait upon her. She may own them in her own right, but more often her Moro husband must purchase them for her. As women slaves bring a higher price in the market than men, the drain on the husband's exchequer is immense.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Different Cut.

"I hyuh de white young lady say dat she was gwinter cut de yuthuh young lady dat made huh so mad," said Miss Miami Brown.

"It's scan'lous de way dese white folks is actin," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Fust dey sings coon songs, den dey does cake walks, an now dey's gwine in foh carryin razors."—Washington Star.

From Washington

How a Little Boy Was Saved.

Washington, D. C.—"When our boy was about 16 months old he broke out with a rash which was thought to be measles. In a few days he had a swelling on the left side of his neck and it was decided to be mumps. He was given medical attendance for about three weeks when the doctor said it was scrofula and ordered a salve. He wanted to lance the sore, but I would not let him and continued giving him medicine for about four months when the bunch broke in two places and became a running sore. Three doctors said it was scrofula and each ordered a blood medicine. A neighbor told me of a case somewhat like our baby's which was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I decided to give it to my boy and in a short while his health improved and his neck healed so nicely that I stopped giving him the medicine. The sore broke out again, however, whereupon I again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and its persistent use has accomplished a complete cure." MRS. NETTIE CHASE, 47 K St., N. E.

LIFE IN MARS.

Where Are Human Beings There They Are Probably Giants.

Mars possesses so many features in common with the earth that it is impossible to resist the thought that it also has inhabitants. This is, however, by no means equivalent to saying that Martian folk are constituted in the same way as human beings; indeed, every consideration points to the contrary. Whatever atmosphere exists on Mars must be much thinner than ours, and far too rare to sustain the life of a people with our limited lung capacity. A race with immense chests could live under such conditions, or a folk with gills like fishes could pass a comfortable existence in spite of the rarefied air. The character of life anywhere is, in fact, molded by the external circumstances, and as these are known to be different on Mars from what they are on the earth, Martian inhabitants must have developed peculiar characteristics in order to adapt themselves to their environments—the forms of life capable of flourishing in attenuated air have survived, while those requiring denser air have dropped out of existence.

The tenuity of the atmosphere of Mars is not the only fact which suggests that the inhabitants of that planet are not fashioned after the image of man. It is known beyond the possibility of doubt that the force with which a substance is attracted to the surface of Mars is but little more than a third as strong as it is on the earth; or, to express the point in figures, 100 pounds on the earth would only weigh 38 pounds on Mars if tested in a spring balance. In consequence of this weaker pull, it would be possible for a human being to perform astonishing feats on Mars without excessive muscular exception. A man who could jump five feet here could top fifteen feet there; he could lift three hundredweight by putting out the same strength as it required to raise one hundredweight on the earth; he could spring across a road as easily as he now leaps over a mud puddle, and a couple of bounds would carry him to the top of a flight of stairs.

But, paradoxical as it may seem, the smaller a planet, and, consequently, the less the pull of gravity at its surface, the greater is the probability that its inhabitants are giants compared with us. Terestrial giants are generally weak in the knees; they are crushed by their own weight. But on Mars they would only weigh one-third as much, and would therefore be able to move about in a sprightly fashion, so that an elephant there might be quite a nimble animal.—National Review.

Catarrh of Stage Dancers.

"See that girl just going out?" asked a Spruce street physician as a trim figured young woman made her exit from his office. "She came to me to be treated for stage dancers' catarrh. She's a ballet girl in a show playing in town this week. No, I can't say that the ailment is a rare one. It is common enough among stage people, but I don't suppose the general public knows much about it. You see, a stageful of dancing girls will naturally raise considerable dust and the exertion of dancing makes the girls breathe heavily, thus rendering them all the more susceptible to the germ-laden atmosphere. The particles of dust set up an inflammation, first of the nostrils or throat and then of the entire mucous membrane. The inflammation sometimes becomes chronic if instant remedies are not applied and stage dancers' catarrh results. A large percentage of ballet girls are afflicted in this way."—Philadelphia Record.

One of Glen McDonough's Jokes.

In one of his farces Glen McDonough had written two or three lines to be spoken by a chorus girl. The lines were given to a green, heavy amateur, who looked well and would do. At the rehearsal the girl made her way to McDonough, who held the book, and said: "Mr. McDonough, I have a line in the first act and one in the third. Couldn't you write me one for the second act, too?" McDonough thought a minute, looked at the girl and said: "Yes; in the banquet scene you enter and say, 'Here is the ham.'" "Oh, do I bring the ham on with me?" "No, my dear; it is not a speech, it is a confession."

Is the Potato Overdone?

One eminent authority on cooking, who has issued several books upon the subject, calls for a crusade against the potato. It is, she holds, an overestimated vegetable. Certainly there is something odd in the place it has taken in the domestic economy. There are other vegetables quite as cheap and quite as palatable, that might at least occasionally be offered in its place. But still the potato triumphs. It has become a sort of superstition. How many times have children who did not like potatoes been made to eat them? And they are not a particularly valuable article of food either.

No Time to Get Acquainted.

A man employed on the street cars in New York walked into a station-house and inquired if a lost child had been brought there. He was shown into a back room, where three waifs had been collected from the streets. After inspecting them in a perplexed way he asked one, "Are you Johnny?" The child was too sleepy to answer. "I must send for my wife," said the puzzled applicant. The woman came and picked out another child as her own. "You must excuse me," said the man to the police officials. "I work on the surface road and never see the children except when in bed."

The Girl Was Right.

A London clergyman tells a moving tale of innocence. A frail little girl came into a public house with a jug to fetch her parents half a pint. When the jug was filled she nervously put down two halfpennies on the counter and made for the door. The barman, though he hardly liked to frighten the poor little thing, called after her in a gentle voice: "You're a halfpenny short." "No, you're a halfpenny short," she answered, and disappeared.

Few people would be conceited if they could only see themselves as others see them.

Poverty drives some men to drink and keeps others from drinking.

FAIR WOMEN SPEAK.

Pe-ru-na Works Wonders for the Gentler Sex in Catarrhal Ailments.

MRS. COLONEL HAMILTON.

That Pe-ru-na has become a household remedy in the home of Mrs. Colonel Hamilton is well attested by a letter from her, which says: "I can give my testimony as to the merits of your remedy, Pe-ru-na. I have been taking the same for some time, and am enjoying better health now than I have for some years. I attribute the change to Pe-ru-na, and recommend Pe-ru-na to every woman, believing it to be especially beneficial to them." Mrs. Hamilton's residence is 259 Goodale street, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, No. 1214 North Superior street, Racine City, Wis., says: "I feel so well and good and healthful now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I would know what to take. I have taken several bottles for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good."

Have you catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, stomach or any other organ of the body? If so, write to Dr. Hartman at once. He will send you directions for treatment without charge. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

MISS ANNIE WYANDOTTE.

Miss Annie Wyandotte, queen of the operatic stage and dramatic soprano, says:

"Fifteenth St. and Jackson Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.

"Dr. Hartman: "Dear Sir—Pe-ru-na has been my salvation. It has given me back a beautiful voice, a gift of God; it has brought me once more to my old profession. I can talk now, and sing, where before, I could scarcely whisper. Can you wonder at my delight? I wish every person who is suffering as I suffered might know Pe-ru-na. Only those who have been afflicted can ever know the intense satisfaction and gratitude that comes with a complete cure. My voice was completely gone. April 15 I felt so elated over the restoration of my voice that I inserted an advertisement in The Star for vocal pupils. The advertisement, which cost me 65 cents, brought me five pupils, and that was the beginning of my present large class.

Yours gratefully,
Annie Wyandotte."

A congestion, inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane, whether of the head, stomach, kidneys, or other organ, is known to the medical profession as catarrh. It is known by different names, such as dyspepsia, Bright's disease, female complaint, diarrhœa, bronchitis, consumption and a host of other names. Wherever there is a congested mucous membrane there is catarrh, acute or chronic.

MISS CLARA STOECKER.

Miss Clara Stoecker says: "I had chronic catarrh for over a year. I tried many remedies, but found no relief until I saw an advertisement in the paper of your treatment for chronic catarrh. I tried it and I think I am now well. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all my friends who are afflicted with catarrh." Miss Stoecker lives at Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Margareth Fritz, Wilcox, Oklahoma, writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with flow of blood for four months, and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful and I only obtained little relief. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not but I followed his advice, and used only three bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was, thanks to your remedies." Pelvic catarrh has become so frequent that most women are more or less afflicted with it. It is usually called female disease.

He Got the Gun.

Several years ago Colonel Jack Chinn visited Texas. He brought with him a negro valet, Sam. This negro had been a slave in the Chinn family before the war began in the states and idolized his young master. One night while in Houston the darky came to Chinn and said:

"Massa Jack, I'ze goin out in cullud society heah tonight, an I'd like to borrow dat ivory handled six shooter of yours to take along."

"Why, you black rascal," returned the colonel, "some of these Houston coons will take that gun away from you and break it over your head!"

The darky straightened up. Like his master, he was a man of unquestioned nerve, and there was a peculiar glitter in his eye as he said:

"Massa Jack, you let me hab dat gun, an if I don't show up heah wid hit in de mawnin you can go down to de morgue an throw down de sheet an say, 'Lawd, don't he look nacherl?'"

Colonel Chinn's body servant was that night armed in a manner that entitled him to move in the best circles of Afro-American society in Houston.—Dallas News.

The Valet; His Opportunity.

The Comte de Brienne, talking of the violence of some masters toward their servants, said that on one occasion, having corrected his valet for some grave dereliction of duty, he had forgotten the matter when the next morning, while shaving him, the man suddenly held the razor to his throat, saying, "Whose turn is it today, M. le Comte?"

"A moi toujours; continue," was the calm reply.

"He finished shaving me, and we were mutually pleased with each other," but relations became somewhat strained after such an incident, and the comte gave him 100 louis and his dismissal. "Never beat your servants, young men," he concluded; "your lives are at their mercy, and you would find it hard, as I did, to owe it to one of them."—Cornhill Magazine.

Dorothys In England.

Do you realize how many children are named Dorothy? A children's hospital in London not long ago asked every child in England named Dorothy to contribute a shilling toward a bed to be called by that name. The result was enough money to found a dozen beds, showing that there are thousands and thousands of children named Dorothy living in England alone.—Atchison Globe.

Quite Free.

Pastor—I understand Brother Jorkins considered my sermon very free. Do you know on what ground?

Deacon—I have an idea. When the collection was taken up after it, he was asleep, and it passed him.—Philadelphia Press.

A little social life is good for one. As time goes on and the old friends have gone to their promotion it is well to keep up one's interest in the world of today by cultivating friendly relations with those about us.—Ladies' Home Journal.

It may be good for us to remember, as an English novelist tells us, that the shade of each departed day falls on our graves.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND, Editor & Proprietor.

Independence, Cal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.

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HIS MOTHER.

Within her fond, encircling arm
Safe slept her little child—
A helpless weight, sweet-breathed, and warm!
Her eager look down-bent, to scan
That face, all lovely innocence,
The features of the full-grown man
She seized on with prophetic sense—
Foresaw the hero that should be
Clothed in his manhood's majesty,
And seeing, smiled.

Relaxed in every massive limb,
The man, sore wearied, sleeps;
His bearded cheek is rough and grim.
She, hovering near him wistfully,
And gazing long, is fain to trace
One line of childhood's purity
In that toil-marred, world-hardened face.
Now once again she feels and sees
Her nursling warm upon her knees,
And seeing, weeps.
—New York Independent.

HER OPPORTUNITY.

"DICK, what chance have I for success? What opportunity to do one brave thing?" The girl spoke without a tone of resentment in her voice. The young man, whose name was upon the lips of every one in his city as the rising young lawyer of Iowa, looked down at her.

"One never knows the coming opportunity until it presents itself. To each one of us there comes a chance for success. But no preaching to-night. This is Florida, and a Florida sunset is an inspiration in itself."

But Virginia was not satisfied. The red and yellow splendor of the sun as he sank over the waters of the great gulf and reflected his brilliancy on the thick foliage of the park and the gray, wooden walls of the hotel did not interest her to-night. She was a mere slip of a woman. But there was a strange beauty in her dark, oval face, reminiscent of old Spanish paintings, which was intensified by the simple white dinner gown which she wore. As she passed along the piazza the loungers, who sat in groups of twos and threes in the wicker chairs, saw that

"A SHARP, QUICK PULL."

she walked with difficulty on a pair of black crutches.

"What can I ever do?" the girl asked, anxiously. "Fate has decreed that I shall spend my life half helpless. I can't walk a step, Dick, without these crutches of mine. It's just as if I had a millstone hung around my shoulders."

Dick Fairfield was rarely at a loss for a ready reply. He looked out at the sea so vast and imperious, and he thought of how the lame girl at his side had come into his life.

"You are doing much, Virginia," he answered, after a moment. "You are bringing happiness into many of our lives. What more can you want to do?"

The girl turned her face and answered not at all.

The orchestra was playing in the long ballroom. It was one of the stirring marches that a great bandmaster had given as his tribute to his fellow men and women. It had been dedicated to the national colors, and the swinging cadences and clear rhythm told of the waving flag of the free. Dick Fairfield thought of what it had meant. He heard it as a marching chorus, and he had but to close his eyes again to see the long files of dust-covered men who had left the dock in front of the hotel twelve months ago to fight beneath its folds. He saw it carried and waving before the trenches in the swamps where disease, the deadliest form of hidden foe, was lurking. He thought of his own town in the west; how, when at the convention which had nominated him for mayor, the local fire department band played the song of the flag and every single man in the rink had risen and shouted wildly. These easterners were content to criticise. They wondered why the hotel bandmaster didn't get new selections. New selections? Why, a march song like that had no age; it was superior to time itself. He had little use for these eastern men and women. They were too languid, too contented.

"I doubt if your thoughts are worth the fixed price," said a voice at his side. "Won't you give them to me?"

And Dick realized that it was a man's occasional privilege to change his mind. For Virginia Howper was another kind of easterner. During the ten days he had already spent of his fortnight's vacation the girl had come to mean more to him each day. Her restless spirit, her ambition to succeed, he thought a wonderful contrast to the splendidly built eastern women, who preferred to let others talk and think and act for them.

"I should have been thinking of you, Virginia," he finally answered.

The girl looked him full in the face, and read the truth in a moment with the God-given intuition of her sex.

"There goes your dance with Miss Clark," she broke in. "You must not keep her waiting."

"But I can't leave you, Virginia, all alone here."

"Please do. Then come back to me after the number. I want to be alone for awhile."

And Fairfield reluctantly left her sitting on the farthest corner of the broad piazza, which had been made gay for the party by long festoons of colored paper and a multitude of candles in fantastic paper cases. Virginia sat in a brown study. The bandmaster, with an ingenuity nearly akin to sacrilege had made the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" into a waltz. The girl knew that the music told of a man's love for a woman, of the great joy that had come into her own life.

A solitary breath of wind stirred the festoons along the front of the piazza. The coasting sailors knew a storm was brewing. A sharper breath of wind came and swung the festoons near where Virginia sat. The candle in one of the paper lanterns toppled over. In a second the tissue paper case was all afire.

The girl saw the accident. In a second she realized the danger to the great hotel, its wooden frame as dry as tinder. Virginia saw the peril of the hundreds of men and women it held. Then she realized her own helplessness. Dick had taken her crutches and placed them in a corner of the building beyond her reach. While she thought with the full rapidity of her active mind the fire spread to the festoons. Then she conceived her plan.

In a second she was upon her knees. She half-crawled across the piazza floor until her outstretched hand could reach her crutches. She slipped them under her shoulders and swung back across the piazza. Not a soul was near to help her, and her quick instinct told the girl that a scream would create a panic in the crowded ballroom. The fire danced along the paper festoon.

How she ever did it she could never afterward tell, but it seemed a divine strength added her strong arms as she climbed upon the piazza rail. With one arm grasping the pillar for support, she stretched the other toward the blazing decorations. She thought she caught the sound of hurried footsteps along the piazzi. She could not reach the festoon by several inches. In a moment the dry dead vine along the eaves would be ablaze and it would be too late. But Virginia had kept her head. She coolly reached down, and, grasping one of her crutches by the arm rest, stretched it up and twisted it in the blazing paper decoration. A sharp, quick pull—something broke, and in a moment the whole blazing mass lay burning it out in the grass far from harm.

She turned and saw Dick standing beside her. He gravely helped her down and carried her to a chair.

"Your opportunity came quicker than we expected. You did a very brave and a very gallant thing." She heard Dick's voice speaking in her ear, and she turned and gave him her hand without saying a word.

It is needless to tell what followed. Virginia Howper found her popularity had swept into fame. People called her the heroine of the hotel, and new arrivals begged to be presented. Sunday newspapers sent for her photographs, and the tales of her achievement went far and wide. Virginia laughed at it and took it most good-naturedly. To her the praise of a certain westerner was infinitely more desirable than the entire loud-voiced plaudits of the eastern contingent of the hotel.

Richard Fairfield returned to Cordona, Iowa, after his fortnight's rest in the south. To certain of his friends he gave confidences. He hinted very vaguely of a general dislike for the easterners he had met at the Florida resort. He described them vigorously as cold-blooded and disagreeable. Then he would lower his voice and hint that there was one exception to the rule. Two months later when he returned from a flying trip to Baltimore that seemed strangely suspicious in view of his previous opinions, he gave more confidences. This time he allowed that he would make no exceptions in the future. The only exception in the east was going to move into the west.—New York Evening Sun.

The Duty of the Rich.

"The rich man has no more right to repose than the poor. He is as much bound to labor as the poor; not to labor in the same way, but to labor as really, as efficiently, as intensely. I am tempted to say more intensely, because he has a sphere so much wider and nobler opened to him. No man has a right to seek property in order that he may enjoy, may lead a life of indulgence, may throw all toil on another class of society. This world was not made for ease. Its great law is action, and action for the good of others still more than for our own. This is its law, and we violate it only to our own misery and guilt."—William Ellery Channing.

It Wasn't Encouragement.

"But you must have given him encouragement, Nell."

"Why, my dear, how foolish! Of course, I used to take walks with him almost every afternoon, and often go to the theater and skating rink with him, and have him for dinner at the house, and go to church with him, and most always danced with him at the class, but really never gave him any encouragement."—Brooklyn Life.

A girl preparing to get married attaches a great deal of importance to her new position, considering that she will get nothing but her board and clothes.

MARVEL AMONG MEN.

PASSES 600,000 VOLTS OF ELECTRICITY THROUGH HIS BODY.

Before a Gathering of Medical Men a St. Louis Doctor Proves that High Voltage Currents Are Not Necessarily Death Dealing.

Dr. Heber Roberts, of St. Louis, before a gathering of medical men in that city recently, proved that 600,000 volts of electricity could be passed through the human body without injury to it, and that the popular belief that high voltage currents were death dealing is a fallacy. According to Dr. Roberts, the injurious possibilities of a current depends upon its amperage, and the voltage when properly handled is without the power to kill or even injure any one. The experimenter attracted much interest among professional men

DR. ROBERTS RECEIVES 600,000 VOLTS OF ELECTRICITY.

in that city and will no doubt create widespread interest throughout the country among students of electrical therapeutics. In the course of these experiments Dr. Roberts sent a current through his body and thence to a Crooks tube. In this he created an X-ray by means of which a photograph of a hand was taken, showing perfectly its skeleton. The X-ray was of rare brilliancy and penetrating power. But even were this not true the feat would be remarkable in that he is the first man to ever make himself the conductor of a current of electricity of great power enough to create an X-ray.

The secret of Dr. Roberts' success in his experiments is that he employed what is known to be a static current through his body. The static current has no volume, but great power. It is not the potential energy that kills, but the volume. This may be illustrated by an analogy. A needle might be passed through the body with great rapidity and power, but it would not be as harmful as a thousand needles passed through slowly and with little power. In other words, the power, the voltage, has nothing whatever to do with the physiological effect. It is the number of needles, the amperage. Still the experiment is not without danger. It requires a nice adjusment of machinery to produce the proper kind of current. It requires a thorough knowledge of certain conditions to apply the current perfectly. It requires a familiarity with electric currents to prevent shock. To Dr. Roberts it had little or no danger. "The idea of passing an X-ray current through my body was conceived," Dr. Roberts explained, "while I was making experiments in electrical therapeutics. I became convinced that it could be done if the current were produced by a static machine, and I immediately proceeded to do it. Static currents have no volume and therefore do not kill. The only effect they can produce is that of a slight burning. I was used to this sensation from handling the machine in my practice, and consequently the powerful X-ray stream did not give me the slightest pain.

"In the static current the medical profession has exactly what it needs to balance. The static current is electricity restrained in a condition of high tension. It is sometimes called Franklinic because Franklin demonstrated its identity with terrestrial electricity. It is electrical pressure without volume. It is almost free from amperage and consists almost wholly of voltage. Poetically, it is the great invisible messenger for light, heat and electricity from the tangible storehouse of nature. The generating of the static current is simple. An initial charge of electricity must be imparted to the armature or receiving part of the machine. The plates are set in motion with artificial power. About the revolving plates a certain multiplication of the certain electricities takes place by the influence of one charged body upon another, with the resulting output of static currents depending upon speed, number of and diameter of plates and atmospheric conditions. This machine, which is not more than five feet long, six feet high and three feet wide, is capable of generating 10,000,000 volts of electricity. Anybody could do the same thing under the same conditions. This machine while throwing off a prodigious amount of energy, is much like a serpent whose fangs have been removed. The major portion of its destructive force is subdued because its amperage is small, owing to its peculiar construction. Of course, it would be dangerous for a novice to attempt to perform this experiment. He would probably be painfully injured and worse consequences might ensue. The experimenter must have perfect knowledge and control of the machine. He must also have accustomed himself to electric currents, for there would be great shock to one unused to it upon getting into the circuit of an X-ray stream. These two conditions complied with, I see no reason why anybody should not perform this feat."

There were other interesting experiments performed by Dr. Roberts along the same line. In one of these he placed a patient on a table set on legs of the purest electrical glass. Running from the electrodes on the front of the machine was a copper bar, four feet long. One end of it rested on the wooden floor of the table upon which the patient sits. The patient then placed his foot upon the end of the bar and held it there, making the connection for the current. It was not necessary for him to remove his shoes or any part of his clothing. When the current was turned into him the only sensation he had consisted in the hair becoming erect and rigid. This was caused by the exit of the current which, passing through the cells of the hair and filling them, stiffens them until they looked like tiny bars of iron. In the case of a woman her hair would have stood straight out after this fashion, even though it be four feet in length. "I made a photograph the other day of a woman whose hair is twenty inches long while she was sitting in this current," said Dr. Roberts. "If the hair is wet while the patient is in the pool, and the room is darkened, it will glow with a brilliant blue flame. The other day I placed a man on the table and turned the current into him. He had previously stripped to the waist, and wet the hair upon his face, head and chest. When the current began its passage through him he became ghostly in appearance. His beard, head and chest were wreathed in blue flame. Yet he did not feel the slightest disagreeable sensation. Another peculiar feature about this static current is that when ever it finds a point for exit it becomes a blue flame, one-half inch in length. It has heat, yet it does not burn the person from whom it passes." The discovery of Dr. Roberts should be very valuable in the application of electricity to therapeutics.

Herb Farms.

There are several kinds of farms, profitable ones, too, of which little mention is made to the public. Many herbs are grown on farms devoted to them, and they are a product not overdone by growers. In New York are acres devoted to the growth of peppermint. In Illinois are farms where the castor bean is raised for the castor oil that it contains. Many farms which have lost their productiveness could be made to grow sage, catnip, thorough wort, and the other vegetable necessities of the pharmacopoeia. The business is one of the few that are not ruined by competition. Rose farms are to be found in different sections of the country, and there is a sweetness in this method of earning a livelihood, although that is not all there is in it by a good deal. In California some rose farms are carried on to raise roses for rose jelly.

The Whale's Vitality.

Some light was thrown a few years ago upon the subject of the vitality of whales by finding one of these animals in Bering Sea in 1890 with a "toggle" harpoon head in its body bearing the mark of the American whaler Montezuma. That vessel was engaged in whaling in Bering Sea about ten years, but not later than 1854. She was afterward sold to the government and was sunk in Charleston harbor during the civil war to serve as an obstruction. Hence, it is estimated the whale must have carried the harpoon not less than thirty-six years.

Just as Effective.

"There is nothing like being in love to make a man gentle and thoughtful in all his actions."

"No—except a touch of rheumatism between the shoulder blades."—Harper's Bazar.

He Believed It.

"They say there is arsenic in playing cards."

"Well, I thought I'd been holding some mighty 'pizon' hands lately."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every railroad man's wife joshes her husband a good deal about some woman where he gets his meals at the other end of his run.

HOMESPUN PHILOSOPHY.

Observations on Commonplace Things by the Atchison Globe Man.

Idleness is not a luxury.

It is easy to say, "Don't mind it;" but we all do.

A cat is never healthy unless it is half starved.

A friend has great power in hurting your feelings.

When a man insists on having a row, let him have it all by himself.

A woman's idea of a refined man is one who likes oatmeal better than meat.

It is easy for some people to attract attention. All they have to do is to work.

Kickers are so unpopular that many men stand injustice rather than complain.

After all, it is a matter of taste. The man who succeeds in anything must have good taste.

When a brakeman goes to a dentist he says he is going up to have the slate in his pilot fixed.

Every girl of sixteen believes that she can keep off the wrinkles by pure strength of mind.

When it comes to putting the neighbors "on" to bargains on sale, every woman is a missionary.

Some people have an unconquerable prejudice against anything made at home or bought at home.

There ought to be some man around every big institution who will have nothing to do with politics.

Some woman's idea of originality runs to something new in filling for sandwiches for afternoon parties.

To be perfectly satisfactory, a sick man is glad to have his wife ask every five minutes how he is Feeling Now.

We wonder every time we see an energetic woman wash a boy's face that it retains the shape the Lord gave it.

When the average sick man begins to talk about the Lord his women folks are convinced that he is on his deathbed.

It should be a part of every man's preparation for a lonesome old age to acquire a taste for playing a game of solitaire.

We have noticed that when a man gets married he begins to speak in a more bossy tone to the other women he meets.

The fashions are making one baby and its wardrobe cost so much that it is becoming positive extravagance to have two.

Judging from what leaks out from women's literary clubs, woman is weak as an infant physically, and a giant in mental strength.

Clothing in Winter.

Overclothing induces debility; for if we bear in mind the fact that four-fifths of the food we eat is burned for heating the body, it will appear at once why the wearing of sufficient clothing to overheat the body, or greatly to lessen the amount of heat production required, must exercise a most marked effect upon the appetite. Nature, it is true, often comes to the rescue by inducing perspiration; but here another danger arises; for with clothing moistened by perspiration the body is almost certain to be so suddenly cooled by encountering a draught, or by evaporation alone when the body is not in active movement, as seriously to unbalance the circulation, inducing internal congestion, colds, and not infrequently maladies of the gravest character. Care must, therefore, be taken not to overload the body. It is better in cold weather to accustom one's self to wearing clothing which involves the necessity for moderate activity in order to maintain the warmth of the body, than to dress so warmly that a little exercise is sure to induce perspiration with the risk of an after chill.

Mark Twain on the Boer.

Mark Twain has met the Boer, and this is what he says of him: "He is deeply religious; profoundly ignorant; dull, obstinate, bigoted; uncleanly in his habits; hospitable, honest in his dealings with the whites, a hard master to his black servant; lazy, a good shot, good horseman, addicted to the chase; a lover of political independence; a good husband and father; not fond of herding together in towns, but liking the seclusion and remoteness and solitude and empty vastness and silence of the veldt; a man of mighty appetite, and not delicate about what he appeases it with—well satisfied with pork, and Indian corn and biltong, requiring only that the quantity shall not be stinted; willing to ride a long journey to take a hand in a rude all-night dance interspersed with vigorous feeding and boisterous jollity, but ready to ride twice as far for a prayer meeting.

An Emperor's Ills.

The Chinese Emperor is obliged to live in seclusion. He can never go out of his palace gates and see his people and country, as other monarchs do. His promenades are surrounded with mystery, and though he passes at least seven or eight times a year down the principal streets of Pekin no ordinary citizen can boast of having seen him.

A Safeguard.

If you are afraid of lightning there's a very simple safeguard to remember—simply put on your rubbers and then stand up so that your clothes won't touch anywhere. Whether you're indoors or out of doors you're perfectly safe, for rubber is a non-conductor and you are completely insulated.

Wealth at Bottom of Sea.

It is computed that there is £800,000,000 worth of gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between India and the British Isles.

WHERE MOTHERS FAIL.

TOO many mothers do not realize that there are any problems in their relationship with their grown daughters," says Temple Bailey in the Woman's Home Companion, writing of "Some Mothers and Their Daughters." "The training of little children is discussed as an all-important topic. Why should not the delicate questions which must arise in every household where two or more women of strong personality live in constant and close contact receive just as careful consideration? It is after the school days that the troubles begin. The mother who has clung to her little girl fails to recognize the needs of the growing woman, and is hurt by any independent action on the part of the daughter; while the daughter, in her eagerness to grasp at the best in the new life, forgets the deference which is due to the mother. Out of these conditions small clashings ensue, to end too often in complete discord. It is just at this time that the mother must bring all her love and diplomacy to bear. She must endeavor to know her daughter's nature, and to understand its possibilities and limitations. She will find that her problems are not the problems of her mother nor of her grandmother, for the girl of to-day is not like the girl of yesterday, and she must be studied from a different standpoint. The most unpleasant of all things American is the dominant daughter. Brilliant, restless and discontented, she demands all things as her right rather than as a privilege. The time-honored tale of the mother at the washtub and the daughter at the piano is verified in the mental attitude of many households. There are two things that the mother of such a daughter should cultivate—a quiet dignity which shall force the girl's respect, and a sympathy which shall win her heart. She must be interested in that which interests the younger mind. And she must not be dominated. Her self-assertion need not and should not be radical, but she must be queen of her own household, yielding her scepter to none, and especially not to her inexperienced daughter."

Found Official Friends.

Pretty Georgianna Ward, 16, who was detained in Camden, N. J., while fleeing from the alleged harsh treatment of her parents in Tom's River, N. J., made such an impression on the Camden officials by her beauty and nice manners that two of them offered to adopt her into their own families. Her parents tried by endearments to induce her to return home, but she refused indignantly, and they had her placed in a convent of the Good Shepherd. The offers of the officials were refused by the parents. The girl is an accomplished musician, and was a great favorite in her home town.

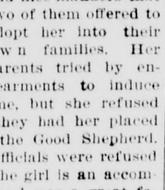
MISS WARD.

Telling Secrets.

Every one of us has moments of a temporary enlargement of the heart when alone with some cherished friend, and often at that time and in that condition we are so far left to ourselves as to breathe forth a confidence that in days to come—perhaps almost as soon as it is spoken—we would give much to have back again in our sole possession, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. We marvel at our own indiscretion and lack of wisdom, with a reactionary shrinking of the heart which is absolute physical pain. The saddest part of it is that even that experience does not always prove the successful teacher, but we do the same thing over again until some day the bitter cup of our indiscreet sowing is fully reaped.

A Successful Artist.

Miss Emily Sartain, principal of the School of Design for Women, has been appointed one of the official delegates to represent the United States at the International Congress on Instruction in Drawing to be held in Paris next August. Miss Sartain is a pre-eminently successful artist and teacher. She is known not only in this country, but in Europe, and her selection to represent America at the international congress is everywhere approved.



MISS SARTAIN.

Absence of Variety.

Pretty women do not generally realize what an attraction there is in change. A dress that is becoming is worn again and again, and therefore loses its charm, whereas if it were contrasted with a different style it would keep its effect much longer. It is even a mistake to do one's hair always in the same way. A famous novelist in one of his books makes his heroine when at the zenith of her social success and happiness change the fashion of dressing her hair almost daily—not out of vanity, but by the instinct of coquetry. He knew that thereby she rendered herself more attractive.

Even a pretty room looks better if the furniture is not always placed in the same position, and the ornaments are occasionally rearranged. Our eyes are like our palate in desiring change and variety. The most beautiful woman or the most delicious food becomes monotonous if always the same.

A White Summer.

It is evidently going to be a white summer, for there will be more white gowns worn than ever before, not only white muslins, and lawns, and ducks, but white serges, and camel's hairs and alpacas. The summer girl this year will wear a white serge skirt with her dirt waists, instead of a navy blue. And white cashmeres, crepes, wool muslins and foulards will be all the rage. Some of the newest models in white mohair and lace show black velvet garnitures, and these make them stunning. Entire gowns of white wash silk with ruffles and fichu are to be popular, and they have sashes of the same with ruffled ends. These are tied tightly about the waist with a knot at one side and the ends hanging down in front.

Southern Writer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fry Page, who writes charming stories and sketches, is noted for her versatility. She found herself short of copy one day while editing the Southern Florist and Gardener, and had to write most of the number herself, writing in all thirty-two articles, each signed with a different name. That number was more highly complimented than any other, on account of the variety of its contents. Mrs. Page presides over a beautiful home in Nashville, Tenn., and is thoroughly domestic, although she holds the editorship of the Pythian Review.

MRS. PAGE.

Shirt Waist Hint.

Be careful, all ye who are making over your shirt waists upon the newest model, without a yoke in the back, that you have not that back between the shoulders unlined. Protection is necessary in all such cases. Across the shoulders underneath all these unyoked shirt waists, there should be another piece of the goods, reaching not a third of the way down the back, but far enough to prevent any perils that might accrue from an unlined waist over bare shoulderblades. In flannel waists this precautionary shoulder piece is of silk, the precise shade of the flannel. Wash waists simply have a piece of their own goods.

Women Not Cowardly.

When cowardice is described as a leading feminine attribute somebody makes a huge mistake. Women do the most daring things on record—take chances which would appall a man. They may jump at the sight or mere mention of a harmless mouse, but they court death several times a year. It is one of the traits which makes feminine nature so puzzling. I have known women who were timid to a degree, under ordinary circumstances, come forth as heroines under the pressure of occasion. A woman who shudders at the sight of a small cut from which blood oozes will often exhibit a marvelous courage in a shocking accident. It is beautiful to think that dependence can be placed upon the sex in times of need.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It has been stated repeatedly that the first seven years of a child's life cover sufficient ground in the formation of character practically to decide its future in so far as the child's higher attributes are concerned. Largely influenced by this assumption, the mothers of to-day devote a great deal of attention to the training of the baby from the day of its arrival. The baby understands that when it is laid in the cradle, comfortable, warm and well nourished, it must go to sleep. This habit is established as soon as the small tyrant finds that lamentations are unavailing to secure for it the rocking to sleep or the enjoyment derived from making the weary mother walk the floor for hours.

Sometimes it is hard to make the misled but tender-hearted parents understand how soon good habits can be established if firmly persisted in, and a young mother recently experienced considerable trouble in convincing the father of the child that it must not be rocked to sleep. "I really can't stand hearing that poor baby cry," he said, when the child lifted up its voice and wept to be taken up. "She will only cry a few times," urged the mother. "Please don't break up her training at the very beginning." "Well, if you can stand it, I can't," said the husband, who was quite "broken up" with grief and sympathy for the shrieking morsel of humanity. "I don't see how you can bear to hear that child cry, and I'm going out of the house while this 'training' business goes on." And out he went.

Patronize those who advertise.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

IRV. H. MULHOLLAND.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 8 1900

Following is the recent Pension Act passed by Congress and signed by the President:

An Act in amendment of Sections two and three of an Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children and dependent parents, approved June 27, 1890.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that Sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "an Act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, dependent parents, be, and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performande of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support,, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support; and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the average of the disabilities shown be rated, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions, after the passing of this Act upon proof that the disability or disabilities then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same; provided that persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his claim under any other general or special Act; provided, however, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period; and provided further, that rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this Act.

Section 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without means of support other than her daily labor, and an actual net income not exceeding $250 per year, or minor children under the age of 16 years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of application therefor under this Act, at the rate of $8 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid $2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age: and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16; provided that in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise physically or mentally helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability; and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute; and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this Act; and provided further, that said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of the said Act of June 27, 1890.

Approved, May 9, 1900.

Horticultural Brevities.

Among new plants registered with the American Carnation society are Governor Roosevelt, in color a pure bright maroon, size of flowers 3 to 3¾ inches in diameter; California Gold; Philip Heilig, Jr., in color a deep American Beauty pink, streaked and speckled with deep cerise, flowers 2¾ to 3 inches, very effective by artificial light; Keystone, in color a peach yellow, pencilled with carmine, flowers large, finely fringed and on a very stiff stem.

Blossom day is proposed as a new holiday in California in honor of the fruit bloom and flowers of the state.

Of interest to those engaged in lumbering and forestry operations is bulletin 60 of the department of agriculture on "Measuring the Forest Crop."

The second brood of the pear slug appears during August. This insect also attacks the cherry, quince and plum. Feeding as it does upon the upper surface of the leaves, paris green, hellebore or pyrethrum applied dry or as a spray proves an efficient remedy. Dusting with air slaked lime is also recommended.

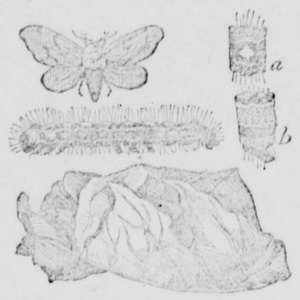
The dreaded gypsy moth is reported from Georgetown, Mass. About 40 acres are said to be badly infested in this section, which is at a distance from what has heretofore been considered infested territory.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE FOREST TENT WORM.

From August to April Extends the Campaign Against It.

The forest tent caterpillar is very injurious to shade and fruit trees and does special damage in maple sugar groves. In New England, New York and perhaps elsewhere there has been this season a very destructive outbreak of this caterpillar. Without entering fully into its life history, it suffices to



MOTH, LARVA, COCOON, ETC.

say that the young caterpillars appear in the spring about the time of the unfolding of leaves and feed upon the tender foliage. When full grown, each caterpillar spins its cocoon. Many remain in the trees and tie up the leaves, forming a covering for the cocoon, as shown in the figure. Fully one-half wander off from the tree and utilize any shelter they may come upon, such as sides of houses, fences, etc. The moths generally emerge from the cocoon about the last of June. Soon afterward the females deposit their eggs in masses of about 200 each upon twigs, dying themselves soon after the eggs are laid. The eggs deposited early in June remain unhatched till the following spring. The cut shows a female moth, a caterpillar and its back and side markings (a and b) and a cocoon in a maple leaf.

The Vermont station has given a fully illustrated and comprehensive account of this insect, from which the cut is reproduced. The remedial measures recommended by various stations include egg destruction; killing the young caterpillars by swabbing the colonies with a bunch of cotton waste, old rags or the like; jarring them off with a padded mallet into a sheet or canvas and immediately destroying them; early spraying with bordeaux and paris green; banding trees with cotton batting, tar, etc.

For the first of these remedies Professor Slingerland of Cornell would enlist the aid of the school children. He says: "Let a few public spirited citizens or the village board offer a prize to those pupils who collect over a certain number, say, 1,000 or 10,000 of the unhatched egg clusters at any time between Aug. 1 and April 1 of the following year, or pay the children a certain sum, a few cents for every hundred unhatched egg clusters collected. All egg clusters collected should be burned. The rivalry between the children will soon spread to rivalries between schools, and the result will be that the number of the caterpillars will be reduced to the minimum by a single season's crusade of the children. Such a crusade has been successfully carried out even in so large a city as Rochester. Begin the warfare in August or September, 1899, or, better, after the leaves have fallen so that the eggs can be more easily seen on the twigs, and keep it up until the last egg cluster is burned before April 1, 1900."

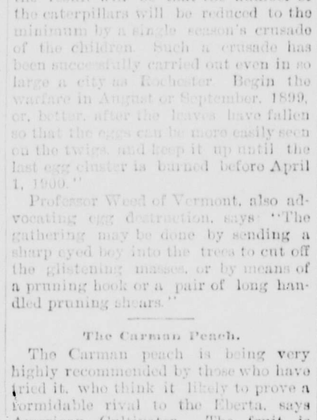
Professor Weed of Vermont, also advocating egg destruction, says: "The gathering may be done by sending a sharp eyed boy into the trees to cut off the glistening masses, or by means of a pruning hook or a pair of long handled pruning shears."

The Carman Peach.

The Carman peach is being very highly recommended by those who have tried it, who think it likely to prove a formidable rival to the Elberta, says American Cultivator. The fruit is large, pale yellow, with deep red cheek and of good form. It has a tough skin, which enables it to stand transportation well, and the flesh is tender, juicy and of good flavor. The tree is a strong grower and hardy where it has been tested.

A New Rose of Famous Name.

A number of new varieties are tempting the lovers of the queen of flowers. Great expectations greet the new crimson hybrid tea rose Liberty, the indications being that it may surpass and supersede the favorite rose Meteor. Victory is the name given to a new crimson hybrid perpetual rose, which claims to be "an improvement on General Jacqueminot" and "an ideal variety." And sure to find favor if it in the least merits its distinguished cognomen is the Admiral Dewey, which Vick's Magazine illustrates. The originator of the flower says in a letter to the magazine



PINK ROSE ADMIRAL DEWEY.

that Admiral Dewey is a sport from Mme. Caroline Testout, which originated with him five years ago. He recommends it either as a forcing rose or for outside summer bedding, as it is perfectly hardy. It blooms continuously from June until cut down by the frost in the fall. In color it is a delicate shade of bright pink, shading to pure white, thus filling a class for winter blooming badly needed by the florists.

"Trees record their own history. Strange though this may seem, yet it is true, whether we are able to read it or not," says a correspondent of Hechan's Monthly, who proceeds to give these instances in proof of the assertion:

Most any one can tell the age of a tree by its rings, and here let me say there are three ways to tell—two by the inside and one by the outside. The methods of counting the years of a tree from the inside are first by cutting a tree down and sawing off a section or block and counting the rings or circles, which any one can do. Another way is to split the block open and count the sections on a medullary ray. It will be found that each section corresponds to each ring, or one year's growth. The third way is to count the spaces between the rows of limbs on a standing tree. This is easily done on the spruce, pine, etc. It will be observed that some spaces are longer than others, corresponding to a thicker growth of the corresponding ring and a longer section of the medullary ray. I have a large number of bits of wood, both of maple and beech, illustrating these statements.

So much for the tree's record of its own age. Trees also indicate their locality where grown, whether on a mountain or in a valley; also the color and nature of the soil, amount of sunshine, temperature, moisture, etc.

Again, trees reveal the points of compass, especially the hemlock, by its extreme top leaning to the east. It has often been noticed that the heart of some trees is far from the center, near one side. In such a case the tree is well fed on one side and lacking food on the other. A ledge on one side and fruitful soil on the other make the difference and account for the position of the heart.

A tree also indicates barometric conditions by absorption of moisture through the roots on certain days and from the atmosphere through the body of the tree. It also indicates the days on which they will not absorb.

So a tree, especially the maple, indicates the difference between a heavy and a light atmosphere or when the mercury is high or low in the barometer.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE OF SALE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, state of California, made on the 30th day of April, 1900, in the matter of the estate of Julius F. Schroeder, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix, will sell at private sale, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by the Superior Court, on Thursday, the 7th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the law office of Hen. H. Yandell in the town of Independence, Cal f rnia, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Julius F. Schroeder at the time of his death, in and to all those certain mines or mining claims, situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to wit:

The "Surprise mine," in Union Mining District, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "C" of mining locations, at page 8, Inyo County records.

The "Enterprise mine" in Kearsarge mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "H" of Land, Water & Mining Claims, page 433, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in "Saylor B-y" mine, in Rose mining district, notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations, at page 325, Inyo County records.

An undivided half interest in the "Silver Hill" mine, in Rose mining district, the notice of location of which is recorded in book "B" of mining locations, at page 329, Inyo County records.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, upon confirmation by said superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

MARIA SCHROEDER,
Administratrix.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

Total warrants drawn....		14 256 98
Gen. Expense fund.....	1 362 92	
School "	5 870 51	
Institute Fund	27 50	
Panta Building Fund	339 00	
Valley Building Fund	674 00	
Salary "	3 650 30	
Hospital "	724 70	
Bridge " ..	271 80	
Unapportioned "	41 06	
Road District No 1 Fund..	446 83	
" " " 2 " ..	212 75	
" " " 3 " ..	187 60	
" " " 4 " ..	175 75	
" " " 5 " ..	214 40	
General Road "	32 00	
Fish Springs Bond Fund..	13 77	
	14 256 98	14 256 98
Total County indebtdness..	60 990 55	
County bonds		60 000 00
Old General Fund		990 55
	60 990 55	60 990 55
Inyo county total indebtedness.....	60 990 55	
Cash in treasury.....		10 780 87
Remaining indebtedness		50 209 68
	60 990 55	60 990 55

J. E. MERONEY,
County Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1900.

W. T. BUNNEY,
County Treasurer.

Filed April 6, 1900.

J. E. MERONEY,
Clerk.

Examined and approved this 6th day of April, 1900.

A. C. FREEMAN,
Chairman.

Attest: J. E. MERONEY, Clerk.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY.

L. MUNZINGER & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for outdoor parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. M. GIVEN,

SHERIFF AND TAX-COLLECTOR,

Independence, California.

G. F. WILLIS, - UNDER-SHERIFF.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE.—COURT HOUSE.

J. E. MERONEY,

COUNTY CLERK

AND

EX-OFFICIO AUDITOR AND RECORDER.

INYO COUNTY - - CALIFORNIA.

WM. T. BUNNEY,

COUNTY TREASURER.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA.

Office in Court House.

WM. D. DEHY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—COURT HOUSE. Civil cases and all other business given prompt and careful attention.

P. W. FORBES. P. H. MACK.

MACK & FORBES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

—o—x—o—

Independence, California.

JOHN D. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL COURTS OF THE State of California, and in the U. S. Land Office at Independence, Calif.

I. J. WOODIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

COUNTY PHYSICIAN,

Independence, California.

—o—x—o—

OFFICE—AT HIS RESIDENCE.

J. S. McQUEEN, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE CHICAGO COLLEGE DENTAL SURGERY

BISHOP, INYO CO., CALIF.

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND by latest improved methods. Will visit all towns in Inyo County as business may offer. Home Office—Wright's Drug Store. aug24-tf

S. P. M'KNIGHT C. E.

SURVEYOR

—AND—

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

For California and Nevada.

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The obtaining of United States mineral claims a specialty.

BLACKSMITHING.

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A complete stock in every Department and at prices to suit the times.

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General Merchandise.

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Before buying elsewhere - - give us an opportunity to quote our lowest rates.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

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--Consisting of--

GROCERIES,

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CIGARS.

All kinds of fresh:——
Vegetables,
Fruits,
Nuts and Candies.
Farm Produce:——
Grain,
Bacon,
Butter and Eggs
Bought and Sold——

A complete stock of

Miner's and Prospector's

supplies.

And Patent Medicines——

L. WOOD,
Independence, Cal.

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MEAT MARKET,

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Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Sausage.

j19-tf

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Practical Watchmaker

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WATCHES CLEANED.....$1.00
MAIN SPRINGS.....$1.00

All work guaranteed first class.

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Low Prices
Good Goods
Courteous Treatment

Our watchword of success—Give us a share of your patronage and be convinced that we will care for your best interests.

We lead. Our competitors follow, but are out-distanced by our bedrock cash prices. We make no leaders—All our goods sold on the same basis.

Inyo Merrcantile Co

BERTRAND RHINE,
Proprietor.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8 1900

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Weather Bureau.

Meteorological report for week ending June 7, 1900:

Highest barometer	29.874	7
Lowest "	29.611	1
Highest temperature	93.0	6 7
Lowest "	56 0	3 5
Mean "	74 0	
Average dew point	13 6	
Average humidity	10.9	
Maximum wind velocity, direction and date	20	S 4
No. clear days	7	
No. part cloudy days	0	
No. cloudy days	0	
No. rainy days	0	
Precipitation for week	.0 00	

Precipitation beginning Oct. 1st each year till corresponding date in—
Season of 1894-5 incomplete, 3 58
" 1895 6 incomplete, 3 25
" 1896-7 no record
" 1897-8 0 04 *
" 1898-9 complete, 1 36
" 1899-1900 3 58

JOHN J. McLEAN, Observer.

*Record beginning March 6th 1898.

BORN.

FAUSEL—At Independence, June 8, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Fausel, a daughter.

Court Notes

Hon. Walter A. Lamar, Superior Judge.
TUESDAY, June 5, 1900.

People vs. Barrabas Vail—Selling whiskey to Indian—Sentenced to $200 fine or 100 days in county jail.

Phoenix Development Co. vs. P. J. Ginser- Judgment for defendant and costs taxed to plaintiff.

C. M. Persons vs. A. O. Collins—Suit for foreclosure—Case transferred to Los Angeles County.

Assessor Yandell has been in town all the week.

A custom smelter is about to be erected at Reno.

Miss Mattie Wallace has returned to Big Pine.

Elton Baker was down from Big Pine early in the week.

The Mairs cattle were taken to Long Valley this week.

Ben H. Yandell Esq. has been in Bishop this week.

The Board of Education has been in session all the week.

Bob Dethide and Jack Hall have gone to Nome from Hawthorne.

Andy Mahony and Marks, the cigar man were in town yesterday.

The weather has been delightfully cool to-day, with light showers.

Miss Rita Church came down from Hawthorne on Wednesday's train.

Al. Standinger was in town several days this week. He is in poor health.

Rattlesnakes are reported to be numerous on the creeks. Look out for them.

Mrs. Bertha Read returned to her home at Portland, Oregon, last week.

A. S. Nibecker was elected school trustee last Friday to succeed J. C. Roeper.

Ed Brown came down from Soda this week and enjoyed a couple of days trout fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Callow will be among the visitors at Independence on the Fourth.

The various Fourth of July committees are hard at work and an excellent programme will been prepared.

There is more water this Spring than we have had for five years. The country will get a good soaking this summer.

Under-Sheriff Willis was taken suddenly ill last Wednesday and has been confined to bed since. He is better this morning.

Thomas E. Jones arrived from Round Valley yesterday. He left yesterday for the Southern end of the county to take the Census in the third District.

Ranger Naylor is at work repairing the Kearsarge trail and is getting it in good condition. Charley Robinson has done a lot of good work on the trail between town and Gray's

A telegram was received this morning asking that Dr. Woodin be sent to Lone Pine at once; that a little child of S. A. Fraser's had been hurt. We can learn no particulars.

Inyo Locge No. 301, I. O. O. F. will hold memorial and decoration services at the cemetery next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

Presiding Elder Van Deventer has written Wm. Muth Rasmussen that Rev. G. M. Bigelow of Michigan has been appointed to fill the pulpit of the M. E. Church at Independence.

J. Sub Johnson, his mother, Mrs. L. A. Johnson and sister, Mrs. V. Baker, sailed for Cape Nome last Sunday on the steamer Humboldt. Sam Lunt and his bride have gone to Oregon.

The Reward mill is running full time, about thirty men being employed about the mine and mill. It is reported that the force will be increased to sixty men as fast as miners can be secured.

Phil Ginser, Ed Cross and J. N. King arrived from Ballarat last Tuesday, returning next day. Mr. Ginser was concerned in a lawsuit here and Messrs. King and Cross were his witnesses.

Mrs. J. C. Irwin arrived home Wednesday evening from a visit to El Paso, Texas. She came back by way of San Francisco and Misses Nettie Irwin and Helen Gunn accompanied her from there.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A Fourth of July meeting was held at the Courthouse last Tuesday evening at which it was unanimously resolved to proceed and give a good celebration. A permanent organization was effected by electing Irv. H. Mulholland chairman, A. W. Eibeshutz secretary and George S. Wood treasurer. The finance committee, consisting of O. I. Mairs, Bertrand Rhine and George Wood presented their report showing $107 50 subscribed, with more to hear from. On motion the finance committee as constituted was made permanent. On motion the following committees were appointed by the Chair: On literary programme and singing, S. W. Austin, Mrs. L. B. Rhine, Mrs. Nettie Webb. On ball, Max Fausel A. Ramsay, J. E. Bell. On sports, Lester Laird, J. E. Eibeshutz, George Naylor. On decoration and construction, P. W. Forbes, Ivan Bunney, M. H. Naylor, Misses Maud Cook, Lizzie Thompson. On motion the permanent officers were made a committee of general arrangements Mrs. P. W. Forbes and Miss Rose Roeper being added to the committee. The celebration will probably consist of a literary programme and picnic in the Courthouse grove, street sports in the afternoon and a grand free ball in the evening. A meeting will be held at the Courthouse next Tuesday evening at which the committees will report and the programme will be published next week.

Real Estate Transfers

The following are the most important real estate transactions during the past month.

Walter A. Lamar and wife to Mary E. Holloway;—Cottonwood ranch below Lone Pine; $5.

J. G. Kitchline to Rosa B. De Remer—Millsite, mill and mining tools at Coso; $500.

W. T. Halliday and wife to Charles W. Dodenhoff—160 acres at Lone Pine station; $10.

D. R. McLaren, Administrator, to D. J. McPhail—Tibbetts ranch at Big Pine; $1520.

C. A. Walter to Louise Walter—160 acres at Camp Independence; gift.

Belle Dormer to W. W. Yandell—Lot in town of Bishop; $10

Joseph Rowan to L. Lasky—Lot in town of Bishop known as Elkeles store lot—$5.

A. M. Given to Nellie G. Allingham—5 acre lot at Big Pine; $5.

Maria Schroeder to A. S. Nibecker—Schroeper Lot at independence; $500

S. G. Gregg and wife to J. E. McConnell—18 acres at Big Pine; $1.

Henry Fehrman to Mrs. W. T. Burney—Lawrence place at Citrus; $1500.

Board o Education.

The County Board of Education met at Independence, June 4 1900, all members of the board being present.

Sealed bids were opened from the following agencies: McMillian Co., Oliver Bardett and Co., Eldredge and Bros., Barker, Sheldon and Co., Whittaker and Ray Co., D. C. Heath and Co., Raub and Co., Educational Publishing Co., American Book Co., and Grim and Co.

The following applicants are before the Board for examination for certificates: Annie Cashbaugh, Margaret Peterson, Bessie Watterson and Mabel Burner.

Bids will be considered on Monday next.

A meeting of the Democratic County Central Committee was held at the Courthouse last Friday evening. A. K. Eagley of Big Pine, J. J. Gunn of Independence, Robert O'Neal and S. E. Vermilyea of Bishop were elected delegates to the State Convention, Ben H. Yandell Esq. was elected Secretary to succeed E. Spencer who has left the county.

O. I. Mairs received a telegram Wednesday evening stating that Mrs. Mairs was suffering from a gathering in her ear brought on by her trip to Los Angeles and had gone to the California Hospital. She will be in the best of hands there and nothing serious is apprehended. The rest of the party got there nicely.

Forest Supervisor Price got back Wednesday from a trip to Coyote Valley and vicinity. He says that property owners in Coyote Valley have rented their lands to sheepmen and now want permits to run their own stock on the Government domain and this he is not disposed to grant. Ranger Gill accompanied him on the trip.

Zamloch, the Magician, and his able assistant "Billy" showed here a couple of nights this week to an interested and bewildered audience. The eyes of Walter Levy and Harry Jiggens are retreating into their heads once more and most of the older lookers-on rubbed their optics and wondered how he did it.

Norm Mairs left for Los Angeles last Sunday with a four horse coach and had as passengers Mrs. O. I. Mairs, Howard and Nellie, Mrs. J. R. Moffett and Lulu and Miss Susie Roughney. The party expects to remain a couple of months in Southern California.

Will Morton is running a stage line from Keeler to Ballarat, connecting with Monday's and Friday's trains. The fare is six dollars.

There is a heavy crop of cherries at Independence this year.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
May 22, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Receiver of U. S. Land Office at Independence, Cal., on June 30th, 1900, viz:

STAFFORD W. AUSTIN

H. E. No. 803, for the NE¼ Sec. 8, T. 16 S., R. 36 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Anton, John H. Lobkea, Belles S. Carrasco and Horace G. Elder, all of Lone Pine, Inyo Co., Cal.

S. W. AUSTIN, Register.

MERCHANDISE.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CALIFORNIA

Keeps always on hand a full stock of fresh and well-assorted

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
TIN-WARE,
GLASS-WARE,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
DRY-GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HOSIERY
MILLINERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CUTLERY &c.

☞ Any goods not carried in stock will be promptly ordered when desired.

AGENT FOR:—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, of California.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Give me call at the old stand, see goods and learn prices.

A. W. EIBESHUTZ.

HOTELS.

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

H. LEVY, Prop.

An elegant new Hotel with all modern conveniences. Furnished new throughout Special attention given to the dining room.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. BAR SUPPLIED WITH FINEST LIQUORS

Rooms Single and En-suite.

A first-class Livery Stable is run in connection with the Hotel and every courtesy and attention guaranteed to patrons.

H. LEVY.

VALLEY VIEW HOTEL. ALLY VIEW HOTEL.

BISHOP, CALIF

O. H. HILL - - - - - PROP'R.

GUESTS WILL RECEIVE EVERY COURTESY AND ATTENT'N.

☞ Meals furnished on the American or European plan.

SINGLE MEALS.....25 cts. to $1.00
LODGING.....25 to 50 cts.
BOARD AND LODGING.....$2.00 to $4.50.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

CORNER EDWARDS AND MARKET STREETS

Independence, California.

O. I. MAIRS, - - PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS ENTIRELY NEW HOTEL is fitted throughout for the comfort and convenience of guests, for whose entertainment no pains will be spared. The ROOMS are all large, light and airy, well furnished and kept in good order. The TABLE is at all times supplied with the best the market affords, and well served.

AT THE BAR

will found the best qualities of LIQUORS and WINES and the choicest brands of CIGARS.

BOARD AND LODGING

by the Day, Week or Month, at Reasonable Rates. Stages from the Norman House connect with Trains going North and South.

jy27-tf O. I. MAIRS.

BIG PINE HOTEL.

BIG PINE - - - - - CALIF.

New House.
New Furniture.
New Rates

☞ Splendid hunting and fishing near by, in fact, it is a veritable paradise for tourists and pleasure-seekers.

THOMAS CALLOW,
Proprietor

Little Lake Station.

I AM SELLING HAY AT ONE cent per pound. Give me a call.

CHAS. W. WHITTOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
MEDICINAL
AND
HOUSEHOLD
USES
TRY OUR

Castle Bourbon

HIGH GRADE
CHOICEST BLEND
INYO MERCANTILE CO.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF INYO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PROBATE

In the Matter of the Estate of GEORGE W. BRADY, deceased

Order to Show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made

A. W. EIBESHUTZ, the Executor of the last will and testament of George W. Brady, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 9th day of June, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell said real estate of the said deceased at public auction as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

WALTER A. LAMAR,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated May 9th, 1900.

P. H. MACK, Attorney for Executor.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.

TO L. D. TOURNIEL:

You are hereby no tified that I have expended one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Friday mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Oro Fino mine, and one hundred (100) dollars in labor and improvements upon the Christmas Gift mine, all situated in South Fair Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, as will appear by certificate filed January 4, 1900, in the office of the Recorder of said Inyo County, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of section 2324 Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending December, 1899; and if within ninety days from the service of this notice (or within ninety days after this notice by publication) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditures as a co-owner your interest in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under section 2324.

J. S. STOTLER.

Ballarat, May 14th, 1900.

Lodge 221, F. & A. M

Regular meetings of Lodge No. 221, F. & A. M. for the year 1900, will be held at the Lodge room at Independence as follows:

Saturday.....January 13, 1900
".....February 10, 1900
".....March 10, 1900
".....April 14, 1900
".....May 12, 1900
".....June 9, 1900
".....July 7, 1900
".....August 4, 1900
".....September 8, 1900
".....October 6, 1900
".....November 3, 1900
".....December 1, 1900

THOS. C. ROLAND, W. M.
P. H. MACK, Sec

BISHOP AND LAWS

MAIL, EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FREIGHT STAGE LINE.

JOHN CLARKE, - - PROPRIETOR

REGULAR STAGES CARRYING FAST Freight and Passengers, makes close connection with all regular trains at Bishop Creek station.

FREIGHTING will receive prompt and careful attention, as will all business entrusted to me. je2-01 JOHN CLARKE.

PIONEER STABLES,

BISHOP, INYO COUNTY, CALIF

JOHN B. CLARKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I am established in the Feed and Livery Business at Bishop, and am fully prepared to furnish Teams and Rigs of any kind desired to and fr small parts of Owens Valley.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

I am now prepared to perfect direct Foreign Exchange in all parts of the world in sums to suit. Inquire for rates etc. of BERTRAND RHINE,
At the Postoffice.

P & B MANILLA ROOFING

250 square feet, complete with paint and nails $4.00
Manufactured by
Paraffine Paint Co.
116 Battery St
San Francisco.
Sample free.

LONE PINE

EXPRESS, PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL LINE.

A. C. HARVEY, - - PROPRIETOR.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, W. F. & Co. EXPRES Passengers, Fast Freight and Parcels, make close connection to and from Lone Pine with C. & C. R. R. Station. The Line is stocked with fast stock and a comfortable covered wagon, and good service is guaranteed at fair prices. Public patronage Solicited. A. C. HARVEY

ADVERTISE
IN THE
INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MINING APPLICATION

No. 365.

NOTICE

OF THE

Application of the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a Corporation,

FOR A

UNITED STATES PATENT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA,
March 30, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ratcliff Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the state of Michigan, by P. H. Mack, its attorney-in-fact, whose residence and post-office address is Independence, Inyo county, California, has this day filed its application for a United states Patent for the Ratcliff Consolidated Quartz Mines and Mill site, and comprising the Sun Rise, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Kentucky, Texas, Joker, Joker Extension, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault and W. G. lodes located lode locations, containing 42.25, 20.66, 27.18, 18.87, 16.65, 19.05, 20.48, 13.49, 1.09 and 11.14 57 linear feet respectively along the lode, together with surface ground, and the Cleveland Mill site, all situated in South Fork Mining District, Inyo county, California, which are more fully described as to metes and bounds on the official plat and in the field-notes of survey thereof, now on file in the office of Mineral survey Nos. 3715, 3715 A and 3715 B, which said plat and field-notes describe the boundaries and extent of said lode locations and mill-site on the surface, with magnetic variation throughout at 16 degrees and 10 minutes East, as follows, to-wit:

SUN RISE LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x10x8 inches, in mound of stones, being identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 9 deg 44 m. W 2.15.0 feet distant; thence along lode line S 53 deg. 56 min. E 452.9 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stone, chiseled cross (x) at corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face,

SUN RISE EXTENSION BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the northwest end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2304.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 53 deg 56 min E 452.9 feet, 2nd course N 36 deg 4 min E 241.6 feet, 3rd course S 53 deg 56 min. E 310.29 feet, 4th course N 4 deg 4 min W 246.50 feet, 5th course N 53 deg 56 min. W 602.80 feet, 6th course S 36 deg 4 min W 487.6 feet to the place of beginning, containing 4.07 acres. The sun Rise is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the north-east and southwest by unsurveyed claims of the World Beater group of lodes, on the south-west by the Never Give Up, and on the northwest by the Grover Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the south-easterly face, identical with the original location corner and with corner No. 1 of the John G. Carlile, chiseled 1-308 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 2.15.0 feet distant; thence N 53 deg 56 min W 452.9 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (X) for corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face

GROVER CLEVELAND EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 2.10.40 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 24 deg 4 min W 487.60 feet, 2nd course, N 53 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 245.50 feet, 4th course, N 53 deg 56 min E 602.80 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 4 min E 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.394 acres. The Grover Cleveland lode location, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 2.10.40 feet distant; thence S 24 deg 4 min W 487.60 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original corner at the northeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face

JOHN G. CARLILE LODE LINE.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2304.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 487.60 feet, 2nd course N 53 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 245.50 feet, 4th course, N 53 deg 56 min E 602.80 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 245.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.394 acres. The John G. Carlile is located upon unsurveyed public land, and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Grover Cleveland, on the southwest by the W. G. and Treasure Vault, and on the north west by the Kentucky.

KENTUCKY LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone, 30x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the south-easterly face, identical with original location corner and with corner No. 4 of the John G. Carlile, chiseled 1-308 A. K. on the northwesterly face and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 2.10.40 feet distant; thence S 24 deg 4 min W 487.60 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode chiseled cross (X) for corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face

KENTUCKY EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 9 deg 44 min W 2.10.40 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 24 deg 4 min W 1.487.60 feet, 2nd course, N 53 deg 56 min W 1.470 feet, 3rd course, N 24 deg 4 min E 295.50 feet, 4th course, N 53 deg 56 min E 1.470 feet, 5th course S 24 deg 4 min W 295.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 9.784 acres. The Kentucky is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Texas, on the southeast by the John G. Carlile and Treasure Vault, on the southwest by unsurveyed claims, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker.

TEXAS LODE LINE

Beginning as a granite stone, 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face and as a point on the northwesterly boundary line of the Kentucky, of official survey, extended N 58 deg 40 min E 300 feet from corner No. 5 of the Kentucky, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 208 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face; thence S 31 deg 20 min E 1600 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 1-308 A. T. J. C. on the northwesterly face. Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 59 deg 30 min E 2.87.8 feet distant.

TEXAS EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 58 deg 20 min E 2.87.8 feet distant and running thence, 1st course S 58 deg 49 min W 194.80 feet, 2nd course N 66 deg 56 min W 442.50 feet, 3rd course N 31 deg 11 min W 1.18.70 feet, 4th course N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet, 5th course S 31 deg 11 min E 1.160 feet, and 6th course S 58 deg 49 min W 230 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.078 acres. The Texas is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northwest and southeast by unclaimed public land, and on the southwest by the John G. Carlile and Kentucky, and on the northwest by the Joker and unclaimed land.

JOKER LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Texas, of official survey, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. L. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2.31.50 feet distant; thence N 32 deg 35 min W 1435.50 feet distant, to a granite stone 24x8x6 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 308 A. J. L. on the southeasterly face

JOKER EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES

Beginning at the monument at the south end of lode, from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 46 deg 44 min E 2.31.50 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min. W 600 feet, 2nd course, N 32 deg 35 min W 1435.30 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 600 feet, 4th course, S 32 deg 35 min E 1435.30 feet and 5th course S 58 deg 49 min W 330 feet to the place of beginning, containing 20.084 acres. The Joker is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Cleveland Mill site and unclaimed public land, on the southeast by the Texas and unclaimed public land, on the southwest by unsurveyed claims, and on the northwest by unsurveyed claim and the Joker Extension.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOKER EXTENSION LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x10 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner and on the northwesterly boundary line of the Joker extended S 58 deg 49 min W 183.9 feet from corner No. 3 of said Joker, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. E. on northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 74 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 832.10 feet distant; thence N 74 deg 41 min W 851.70 feet to a granite stone 24x10x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 208 A. J. E. on the southeasterly face.

JOKER EXTENSION EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 20 min E 2304.10 feet distant and running thence, 1st course, S 58 deg 49 min W 416.50 feet, 2nd course, N 74 deg 41 min W 851.50 feet, 3rd course, N 58 deg 49 min E 827 feet, 4th course, S 74 deg 41 min E 851.50 feet and 5th course, S 58 deg 49 min W 413.50 feet to the place of beginning, containing 11.068 acres. The Joker Extension is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north by unsurveyed claims, on the east and southeast by the Joker and unsurveyed claims, and on the southwest and northwest by unclaimed public land.

NEVER GIVE UP LODE LINE.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 20x8x8 inches, in mound of stones, identical with original location corner, on the southwesterly boundary line of the Sun Rise location of official survey, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. on north face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 12 deg W 525.50 feet distant; thence S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet to a granite stone 24x8x8 inches, in mound of stones identical with original location corner on summit of a small spur bearing N 49 deg W, and 8 N 49 deg E chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 308 A. J. on the north face.

NEVER GIVE UP EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the north end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 deg 52 min E 775.65 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet, 2nd course, N 89 deg 5 min W 600 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.1.14 feet, 4th course, S 55 deg 55 min E 855.85 feet, and 5th course, S 89 deg 55 min E 387.46 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7.249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

TREASURE VAULT LODE LINE.

Beginning at a granite stone 30x10x8 inches in mound of stones, marked with a cross (x) at corner point and 1-308 A. J. C. on the southeasterly face, identical with original location corner at the northwesterly end of lode and with corner No. 3, of the John G. Carlile, and being on the southeasterly boundary line of the Kentucky; thence S 39 deg 06 min E 1500 feet to corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeasterly end of lode, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 1-308 A. T. V. on the northwesterly face Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1137.38 feet distant.

TREASURE VAULT EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lose from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 53 deg 18 min E 1137.38 feet distant; and running thence, 1st course, S 65 deg 56 min W 1.470 feet, 2nd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.1.14 feet, 3rd course, N 25 deg 5 min W 1412.10 feet 4th course, N 65 deg 56 min W 602.80 feet, 5th course, S 24 deg 4 min W 241.6 et. 6th course, S 65 deg 4 min E 1.242 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.707 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the Never Give Up and unsurveyed claim, on the southwest by unsurveyed claim and on the northwest by the Kentucky.

W. G. LODE LINE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, a granite stone 24x8x8 inches in mound of stones, identical with original location corner at the southeast end of lode on the west boundary line of the Never Give Up, marked with a cross (X) at corner point, chiseled 1-308 A. W. G. on the northwesterly face, Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N. 11 deg 52 min E 775.65 feet distant; thence N 47 deg 57 min W 1114.57 feet to a granite stone 20x8x8 inches in mound of stones, chiseled cross (X) at corner point and 308 A. W. G. on the southeasterly face, for the northwesterly end of lode.

W. G. EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at the monument at the southeast end of lode from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears N 11 Deg 52 min E 775.65 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, S 0 deg 50 min E 1499.50 feet, 2nd course, N 89 deg 5 min W 600 feet, 3rd course, N 0 deg 50 min W 1.1.14 feet, 4th course, S 55 deg 55 min E 855.85 feet, and 5th course, S 89 deg 55 min E 387 46 feet to the place of beginning, containing 7 249 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the northeast by the John G. Carlile and Grover Cleveland, on the southeast by the Never Give Up, on the southwest by the Treasure Vault, and on the northwest by unclaimed public land.

CLEVELAND MILL SITE BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at corner No. 1 on the northeasterly boundary line of the Joker lode location and from which Mineral Monument No. 76 bears S 47 deg 44 min E 2.30.93 feet distant, and running thence, 1st course, N 69 deg 10 min E 152 feet 2nd course, S 85 deg 50 min E 100 feet, 3rd course, N 26 deg 5 min E 240 feet, 4th course, N 64 deg 55 min W 157.50 feet, 5th course, S 61 deg 10 min W 238 feet, and 6th course S 32 deg 5 min E 450.70 feet to place of beginning, containing 3.581 acres. Is located upon unsurveyed public land and is bounded on the north, east and south by unclaimed public land and on the west by the Joker side line.

The foregoing described lode locations and mill site contain a total of 127.287 acres, all of which is claimed and applied for. No conflicts are known to exist.

The original notices of location of said Never Give Up, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlile, Sun Rise, Kentucky, Joker, Joker Extension, Sun Rise, Never Give Up, Treasure Vault, Grover Cleveland, and the Cleveland Mill Site, are recorded in the office of the aforesaid County Recorder, at Independence, California in Vol. C of Mining Locations, at pages 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 151, 152, 153, 154 and 154, respectively.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, veins, lode, mill site, premises or any portion thereof so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed as according to law, and the regulations thereunder, within the time prescribed by publication hereof, with the Register of the United States Land office at Independence, California, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the United States Statutes.

S. W AUSTIN,
Register.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice of Application for Patent be published for a period of nine weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper published at Independence, California.

S. W. AUSTIN,
Register.

First publication March 20, 1900.
Last publication in June 1, 1900.
MACK & FORBES, Independence, Cal., Attorneys for Applicant.

Notice of Assessment.

NEW STEVENS DITCH COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Independence, Inyo county, California. Location of works, near Independence, Inyo County, California.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Corporation, held on the 28th day of April, 1900, an assessment (No. 8,) of seven and one half (7½) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the secretary at his office, in office of Mack & Forbes, in the Town of Independence, County of Inyo, state of California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 26th day of June, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale, at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 26th day of July, 1900, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

P. W. FORBES.
Secretary.

Dated April 28th, 1900, at the office of the Secretary, in the office of Mack & Forbes, Independence, Inyo County, California.

BABBTT METAL.

In lots to suit, from 1 pound to a ton

☞ Inquire at this office.

TIME TABLE.

CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD

GENERAL OFFICES, CARSON CITY NEV.

H. M. YERINGTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
R. J. LAWS, ASS'T SUPT., Hawthorne, Nevada.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	MILES.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
Mound House	0	Lv 10:50 a m	Ar 5:20 p m
Dayton	6	11:25 a m	4:45 p m
Clifton	18	12:15 p m	4:00 p m
Ft. Churchill	26	12:40 p m	3:30 p m
Wabuska	38	1:30 p m	2:30 p m
Cleaver	42	1:50 p m	2:15 p m
Mason	45	2:05 p m	2:05 p m
Rio Vista	54	2:30 p m	1:40 p m
Schurz	65	3:10 p m	12:56 p m
Gillis	78	3:56 p m	12:10 p m
Hawthorne	100	5:00 p m	Lv 11:00 a m

STATIONS.	MILES.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Hawthorne	100	Lv 6:00 a m	Ar 7:25 p m
Kinkead	113	6:37 a m	6:48 p m
Luning	125	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
New Boston	171	7:20 a m	5:5 p m
Soda Springs	137	7:50 a m	4:? p m
Rhodes	142	8:10 a m	3:15 p m
Belleville	150	8:50 a m	4:35 p m
Junction	152	9:00 a m	4:25 p m
Candelaria	158	Ar 9:30 a m	Lv 4:0 p m
Junction		10:10 a m	3:25 p m
Basalt	167	11:16 a m	2:25 p m
Summit	175	12:00 m	1:35 p m
Queen	182	12:30 p m	12:35 p m
Benton	193	1:30 p m	11:50 a m
Hammill	204	2:10 p m	11:00 a m
Bishop Creek	224	Lv 2:45 p m	Lv 9:50 a m
Alvord	239	4:05 p m	8:55 a m
Tibbets	253	4:50 p m	8:10 a m
Independence	267	5:35 p m	7:25 a m
Lone Pine	281	6:20 p m	6:40 a m
Swansea	290	6:50 p m	6:10 a m
Keeler	293	Ar 7:00 p m	Lv 6:00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily. Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connections Mound House with express trains of V. & R. R., which connect at Reno with east west-bound trains of Central Pacific Rai

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

At Hawthorne, with U. S. Stage Company's daily coaches for Aurora, 26 miles: Bodie, 37 miles, and for Lundy and Bridgeport.

At Luning, 125 miles from Mound House with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages, leaving Tuesday's Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.00 a. m., for Downeyville, Grantsville, etc.

At Candelaria,

Pinkham Facts

Mrs. Pinkham personally attends to her tremendous correspondence with suffering women.

Her trained assistants are all women.

The letters from women are opened by women only.

They are read by women only.

They are answered by women and only women.

The correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Write for a book Mrs. Pinkham has just published which contains letters from the mayor of Lynn, the postmaster of Lynn and others of her own city who have made careful investigation.

Mrs. Pinkham has helped a million women who suffered with female troubles. She can cure YOU. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

A Trick That Won.

A few weeks ago a pretty little Parisian actress was appearing at a theater in Geneva. On the last night of the play a tall, well dressed man sent in his card and asked permission to thank her personally for the pleasure that her performances had given to him. He entertained her at supper and asked permission to see her off at the station on the following day. He arrived with his groom, who was carrying a tremendous bouquet of flowers.

He told her that he had telegraphed to his brother, who was in Paris and who had influence both with the press and the theatrical managers and that he would meet her on her arrival in Paris. To the astonishment of the actress all this turned out to be true, and she found a magnificent carriage at the station. A fine dinner followed.

The girl was dumb with astonishment. Her host told her that it was all for the sake of his brother, whom he loved dearly, and he spoke pathetically of the beautiful bouquet that she carried and which was made up of flowers culled in the garden of the old homestead. She offered him the bouquet instantly, and he accepted it with a thousand thanks.

Now she has found out why she was treated so well. She had been the means of smuggling watch springs to the value of $10,000 into Paris.

Both Had Been Out.

"The revenue cutters of the United States, as you may know," said an officer of one of them who likes his little joke, "confine their services, which are really invaluable to the government, to the coast, and it is a rare thing indeed for any one of them except those of the Bering sea patrol to venture any distance out to sea. Nor is this rule an unsatisfactory one, for, say what you please about it, sea service is not as pleasant as the novelists and other romancers would have you believe.

"But I am getting off of my story, which applies to the cutter Grant when she was doing duty in New York bay and vicinity. Something had happened to call her down the shore somewhere, and she left the bay one afternoon, and early the next morning, while she was bowling along at about seven knots an hour, she hailed a big four master.

"'What ship is that?' came the cry from the Grant.

"'The Royal Bengal Tiger, 243 days out from Calcutta,' came the reply. 'What ship is that?'

"'Revenue cutter Grant,' was the plaintive answer, 'and we've been out all night.'"—Washington Star.

A Bold Little Bird.

The honeybird is a well known denizen of many parts of the Transvaal. It has the unique peculiarity that it does not fear men and women, but actually flies up to them, uttering a plaintive low note and, flying about their heads, tries to lead them on to the nearest clump of rocks or kopje. The bird knows full well that under a certain rock lies a store of honey, concealed by the cunning bees, and, rock honey being as much esteemed by birds as by human beings, the clever little fellow tries to induce a friendly being with two strong hands to push aside the rock, so that it may get to the honey.

If it succeeds in its object and the traveler on the veldt, attracted by the bird's flutterings to and fro between himself and the rocks, finds the honey, the bird changes its plaintive tone to one of joy and pleasure, as much as to say, "Thank you very much."

Old as the Hills

are the pains and aches of

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
SCIATICA

Sure as taxes is the cure of them by

St. Jacobs Oil

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

Prof. John Snelling Popkin was professor of Greek at Harvard, some years ago, and he was not without a nickname, which he accepted as a matter of course from the students; but hearing it on one occasion from a man of dapper, jaunty, unacademic aspect, Prof. Popkin exclaimed: "What right has that chap to call me 'Old Pop?' He isn't a student of Harvard College."

One of the officials at the British Colonial Office had occasion to consult Marwood, the executioner, as to the most rapid way of putting a man out of existence. Marwood expressed himself in favor of what he professionally called "the long drop," and drove home his argument by remarking: "There was a Mr. Peace, now, a small man; I gave him a six-foot drop, and I hassure you, sir, he passed hoff like a summer heve."

A story of the Duke of Devonshire is going the rounds in London. Some inquisitive and indiscreet friend asked him what had been done at the cabinet council. The Duke kept both his countenance and his temper, and replied: "Well, the truth is Lord Salisbury is getting old, and so am I, and as he speaks in rather a low tone of voice, and as I am rather hard of hearing, I can't tell you, my dear fellow, anything about it."

Some of the late Revivalist Moody's meetings were "open" in the sense that any one so disposed was at liberty to speak or pray, and he was beset by "cranks," but he faced them with great courage. When a speaker was taking breath, he would give out the next hymn as naturally as if the man had finished. To a speaker who had scarcely commenced what he had intended to say, Moody once said: "Now, sir, that is perfect; if you add a single word you will spoil it. Let us sing No. 123." When provoked beyond measure, he could be very severe. An Australian evangelist had told a long story of his own glorious doings and of the opposition he had everywhere encountered. As he sat down, Mr. Moody remarked: "I can tell why they opposed you." "Why?" "Because you spoke too much about yourself."

Several years ago Col. Jack Chinn visited Texas. He took with him a negro valet, Sam. This negro had been a slave in the Chinn family before the war and idolized his young master. One night, while in Huston, the darky went to Chinn and said: "Massah Jack, I'se goin' out in cullud society heah tonight an' I'd like to borrow dat ivory-handled six-shooter of yours to take along." "Why, you black rascal," returned the Colonel, "some of these Houston coons will take that gun away from you and break it over your head." The darky straightened up. Like his master, he was a man of unquestioned nerve, and there was a peculiar glitter in his eye as he said: "Massah Jack, you let me hab dat gun an' if I don't show up heah wid it in de mawnin' you go down to de morgue an' throw down de sheet an' say: 'Lawd! don't he look nacherl.'" Col. Chinn's body-servant was that night armed in a manner that entitled him to move in the best circles of Afro-American society in Houston.

In the early days of Ventura, Dr. Bard, brother of the new Senator from California, established such a reputation for willingness to fight that few presumed to provoke his anger. He was once informed that the lawyer he had engaged to represent him in a certain case had sold out to the opposing side. "I'll cut his heart out," said Bard, when the news came to him. Shortly after that, walking with one of his friends, Dr. Bard met the lawyer on the street. "Come in and have a drink," said that worthy, and the three men entering the barroom ordered three glasses of whisky, which were put before them. "Drink," said Dr. Bard to the lawyer. "Not until you are ready," the lawyer politely replied. "No, not with me," said Bard; "you drink now. "Not until you drink," insisted the legal light. Dr. Bard's pistol was out in a moment, and pointed between the eyes of the man who had betrayed him. "Drink!" said he in a voice of thunder; "drink, I tell you!" The lawyer drank with avidity, and when he was through, Bard and his friend threw their full glasses on the floor. "We don't drink with curs," said they, and turning their backs walked out of the room.

HOTELS IN SIBERIA.

The Accommodations Were Vile—How the Time Is Estimated.

At Vladivostok we were told there were no hotels in Khabarovk. There were none. There are two public houses called kotels, and to one of these, a two-story log house, the London, we accompanied our pleasant Russian traveling companion, says the Hotel World. There are fifteen rooms in the London. Mr. Martzinkovich took two for his family, we took one and the landlord took us all in.

To get any room was luck. Every day people were turned away with their loads of bones and bundles. What became of them is an unsolved mystery. The disappointed men frowned and said hard things, and the women, ever patient and passive, calmly accepted the situation. We who were housed consoled ourselves with our window views of the disappointment.

We had no other consolation. Our accommodations were vile. At 2 rubles a day we had the use of a room six by twelve feet, containing a looking-glass, three by five inches, nailed on the wall, too low for standing use; a small metal pitcher and basin, the former never filled except by special request; a single iron bedstead, the worn-out springs of which had been replaced with boards; three shaky chairs and a common wooden table. The bed had a single straw mattress and a dingy red blanket, and the floor and table were covered with dirty and dilapidated oilcloth. The room was papered a bright blue, and the single sash curtain was of dingy cotton. Tacked along the wall beside the bed, probably for ornament, was the remnant of an old felt piano cover. Above the table on a piece of cardboard were scrawled the following rules: Price of room, one day, 2 rubles; extra bed, 50 kopecks; dinner (three dishes), 1 ruble; dinner (two dishes), 75 kopeks.

Every person taking a room must pay for twenty-four hours, no matter how short his stay. The person who stays one hour over twenty-four must pay for an extra half-day. The person who stays thirty-six hours must pay for forty-eight hours.

The First Tommy Atkins.

Even Mr. Kipling doesn't know just who the original Tommy Atkins was, but many men in the British army have fought battles with each other over the identity of the absent-minded beggar who is trying to beat the Dutch just now, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The ones who pretend to know say that the first Tommy Atkins died as long ago as 1857. The manner of his passing was as follows: Upon the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny at Lucknow a number of Europeans hastily left their homes and rushed to the residency for protection. On their way they passed a solitary sentinel of the Thirty-second foot, to whom they told the danger that threatened, and advised him to accompany them, as he would stand no chance of escape, alone as he was. The soldier said he could not leave his post until relieved by one of his comrades. A few minutes later he fell beneath the sabers of the mutineers.

The story of his death became famous, and among his comrades it became the custom to speak of any brave fellow as "a regular Tommy Atkins"—the name of the unfortunate sentry.

English Telephone Service.

In the matter of telephones, England is probably worse served than any civilized country in the world, says the National Review. Switzerland or Sweden can give her points. A telephone monopoly was created, which has worked badly. Quarrels of all kinds with the local authorities have arisen as to way leaves.

I know a factory, six miles from the Marble Arch, which has, owing to this cause, for years been vainly applying for the telephone. The other day I wished to send a message to a friend in a very busy little town fifteen miles from London. The place did not appear in the telephone directory. Yet in Sweden or Switzerland the smallest village is on the telephone.

As for the prices charged by the company, they are extortionate. Parliament has considered the situation, but as party government is mainly concerned with making laws which are not wanted and neglecting all that conduces to real progress, no adequate measures have been taken to right the system.

The Diet for Strength.

It is well known that pugilists, pedestrians, and other who perform in public feats requiring great strength and endurance, undergo beforehand severe training to develop their powers to the utmost. The rules laid down by their trainers are very strict and are rigidly enforced. The following are a few in regard to diet: Little salt. No coarse vegetables. No pork or veal. Two meals a day, breakfast at 8 and dinner at 2. If supper is allowed at all it must be a very light and simple one, several hours before bedtime, and is not recommended. It is reckoned much against a man's wind to go to bed with a full stomach. No fat meat is ever given, and no butter or cheese, which are considered indigestible. Pies and pastry are not allowed. Meat must always be taken fresh, and not seasoned. Salt meats are not allowed. Puddings and hard dumplings are considered unfit to be eaten. The trainers say, "People may as well take earthenware into their stomachs."

Soap Mines.

Soap mines exist in several districts in North America. There is one in Nevada, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. A box of soap taken from it was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. This natural soap, which lathers with ease, is embedded as compactly as blue clay, and the soap mine is of considerable extent. A soap mine exists at Ashcroft, in British Columbia, forming the bottom and sides of a lake which contains water strongly impregnated with borax and soda. These having solidified, the substance can be sawed out in blocks as if it were ice. Another natural soap mine or well was discovered in Dakota. The soap is skimmed from a boiling spring and hardens by exposure to the air. It is like soft clay, and can be gathered with a shovel. There are soap banks or mines on Owen's lake in California, which for several years have been extensively used. Several plants yield natural soap.

Met His Mhtch.

A certain Glasgow lawyer was very fond of setting traps for workmen who might happen to be working in or about his house by leaving money or some valuable article about.

A workman, well aware of this fact, found a half crown lying on the floor in one of the rooms. He smiled as he said to himself:

"I know what that's for."

And, taking a brace and a bit from his bag, he drilled a hole in the coin and, putting a large screw nail through it, he fastened it securely to the floor.

The lawyer has not set any traps since.—Spare Moments.

Fishing Wheel Run by Current.

A curious fishing wheel is used on the Columbia river, near Portland, Ore. It is fixed near the bank of the river, a place being selected where the river is most rapid. The wheel consists of three receivers. These are inclosed on three sides by wire netting and, as the wheel revolves by means of the current, each receiver is submerged beneath the water and scoops up the salmon as they jump in the rapids.

Sometimes there is more true generosity in a kind word than there is in giving a dollar to a public charity.

An old bachelor says that only the married soldiers are acquainted with war in all its horrors.

The Kentuckian who fires at random usually hits it.

British Aristocracy Blamed.

Many people attribute their recent reverses to degeneracy. The life of luxury does not produce vigor. Indigestible suppers, constant nerve strain and lack of exercise upset the stomach. The blood that makes heroes must come from healthy stomachs. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters purifies the blood and strengthens the stomach. It cures constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia.

"I wouldn't be mean enough to give any man's little boy a drum, would you?" "No; I'd give him a box of paints."

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Ingrowing Nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. Try it *today*. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"Isn't your grandfather's clock going?" "No, indeed. I'd be ashamed to make an old clock like that work."

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say:

"We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

"I don't see how you can stand so many cats screeching around." "Maybe you haven't heard much Wagner music."

Ninety-nine in one hundred people are constipated, and constipation is the most frequent cause of sickness. No need of your being among the number. Use Adams' Sarsaparilla Pills. 10 cents, 25 cents; druggists.

"Jessie is engaged to be married." "The mischief she is! I intended to propose to that girl myself when I got time."

$100 REWARD, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some people consider it wrong to marry for money, yet all ministers do it.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs. WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The day before a woman goes to stay all night with another woman she scratches out the number of her shoes.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

His New Stove.

Old Hi Drew, who lives in a village not 40 miles away, came into town last week on the sly to buy a birthday gift for his wife. He cast about vigorously and struggled in a valiant way through the crowds, finally being washed ashore in the doorway of a hardware establishment. Despairing of fighting his way any farther, he made up his mind to make his purchase right there. Martha wanted a new stove, anyway. So he allowed himself to be taken in hand by an energetic salesman and had soon purchased for $21 an article that was guaranteed to cook anything and everything all at one time. He had it expressed out to the village and by cunning strategy succeeded in getting it set up in the kitchen the next morning without Martha's knowledge. When she saw it, she hugged him and beamed all over with delight. Then he went out and killed a young sucking pig and two chickens and prepared for a royal spread.

Suddenly a blank look passed over the old man's face.

"Why, what's the matter, Drew?" exclaimed his wife.

"Look it here!" he cried. "Here I've been and bought a darn gas stove for $21, and there ain't no gas for nine miles."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cures Talk

Great Fame of a Great Medicine Won by Actual Merit.

The fame of Hood's Sarsaparilla has been won by the good it has done to those who were suffering from disease. Its cures have excited wonder and admiration. It has caused thousands to rejoice in the enjoyment of good health, and it will do you the same good it has done others. It will expel from your blood all impurities; will give you a good appetite and make you strong and vigorous. It is just the medicine to help you now, when your system is in need of a tonic and invigorator.

SORES—"Last spring I had sores on my face. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and continued with it until the sores were all gone and I was stronger and healthier than ever before." JOHN E. MOUNGOVAN, Point Arena, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

ALABASTINE Is a durable and natural cement-base wall coating, in 5 lb. paper packages, made ready for use in white and fourteen beautiful tints by mixing with cold water. It is a cement that goes through a process of setting, hardens with age, and can be coated and recoated without washing off its old coats before renewing.

ALABASTINE Is entirely different from all the various kalsomines on the market, being durable and not stuck on the wall with glue. Alabastine customers should insist on having the goods in packages properly labeled. They should reject all imitations. There is nothing "just as good."

ALABASTINE

Prevents much sickness, particularly throat and lung difficulties, attributable to unsanitary coatings on walls. It has been recommended in a paper published by the Michigan State Board of Health on account of its sanitary features; which paper strongly condemned kalsomines. Alabastine can be used on either plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas, and any one can brush it on. It admits of radical changes from wall paper decorations, thus securing at reasonable expense the latest and best effects. Alabastine is manufactured by the

Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Instructive and interesting booklet mailed free to all applicants.

DR. GUNN'S IMPROVED LIVER PILLS

ONE FOR A DOSE. Cure Sick Headache and Dyspepsia, Remove Pimples, Purify the Blood, Aid Digestion, Prevent Biliousness. Do not Gripe or Sicken. To convince you, will mail sample free; full box, 25c. DR. BOSANKO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WATCH CHAIN AND CHARM FREE

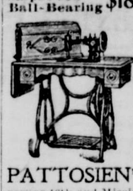
To fully introduce our Famous "SOUTHERN BELLE CIGARS" we give to each person buying a box of 50 cigars for $2.50 and express charges, an elegant nickel plate case, stem wind, stem set, open face Watch, American make, which with proper care should last for years; also a plated watch chain and charm. Send us your name and full address—no money. We will send cigars, watch, chain and charm, if, after examination, you are satisfied, pay your agent $2.50 and express charges. These goods sent anywhere in the U. S. at these terms. The "Southern Belle" is as good as many 10c cigars now offered. Address National Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo. When ordering please give the name of this paper without fail.

WANTED

An honest, intelligent and reliable lady or gentleman, lady preferred, capable of representing a reliable house in this district. Work can be done at home and will pay from $85.00 to $30.00 a week. Inclose 2c stamp for particulars. C. H. SHAFFNER, Los Angeles, Cal.

KODAK AGENCY H. B. Hosmer carries a full line of Photographic Goods. Developing & Printing a Specialty. 538 Market St., S.F.

Improved Ball-Bearing **$18 SEWING MACHINE**



will do as much work and as great a variety as the highest price machine sold. Operates on ball-bearings, runs with no noise and little effort. We warrant it satisfactory to the user in use for 10 years. To introduce this machine we will, for a limited time, send our No. 3 style, as illustrated, with attachments, on receipt of $18, freight paid. Write today for our Catalogue of Sewing Machines.

PATTOSIEN'S Furniture Exposition Building, corner 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

MANY SICK WOMEN

Can easily trace their trouble to the blood, but that don't help, unless they find a remedy.

Moore's Revealed Remedy

Purifies the blood—makes sick women strong and well. $1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

PATENT SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED. Patent advertised free. Free advice as to patentability. Send for "Inventors' Primer." FREE. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. 817 14th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch Offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

Quick Arrow Shooting.

The Maya Indians have acquired extraordinary dexterity with the bow and arrow, which, with the spear, is their only weapon, though the boys before they are strong enough to draw the bow often use a sling made from a strip of rawhide, with which they kill squirrels and small birds. The bows are about five feet long, made of a thin, tough strip of cuhoon palm, well seasoned. The arrows are usually carried in a tiger skin quiver and can be used with marvelous rapidity, as the following incident will show:

A chief of the Lacondones of my acquaintance named Canek had been on bad terms with his father-in-law for some time. One morning while hunting in the bush he espied the old man in an anana tree gathering the apples. He at once fired an arrow at the man, striking him through the chest and while the body was falling placed another arrow in the neck. Fortunately for himself he managed to reach the nearest Spanish settlement before any of the murdered man's relatives could overtake him.—Chambers' Journal.

The American Bible society circulates the Scriptures in 96 tongues, besides our own speech; 28 European, 39 Asiatic, 8 Oceanic, 9 African, 9 American Indian and 3 South American languages and dialects.

Although the Transvaal is 1,000 miles nearer the equator, the temperature averages much lower than at Cape Town.

Makes the BEST PUMPS for IRRIGATION and RECLAMATION. MINE DRAINAGE. Capacities from one gallon to 100,000 gallons per minute. They also build the Celebrated **KROGH** TWO STAMP MILLS, Cement Gravel Mills, and the DRAKE AMALGAMATOR. Special Machinery for CAPE NOME. Send for Catalogue. KROGH MAN'F'G CO. 9 to 17 Stevenson St. / San Branch, 134 & 136 Main St., \ Francisco

A Woman's Appeal to the Sick

She Swears Before a Notary Public

Pale, Sickly, Discouraged Women and Men, No Need for This. Read What People Say:

MRS. HINDS CURED.

I feel that it is my duty to you and the many sick and suffering in our State to let them know what your wonderful medicine did for me. I am now 58 years old, and have lived in Los Angeles for many years and am well now. I have suffered a number of years with rheumatism and stomach troubles in their worst form. Had tried many remedies without any benefit, when a neighbor of mine, Mr. E. A. Forman, brought me a bottle of Electrozone, and told me it would cure me if I took it according to directions. I commenced to improve from the first day's use. I have taken the one bottle, the pains are all gone and my stomach troubles have all disappeared. I eat whatever I please with impunity, sleep well and walk long distances without fatigue. I fail to find words in which to express my gratefulness to you for what your medicine has done for me. You may refer any one to me for proof of the above, being ever grateful to you and Mr. Foreman for the benefit received. Yours truly, MRS. M. A. HINDS, 413 Darwin Avenue, Los Angeles.

MRS. ASKAY CURED.

I have feared paralysis; I would feel nervous, dizzy, have headache and a numb feeling all over me, and at times be completely prostrated. I tried medicine and doctors, but found little relief until I was advised to try Electrozone. Before I finished the first bottle I felt a great improvement, and continued, until now I am in perfect health. In all I have used three bottles. I write this for the benefit of any woman who suffers with such ailments peculiar to our sex. I would not be without this medicine. Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALIDA C. G. ASKAY,
418½ South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of May, 1899. T. M. KILLIAN, Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

MISS LAURA GLOVER,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Electrozone cured my rheumatism. It is a good medicine. LAURA GLOVER.

MRS. WALLACE CURED.

To Whom This May Concern: I suffered for years with rheumatism in its worst form—almost given up in despair, when I began to take Electrozone. I am now well. I recommend Electrozone to all my friends, as Electrozone cured me.

MRS. WALLACE,
320 Pike Street, Seattle.

MRS. TAYLOR CURED.

I suffered thirty years with rheumatism and stomach trouble. Electrozone cured me. MRS. C. S. TAYLOR, 1732 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

A Man's Advice to His Friends

A LAUNDRYMAN.

A driver of the Model Laundry, living at 601 Harrison Street, Seattle, writes: Electrozone cured my rheumatism. It does all that is claimed for it.

HERMAN ANDERSON.

A CONDUCTOR CURED.

PASADENA, CAL., May 20, 1899.

After repeated efforts for relief through the assistance of physicians and well known remedies of a serious stomach and kidney trouble, produced by a railroad life, was induced to try electrozone. The first bottle did me more good than previous months of doctoring, and consider the second and last one has entirely relieved me of all troubles. I strongly recommend its use to any one engaged in a railroad occupation that requires constant traveling.

Yours very truly,
J. T. ORR,
Conductor No. 1, L. A. T. Line, for three years.

DON'T FORGET

Electrozone.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Your Electrozone has done me more good than some $1000 I have in Los Angeles spent during the past three years for medical attendance. My rheumatism has entirely gone and the stomach difficulty also. I can now eat without distress food that during the past seven years I have not been able to touch. I sleep sound the entire night.

I herewith grant the Electrozone Manufacturing Company the privilege to use the above statement and my picture as they deem best.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Lancaster, Cal.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of May, 1899.

THOMAS KILLIAN,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

AN ENGINEER CURED.

SEATTLE, WASH., Jan. 12, 1900.

This is to certify that in November, 1899, I commenced to take Electrozone for serious stomach trouble that caused me much suffering for years, during which time I spent hundreds of dollars for relief, with no results. To my surprise, one bottle of Electrozone cured me. You may use this as you see fit. Yours truly,

N. T. LAMPHERE,
1732 Western Avenue.

Electrozone

WILL POSITIVELY, QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE ANY CASE OF RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY, STOMACH OR BLADDER AILMENTS, CATARRH, MALARIA, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases arising from impure blood.

ELECTROZONE is curing Hundreds of Thousands of people all over the world, and will cure you.

ELECTROZONE preparations are standard remedies that should be in every home.

ELECTROZONE, $1 a bottle; Liver Pellets, 25 cents; Nerve Tablets, 50 cents. Ask your Druggist for it; or sent prepaid to any address by us. Write

ELECTROZONE M'F'G CO., 850 HOWARD STREET San Francisco.

Mention This Paper.

For Malaria, Chills and Fever

THE BEST PRESCRIPTION IS

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

The formula is plainly printed on every bottle—hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the *Original* and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.